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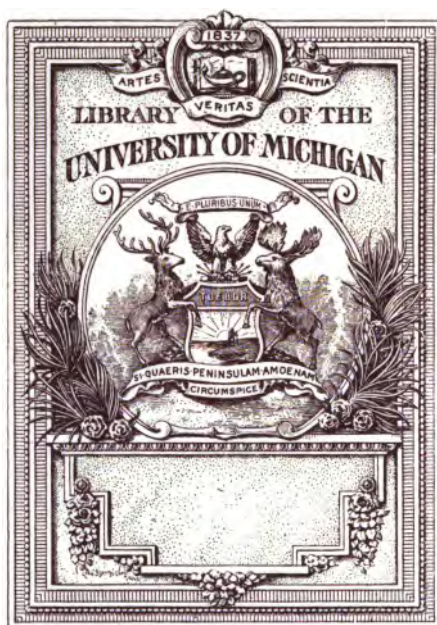
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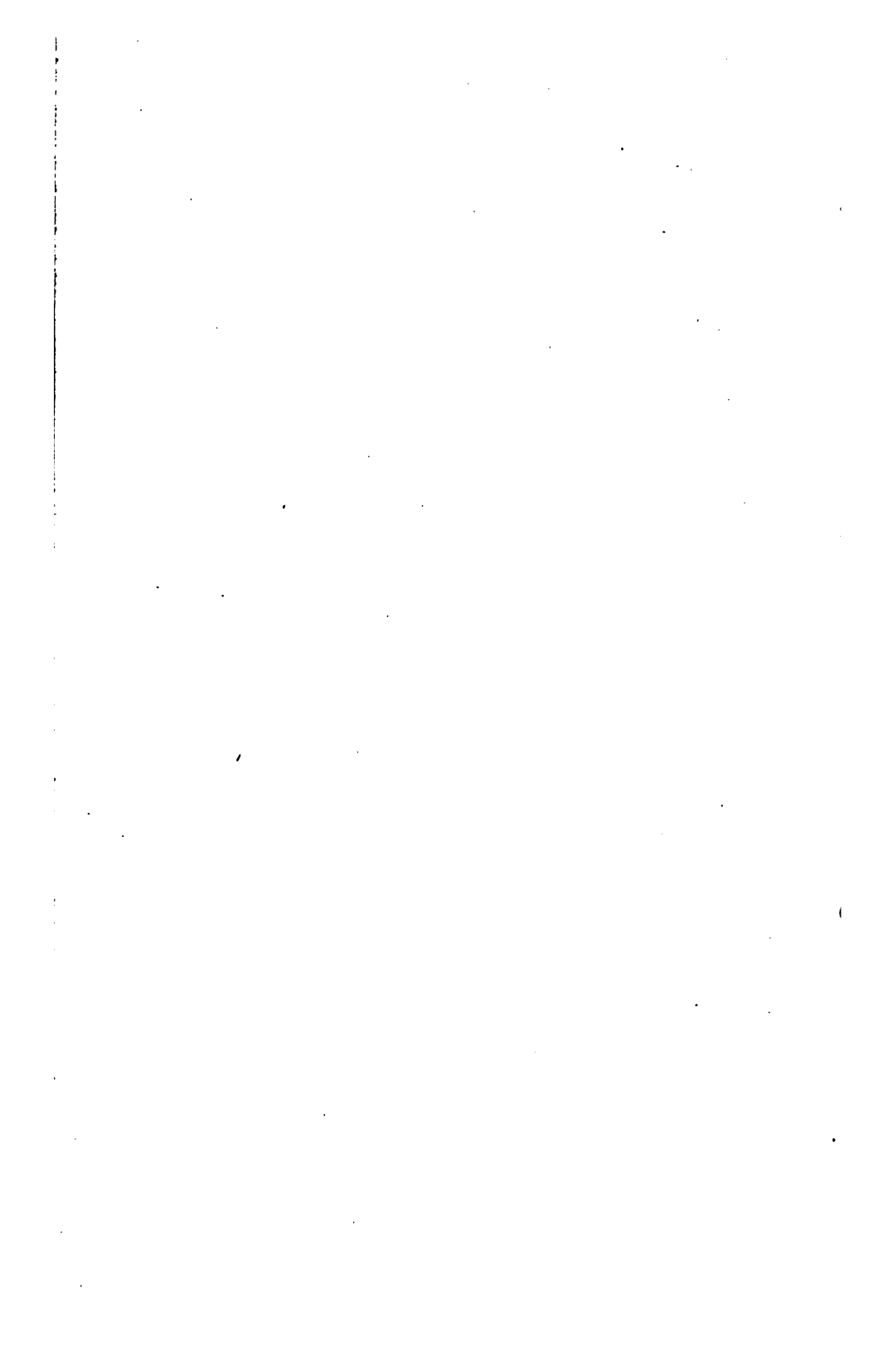
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THE RELIQUARY.

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QUARTERLY

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A DEPOSITORY FOR PRECIOUS RELICS—LEGENDARY,
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ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
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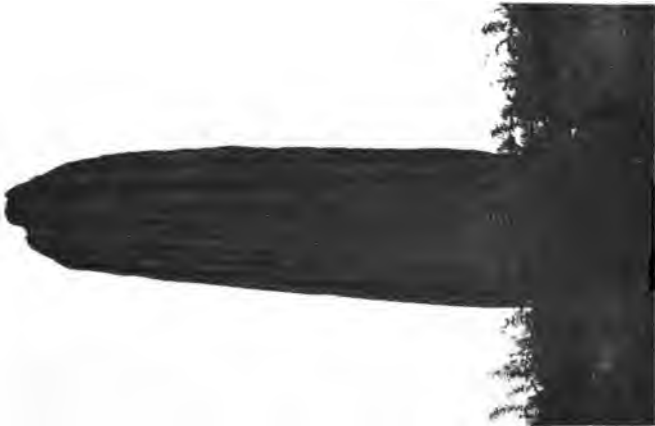




North Arrow.



Middle Arrow.



South Arrow.

THE DEVIL'S ARROWS.

THE RELIQUARY.

JANUARY, 1890.

The Devil's Arrows, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire.

BY ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN, F.S.A.

"Grunal was the Chief of Cona. He sought the battle on every coast ;
His soul rejoiced in blood ; his ears in the din of arms.
He poured his warriors on Craca.
Craca's King met him from his Grove ; for then within the circle of Bruno,
He spake to the Stone of Power."—OSSIAN.

THESE singular stones stand about a quarter of a mile to the west of Boroughbridge. Whatever the original number may have been, at the present time only three remain. They stand almost due north and south, with a slight orientation, the road to Roecliffe passing between the central and southern stones. The north arrow is 18 feet high, 22 feet in circumference, and computed to weigh 36 tons. The central arrow has a height of $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, is 18 feet in circumference, about 30 tons in weight, and of a square shape. The south arrow is similar in all respects to the central one. The distance between the north and central stones is 129 feet—between the central and southern stones 360 feet. All incline slightly to the south-east. Their tops and upper portions are fluted, but this has been done by the hand of time and the rains of centuries. Their buried portions are thicker, and bear marks of rough dressing. It is recorded that they formerly stood upon a bed of hard clay, whilst surrounding them, to within a foot of the surface, was a composition of grit and clay, with rough pebbles in alternate layers. No trace of this is left. The writer of this monograph has seen all their buried portions exposed on several occasions. In 1876, the south side of the north arrow was so treated, and was found buried about 6 feet deep and square at its lowest end. In 1881, the east side of the central arrow was bared for the inspection of some members of the British Association (who that year were at York). The bottom is not square, but in the rough. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface. The south arrow was similarly treated on that occasion. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface—its lowest end not squared off. The arrows are of mill-stone grit, common enough in many districts, and is found at Lingerfield, near Scotton ; close to the village of Scriven ; in the Abbey quarry, near Knaresborough, which places are five, six, and

seven miles distant respectively. It also occurs at Plumpton, eleven miles off, where it is plentiful. and as it is the nearest source where it crops up above the surface, and could be obtained without quarrying, it is most probable they were brought from thence. Formerly there was a fourth obelisk, which stood 7 feet or 8 feet from the central arrow, and Dr. Gale relates that it was 21 feet in height. Leland wrote his "Itinerary" about 1538. He saw "four great main stones wrought . . . by men's hands," but no inscription. Camden, who followed in 1582, says this "one was lately pulled down by someone that hoped in vain to find treasure." The upper portion of this missing arrow is preserved in the grounds of Aldborough Manor, while the lower was cut up into slabs and forms part of the foundations of the Peggy Bridge, which crosses the little river Tut as it flows through the town of Boroughbridge. *O tempora! O mores!* Even at the present day the north arrow exhibits six or seven marks of a wedge having at some time been driven into it—a very plain proof of an intention to utilise it also. In a letter found among Dr. Stukeley's papers, it is mentioned that there were *five* of these stones existing once; and a History of Knaresborough, published 1848, is responsible for the following statement:—"Peter Franck, an eccentric traveller and fisher, who walked long distances to enjoy his sport, saw in 1694, near Boroughbridge, *seven* of these stones"!

The question is often asked, and no wonder, "What are they?" Endless surmises have been made, and as a natural result superstitions have gathered around these hoary pillars.

Leland considered them to be trophies placed by the Romans on the side of Watling Street. Camden is of a similar opinion. Stillingfleet regards them as British deities, erected for worship by our pagan ancestors. Plot attributed them to the ancient Britons, and thought they were in commemoration of some battle. To him belongs the erroneous opinion that their composition is of "small stones cemented together." Drake, Hearne, Gale, and Lister all ascribe them to the Romans, and think they were boundary stones set up to direct travellers, sacred to Hermes, who presided over highways, and unhewn lest they should offend that god. Stukeley refers them to the Britons, and thinks this was the midsummer place of meeting for all the country round to celebrate the sacred rites of the Druidical faith. Hargrove preserves a tradition rife in this neighbourhood about 300 years ago:—"That Severus, dying at York, left the empire to his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, which was acceptable to the Empress, and approved of by the soldiers, but not by the two brothers. A reconciliation being effected by the mediation of the Empress and a sister, four obelisks were erected to perpetuate the memory thereof." None of these opinions will stand the test of our present knowledge. Archæological research and the strong power of science draw aside the veil and light up the picture of the past till it is well-nigh made a reality.

The Rev. W. C. Lukis, Rector of Wath, in an able paper read before the Society of Antiquaries, maintains that they are not Roman,

that there were more than four, and that they are the ruins of a great monument analagous to those wondrous and stupendous works of prehistoric man, such as Stonehenge and those found in Brittany. If they were the work of the Romans, why is there no inscription?—a matter which one would assuredly look for. And when we consider their proximity to those elaborate pavements and other remains of Roman art at Isurium, we cannot adjudge rude monoliths like these to a people almost as advanced in civilisation as we are at the present time. The erection of stone pillars and memorials can be traced to a very early period, and to such period these stones doubtless belong. Thus far Mr. Lukis.

It is known that among the Kings and Queens of the Brigantes who kept Court at Iseur, now Aldborough, there was a Queen Cartismundua; and Mr. Phillips, in his "Rivers, Mountains, and Sea Coast of Yorkshire," says that if the Gaelic meaning of her name is given, it would read Cathair-ys-maen-ddu—the City of the Great Stones. He also says that the name of desecration, which has been bestowed upon these stones, would imply that to the earliest of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors their origin was unknown.

A curious discovery was made in July, 1879. In a field hard by, called the Arrow Close, whilst digging out the earth for the formation of cellars to two houses then being built, the property of Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, some workman came upon a great quantity of flints. Concluding they were the stock of an old gunsmith, formerly resident in Boroughbridge, he unfortunately threw them all away, save one, which now is in the museum at Aldborough Manor. It is an imperfect spear-head, of the palæolithic period, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and 2 inches across at its widest part, and has apparently been spoilt in the cutting. The flints were found buried about three feet deep, and about 300 yards to the east of the central arrow. It is evident that here there has been a manufactory, and its proximity to the "Arrows" is most interesting.

Thousands of years must have passed away since these stones were erected, and everything known at the present time about such monoliths leads to the conclusion that they are intimately connected with the earliest form of worship. Pointing up to the skies, where the sun shines, the author of light and warmth, the hands that raised these pillars had the same aspiration for a future life, more or less distinct, as has ever been common to the human race, and which then filled the heart with hope even as it does now.

And as we ascend the stream of time towards the dawning of civilisation among mankind, more and more do we find the various nations of the world resemble each other in their primitive manners and customs, religious rites and superstitions; and the worship of fire, or its representative the sun, might well be called the universal religion. Far and wide men bowed down in adoration to that—

"Glorious orb ! the idol
Of early nature, and the vigorous race
Of undiseased mankind
Most glorious orb ! That wert a worship, ere

4 THE DEVIL'S ARROWS, NEAR BOROUGHBIDGE, YORKSHIRE.

The mystery of thy making was revealed !
Thou earliest minister of the Almighty
Which gladdened, on their mountain-tops, the hearts
Of the Chaldean shepherds, till they poured
Themselves in orisons ! Thou material god !
And representative of the Unknown—
Who chose thee for His shadow ! Thou chief star !
Centre of many stars ! which mak'st our earth
Endurable, and temperest the hues
And hearts of all who walk within thy rays !
Sire of the seasons ! Monarch of the climes,
And those who dwell in them ! For near and far
Our inborn spirits have a tint of thee,
Even as our outward aspects ;—thou dost rise,
And shine, and set in glory.”*

Countless initials are carved on the stones, a truly British fashion much to be deprecated, but nevertheless a proof that they have not been ignored by visitors.

It is only fair that the “local legend” should be preserved. From what I can learn it is several hundred years old, and is easily accounted for. Their traditional source, as implied by their popular name, is not to be wondered at. They bear no record ; history is silent concerning them ; so a superstitious people in the dark ages found no difficulty in attributing them—as they did every other natural wonder—to the power of that gentleman whose attire is “as black as the crow they denominate Jim.”

The legend runs thus :—The “Old Borough” having excited his particular wrath, he undertook a mundane journey with the special intention of improving that offending town from off the face of the earth. Standing with one foot on the front and the other on the back of Howe Hill, some seven or eight miles distant, and near Fountains Abbey, he declaimed against the “Old Borough,” concluding his oration in genuine Yorkshire—

“Borobrigg, keep out o' th' way,
For Auldboro' town
I will ding down.”

He then discharged the bolts from his stone bow, but with what success the different positions of the town of Aldborough and the “arrows” show.

* Byron's “Manfred,” Act 3, Scene 2.

The Invasion of Ireland by William of Orange.

From an original manuscript in the Public Record Office.

TRANSCRIBED BY FLORENCE LAYARD.

(Concluded from Vol. III., page 205.)

THERE was also a second Declaration put out to enlarge the time allowed from the first to the 25th of August to which some Qualifications were added necessary to those that would be protected, & those of a superior rank who would retire to Cities & Towns that should be appointed them, were offered the Liberty of their persons & a subsistence till the war should be ended & all strangers were offered free leave to depart.

The King having settled matters thus at Dublin, went in 2 dayes to Kilkenny, & in 2 dayes more, he got to his Army, which was encamped near Goolin-bridge, & here he was informed by a Deserter from Lymerick, that on the second Instant, which was the morning before he left the place, the French marched out of it with 8 field pieces giving it out that they were going to Gallway. He also told that there were only 3 French provision Ships come up to the Key of Lymerick, & that they within the Town were much disheartened for the want of 20 other ships which they had long lookt for.

Other Deserters that came in afterwards informed the King that the Irish intended to follow the French, that the Lord Tyrconnell was packing up his baggage, so that there were now only 3 Irish Regiments left in Lymerick, & a small Camp without it.

Upon this intelligence, the King advanced in his march towards Lymerick, and on the 8th L. G. Dowglas came up & joyned him, only there were 5 of his Regiments left by the King's command about Moulingar, to secure that countrie from the inroads that might be made by the way of Athlon.

On the 9th he advanced towards Lymerick, & about a ii of the clock, he came within a mile of the Town, where he found the enemy drawn out both horse & foot they had great advantages, both in the ground & in the hedges & inclosures with which it is fenced, & divided.

The Danes marched on the Left, with 4 small pieces; the Dutch on the Right, & the English in the middle; and after they had lookt at a quarter of a miles distance for some time on the Enemy, some of their parties advanced.

Upon this the Enemy retired to those thick hedges where they defended themselves for some hours beyond our expectations; but our men prest on & drive (sic) them from hedge to hedge till at last Brigadier Bellasis, seconded by Collonel Earl, ran up on the open field & drive (sic) them before them.

The King who saw this, apprehended the danger of their hurrying promiscuously after them into the town, & sent orders to stop them, yet these came not to them, till they had gained the top of the

hill, & all the broken walls on the other side which reach'd within 500 yards of the Town.

The Enemy was all this while much galled by the Guns from the Danish quarter, & so after a dispute that lasted about 3 hours, they abandoned all the grounds that were without their works, which were cast up just under their walls.

Among the other places which they deserted, the hill called Singland is remarkable not only because Ireton had planted his battery there at the last Siege of Lymerick, but it was become lately famous by the pretended prophecy of one that was newly come from Spain, whose name is Baus-Davag McDonald, who pretends to be the right Heir of the ancient Earls of Tyrconnel.

He had assured the Irish, that the English should conquer till they came to the Wall near that hill, but that from thence forward they should be defeated & driven out of the Island.

It is not easy to imagin how much credit this had gained & it was visible that it had animated them with a higher degree of Courage then had formerly appeared among them.

About six of the clock, Sir Robert Soutwell, by the King's orders summoned the Town, but Monsieur Boisseau that was Governour there, rejected it with scorn.

The Duke of Berwick, Sarsfield, Lutterel, Sheldon, Waughop, & Barkar, were by him, when this answer was sent, the Lord Tyrconnell being at the Camp which was at two miles distance on the other side the Shannon.

In the Evening the King sent a smal party of Dragoons to try the fords of the Shannon which is about two miles above the town, there were 3 Regiments posted there to defend it, who all fired upon them, but wounded none. From the Town they fired all that afternoon upon the Camp yet there were not above 30 killed and wounded, the King was all this day in a constant fatigue, for tho' he rose at 4 in the morning, he stayed out fasting till 8 at night, & having received some pacquets from England, he continued for many hours reading them, while the great bullets were flying over his head.

Next morning being the 10th, *L. G. Ginkle was sent with a body of horse to pass the ford, for tho' the Enemy had raised a breast-work to cover their foot, yet both horse and foot quitted that post at midnight.

The Water was rapid, & the bottom very stony, yet it was never knowen so Shallow as it was then, it not being above 3 or 4 feet deep. About 5000 marched over to the other side, and the King by 8 a clock rod over himselfe & view'd the grounds.

He received intelligence that the enemy had made an encampment at Six-mile bridg, which was 8 miles from our ford; & was also informed that the people of Gallway would not admit the French, so that only the chiefe officers were suffered to Lodge within the Town, but the Souldiers were forced to encamp without the walls. The

* Lieutenant-General Godart van Ginklé or Ginkell, created 1st Earl of Athlone, 1690. Born 1630, died 10 Feb., 1703.

King also upon another advertisement that he received of a body of Rapperies that designed to attack Youghall sent a detachment of 600 horse & Dragoons commanded by Mr. Boyle, to disperse them, which accordingly they did.

On the 12th of August the King met with the first misfortune which happened to him in this whole expedition. It was indeed a great one in it self, but proved much greater in its consequences.

There was a train of 8 pieces of Great Artillery, 120 barrels of powder, bridg-boats, tools & other things necessary for a Siege, which consisted in all of about 100 waggons & small Carts. They had got safe within 10 mile of the Camp, but at two of the Clock in the morning Sarsfield at the head of 500 horse & 60 Dragoons fell in upon them; the convoy that guarded them were all asleep & had turned their horses into the fields, thinking themselves secure.

About 20 of the troopers were killed & about 60 more, among whom the Wivs and children of the Waggoners were not spared.

They split two of the guns by overcharging them, & destroyed the carriages of the rest.

The bridg-boats that were composed of Cork and Tin were not much damaged, & some carts and waggons that lay out of the way were not touch'd.

Sir Albert Cunningham lay with 6 troop of Dragoons, about 3 miles beyond this, in his way to Carryck, being ordered to march thither to look after the rest of the Artillery.

He was advertised by a deserter from Sarsfield's party of the mischief that was intended, but it was over before he could come up; yet in the dispute that he had with them, he killed a Major, a Captain & 15 men.

The King had likewise received advertisements that the enemies deserting the ford of the Shannon, was in order to * some designe which was to be conducted by Sarsfield on the other side, & that he was gone up to the ford of Killalo, 9 miles higher, to effect it.

This the King beleaved was a designe upon the Artillery, & having received a second advertisement to the same Effect, he ordered a detachment of 200 horse and 400 Dragoons to be immediately sent, but tho' he gave the orders at 11 of the morning, they did not march till it was past midnight, & Sir John Lannier who commanded, & his party, returned back without effect. Our greatest loss in this, was that of Time, the weather was now fair, but we had no reason to expect a continuance of it, so that the loss of 5 or 6 daies gave both the King and the whole Army melancholly apprehensions.

That same day Castle Connel a place of good strength, 3 miles above us on the Shannon, was taken by a party that the King sent with some Guns against it.

There were Above 100 Souldiers besides officers in it, who upon the firing some Guns yielded at discretion, this did much enlarge the foraging, the King also heard good news from other hands, for

* Word left out in original.

L. Coll. Lelliston who commanded a small party at Youghill hearing that a body of the Irish Rapparees that were destroying the Countrey had got together at Castle-Martir, marched against them with 36 Dragoons, and 42 of foot. They were about 300 horse and foot, but he routed them, killing about 60 of their men and taking 17 prisoners; the rest retired into the Castle, where he forced them to yeeld and to depart without their arms; and in all this action he did not loose so much as one man. From Moulingar he also heard that Coll. Woolseley had fallen upon the high Shirreff of West Meath who had got together 1000 men, he routed them, killed near 100 of them, and took the ringleaders prisoners. The King continued before the town without being able to doe them much harm for some daies, while they within were often firing their cannon, but tho' there bullets fell every where into the Camp, they did very litle mischief. On the 13th 10 bullets went closs over the King's tent, & one of those shot down a tent not 20 yards from his. Upon this the King removed his Camp a litle, but not quite without the reach of their bullets.

On the 14th the King ridd out with two only with him, of which one was Count Schomberg to view those places of the Town, which were thought the weakest, & he ridd so near it, that Count Schomberg's horse was shot in the thigh with a musket bullet. These many dangers to which the King exposed himself as they gave no small trouble to those who had a just concerne for his persone, so they contributed not a litle to the animating the whole Army, every man being pushed on with a wonderfull ardour of signalizing himselfe under the eyes of a King who bore a greater Share of the Danger then any man of the whole Army.

Three or four dayes were spent in mounting the 6 pieces of Cannon that were left when the Artillery was surprised. And on the 16th the Trenches were opened and carried a great way, the King encouraging them in person for as he was the whole day near them, so that it was two of the clock in the morning, before he left them & went to rest. The first night, the trenches were carried within 150 paces of the Counterscarp without the loss of one man, tho' the enemy ceased not to fire and wounded some few.

Here, by Deserters, the King understood that the Duke of Berwick & Colonell Sheldon were marched with their body of horse, which consisted in all, of 3000, towards Logh Beagh, 12 miles eastward of Gallway, where Sarsfield was to joyn him, & the designe was to march by Athlon into Leinster and to range all towards Dublin; & in Several Counties they did by the severest orders stir up the whole Irish nation to assemble, and they burnt towns and destroyed houses wherever they came, they designing by this, either to force the King from the Siege of Lymerick or to weaken him by so many detachments, that it should be a Winter's-work.

In all this, the French seemed to doe nothing; they continued idle, near Galloway, and languished to be at home, and seemed to detest both the Countrey and the people; before they had left Lymerick, they sent down to one of their ships, a vessel so overladen

with wealth that it sunk, & 22 men that were in it, were drowned, of whom many were officers.

All the French pay-masters' Cash was there, & some say likewise, that there was with it a great Cash that belonged to K. James, this loss was variously estimated from 50 to 90 thousand A.D. On the 17th at night, two Redoubts were taken that Lay opposite to our attack, and a trench was opened 300 paces long ; that night there were about 14 men killed and wounded.

On the 18th at night, an attack was made on a fort of the enemies that was near the Counterscarp, but it proved unsuccessfull by reason of the darknes of the night, & that our men were not acquainted with the ground where this approach was to be made.

But a battery of 4 Guns was raised in order to the shattering it.

On the 19th, preparation was made for a second attack, on that fort, the attack was made on the 20th, about 3 in the afternoon.

It was begun by 100* Granadiers who were seconded by 100 more, there were also 200 Fusiliers, and a battalion of 600 foot led on by† Coll. Belcassel; they did endure the fire of the Enemy in their approach with great Courage, & by the help of ladders & turnpicks they quickly climbed up, & made themselvs masters of the fort, there were 150 pickt men in it, of those a great many were presently killed, and many more were slain in the flight ; there were 5 large bombs within it, of which they had only fired 2, a splinter of one of these did so shatter Belcassel's leg, that his life is much feared : he is a frenchman & succeeded Callimot in the command of his Regiment & behaved himselfe with great courage on this occasion, entering the first of all himselfe.

Our men lost no time to secure this place expecting a Speedy Sally from the Town to regain it : & about 2 hours after, they sallied forth being 1800 foot and 200 horse, & both horse and foot made a brave on-set, but our fire from all quarters was so hot upon the foot, and a detachment of 250 horse, led on by Col. Boncourt charged them so furiously that they were driven back to the town.

And the horse remain'd above an hour at the very counter-scarp expecting a new Sally, being under all their fire from the walls by which about 50 of our horse-men & 15 of the officers were killed and wounded ; & old Boncourt being 68 years of age received 5 wounds tho only one of them was dangerous ; the Enemy offered at a second Sally with two batallions of foot, but thô their officers forced them to goe on some steps yet they would not advance into danger.

* In 1667, a few men were appointed in the French army to throw the grenades during a siege. Cavalry, called horse grenadiers, were appointed in France in 1676. Grenadiers formed a portion of the English army in 1684. They were armed with firelocks, slings, swords, daggers, and pouches with grenades, in 1686.

† Lieutenant-Colonel Pierre De Belcastel, a Huguenot officer in Schomberg's Regiment of Horse, severely wounded whilst charging at the Battle of the Boyne with a squadron of cavalry. Subsequently died of wounds received at the battle of Villa Viciosa, in Spain ; 10th Dec., 1710. He came of the noble family of De Belcastel de Montvaillant, Castanet et Prudelles.

On this action, all the different nations that were in the Camp strove to out vy each other in true Gallantry.

That night a communication was made from our Trenches to this Redoubt & a battery was raised for four of our great Guns for beating drun the fences of the Great Wall. A trench of 200 paces was also carried down on the other side, so that the Enemy could Sally out no more.

On the 21st the great battery began & did so tear one of the high tours upon the walls, which incommoded our men the most, that it fell down next morning; there was also a battery planted for 12 more great guns.

For now all the Artillery was come up, by deserters from within, the King understood that the Garrison was about 12,000 strong, yet they were giving that part of the Town which the king was besieging for lost, & were preparing themselves to retreat to the other side, & to cut the bridg.

All the Guns were now at work besids many bombs, Careases & hot bullets that were thrown into the toun which did often set fire to houses, but it was soon put out.

Only on the 23rd a magazin of hay & some houses were set on fire which was not quenched in a great many hours. The King did very unwillingly consent to the throwing of Bombs, but the officers were urgent for it, as being the only way to expedite the work.

Till the 25th, the weather held fair, but that day in the morning it rained at a furious rate, so that those who were in the trenches stood two foot Deep in Water.

On the 27th halfe an hour after 3 in the afternoon the attack on the Counter-scarp was begun. The orders given were only to lodge in the Counter-scarp, but not to attempt to enter in at a breach which the Cannon had made.

Our men began the Charge with so much bravery, that the Enemy quickly abandoned the Counter-scarp & for more hast to gitt into the town they run in at the breach, this encourag'd our men to follow them the same way, so that they got within the town & the Enemy were begining to give themselves for lost, & were hasting in great numbers over the bridge into the town that is on the other side of the Shannon, but the Officer that led on our men was unhappily killed, this struck them so that great bodies of our men that were runing in after them were now stopt, & exposed to their fire, which they recovering out of their first consternation plyed so long & so well that there were near 1000 of our men killed & wounded, of whom a great many were officers, most of these being French, whereas if our men had observed their orders, & had lodg'd themselvs in the Counter-scarp, all this mischiefe had been prevented.

Upon this it came under consideration whither the Siege should be obstinately carried on or not, the Enemy was very numerous within, & were supplied with fresh men & cattle in abundance, for that body w^h the King had sent to y^e other side of the Shannon was called back, the working of the Trenches being so large & laborious, that it imployed the whole Army; the season of the year made it reasonable to

look for another day of rain, & the wayes there, were so deep that in that case it would have been impossible to have brought off the Cannon.

Our men also stood to the knees in water, so that the continuance of a few more dayes in that state had probably brought a great sickness into the Army, & thô it may be supposed that it was a hard thing for the King to let a place of this consequence which was so near taken thus slip out of his hands, yet the care of his army and the consideration prevailed above all other things, & indeed this last was justified by the event, for he was scarce well got off when there fell out a most violent tempest for several daies both of wind & rain.

On the 30th the King broke up & marched that night to Cullin, the unhappy place where the Artillery had been surprised.

The Enemy from with in made no attempt to disturb him in his marching off, & it seems they thought themselves too happy in having escaped such an imminent danger, & were contented with it.

They are now Masters of Lymerick and of all Connaught, but have no other places in any of the other provinces of Ireland in their hands, except Cork & Kingsail out of which it is not to be doubted but they will be very quickly driven, these being places of no great strength, & too farre from all reliefe. Thus in a ii week's time, his Majesty has cleared the three great provinces of Ireland of the Rebels, & had not his clemency restrained him from suffering them to be too hotly pursued after the Action at the Boyne, they had not been in a condition to have rallied so soon again.

There was indeed no reason to imagin that an Army abandoned by all its Generall & chiefly by K. James himselfe should ever have taken heart again who had showed so litle of it while their affairs were in a better posture.

It is true the ill conduct of our fleet and the power that their preists and lying prophecies have over them, has made them resolv'd to make another stand and very probably the not taking Lymerick will exalt them to a higher degree, all which seems to observing men to be the stops of the providence of God by which they are now insatuated, in order to their extirpation.

It is true the English in Ireland may suffer a great deal at their hands, before that's brought about, unless this Nation with a dilligence & a Vigour sutable to what the pressing necessity calls for, concurs in perfecting that work, which is now brought so near its conclusion. During the Campagne, the King found no inconvenience of his Army's consisting of four several nations, & thô there was a great arrier of pay due for several months, yet there was not the least tendency to mutiny amongst any of them, nor were any animosities or emulations amongst them, except that noble one of trying who could signalize himselfe most.

The English and the Dutch, as the two great bodies had equal shares in the glory of all that was done; the Danes upon all occasions showed a noble forwardness of Courage and the Duke of

Wittenberg gave many essays of the great things that the age may expect from him.

The French showed their gratitude to the King & nation for the protection and favours they have received, & if they erred in any thing, it was in being too prodigal of themselves.

But in this, if Subjects may be allowed to complain of their Prince there was none that exceeded all measures so much as the King himself, who thought he could never observe enough all the motions that his Army made, & therefore by a dilligence & a courage that are without all exmple, he seemed to be allmost every where, and in every place of danger.

He came to Waterford on the first of September & gave orders for the disposing of his army into Quarters, in such a method as might best cover the Countrie from the inroads of the Rebels, & he settled such an order for the Civil Government, as the present emergency of things required, which being done, he set sail from Duncannon fort on the 5th of September at 4 of the afternoon, and the next day by 7 in the evening, he happily landed in England, where he was received all along as he past through on his way to London, with all the acclamations of joy & welcome, that dutiful subjects would offer to so great & so glorious a Prince.

Of the Nine Ninny-hammers.

IN my nursery days in the earlier half of the nineteenth century, we used to have an alliterative counting jingle, beginning "One old ox opening oysters," "Two toads totally tired with trying to trot to Tutbury," and so going on up to ten. It happened to me about a twelvemonth ago that, in pleasant discourse with a young friend, I made mention of this piece, and was persuaded to recite it as well as my memory would permit. But then trouble began. When I first learned to count we were well content with a nursery rhyme, and never thought of asking for reason too. But in these days of "High" Schools, University Extension, and Competitive Examinations, the infant mind demands an edition *cum notis variorum*. I was called upon to explain the whole story, which I admit does upon examination contain some obscurities, though I had never noticed them before. I see that the Folk Lore Society has lately turned its lime-light upon this very poem,* and when it has succeeded in obtaining a correct text, it will no doubt furnish us with comment which will leave nothing to be desired. A year ago I had to get on as well as I could by myself. When asked to show how the one old ox opened his oyster, I said that he cracked them with his teeth, which was not accepted as altogether satisfactory. The two toads presented less

* See *Folk Lore Record*, Vol. vii., p. 243.

difficulty, and I got on with more or less success up to number nine, which runs, "Nine ninny-hammers nailing up nonsense." Asked to tell what this means, I was compelled to admit that I did not know.

Taking leave of my friend, I wandered pensively towards the parish church. It was Christmas eve, and signs of the coming feast were not wanting. The churchyard path was strewn with limp and muddy laurel leaves, and the porch was full of sticks and branches from which the leaves had been stripped off. Through the open door I could see the font, without its cover, and filled with water, not for the office of baptism, but for the refreshing of the bunches of flowers with which it was crowded. On the steps below were pots and dishes of all kinds and shapes pressed into the like useful service. I did not observe that the chalice was amongst them, but there was a good seventeenth century pewter flagon from which the lid had been knocked off. A damp, warm, oppressive smell, like that of an ill-kept greenhouse, met me at the door, and on entering the church I narrowly escaped serious damage from a large star of dyed flowers and tinsel which came spinning down the aisle from the hands of the curate, the excellent Mr. Briggs, who, stepping unwarily upon a bunch of hollyberries, had fallen flat upon his face. On going to his assistance, I observed that the back skirt of his cassock was adorned with a mixture of cotton wool and spun glass, with five holly leaves and a crushed berry. The good Briggs was not hurt, and when he had risen and shaken himself he offered me his hand, and called upon me to admire the scene before us; and then he went off to the assistance of Miss Brown, who was nailing a staring white calico poster to the pulpit with tin tacks, breaking half of them, bruising her pretty fingers with the hammer, and making six holes in the wood where a man would have made one.

I knew the church well, having worshipped in it as a boy; watched anxiously over it during the perilous time when it suffered "restoration," and studied it carefully then and since. It was not built all at once, but part after part, in times when men would bestow the best they had on their church, and looked to their children to do the like, and to finish what they had begun if they did not live to finish it themselves. In after times, it suffered as others did, both from neglect and misguided innovation, and now lately from "restoration," through which, however, it has passed with less harm than many, and it is still a building full of interest. Its story has been put into a book with pictures. The dignified Dr Slowman, our rector, calls it "This venerable fane," and would have it thought second in importance only to the cathedral church, of which he is an honorary canon. Briggs makes no exception, and believes it to be the finest church in the world. The people generally, too, profess to value and admire it, and the large sum they have raised and spent on the building during the last twenty years testifies to the genuineness of the profession. And on the whole the money has not been badly spent, though the latest effort ended lamentably in the "Jubilee" pulpit,

which Mr. Jobbins, the joiner, who was churchwarden that year persuaded his seven brethren to let him make "out of his own head." This was the pulpit which Miss Brown was, as I entered, engaged in covering up with a calico poster, not indeed from a charitable wish to hide its shame—for she would have done just the same if it had been the finest work under the sun—but because it was Christmas, and the church was to be "decorated," and she had undertaken to "do" the pulpit. Her brother, Jack Brown, meanwhile, was standing on the top of the screen driving iron spikes into the joints of the chancel arch whereon to hang a festoon which was to canopy a wondrous cross, to which the two Misses Smithson were just then putting the finishing touches, under the direction of young Mrs. Perkins, the surgeon's wife. Mrs. Perkins has but lately come amongst us, and before her marriage she was an active member of the congregation of St. Rhadegund's, East Westminster, which, as all the world knows, is in everything a pattern of ecclesiastical correctness. She taught us the use of spun glass, and a new way of making paper roses, and she puts cotton wool snowdrifts on the top of them in a way which the ladies say is sweetly pretty. She had undertaken the decoration of the screen, and Perkins himself came in just in time to lend a hand by tacking on to it a long band of red cotton with an illegible inscription in letters of gilt paper.

A like work was going on at the east end, where Mr. Gerundine, the Grammar Schoolmaster, was nailing up queer-looking symbols—perhaps algebraic—against the commandments with a vigour which looked as if he wished to break them all. We are rather old-fashioned, and still keep the commandments, but they will not last much longer if Gerundine goes on that way.

Job Towler, the sexton, had taken charge of the star which Mr. Briggs had given up so unceremoniously, and was now fastening it up on the wall above the south door. His wife, old Sarah, stood at the foot of the ladder with a broom in her hand, muttering words—not of blessing—about the sweeping up there was to be done before service time.

All these things and more I saw as I walked up the nave, and on every side I heard the sound of them. Tap, tap, tap, tap, in every note of the gamut—from the deep hollow bass returned by the empty pulpit to the shrill and querulous treble which came from the stone work where Master Brown was operating on a particularly refractory joint.

And I thought within myself, and my thought was this :—"Surely," tap, tap, tap, "surely *these* be the ninny-hammers," tap, tap, "all nine of them," tap, tap, tap, "nailing up nonsense," tap, tap, tap, tap. And there came upon me a desire to testify, and I cried aloud and said, "O ye ninny-hammers ! dear good ninny-hammers ! Why do ye thus ? Why will ye disfigure this beautiful house with trash, and break the walls and carved work of it with hammers and nails ?" Then was Mrs. Perkins abashed, and Briggs stood dumb. But Miss Brown rose up and answered, "Now don't be disagreeable. Of course we are decorating the church because it is Christmas. Who ever heard of

a Church not being decorated at Christmas? I am sure we are not doing any harm. See! there are only four nails to hold all that scroll, and we take care to put them where it does not matter; I think it is all very pretty, don't you, Mr. Briggs?" Poor Briggs looked puzzled, stammered out a few unmeaning syllables, and then turned to me as one appealing for help out of a difficulty. And I answered, "I do not wish to be disagreeable, Miss Brown, or to prevent you from decorating the church at Christmas, or any other proper time, if you will do it in the right way. But I want you to see that what you are doing now is but tasteless trimming, which disfigures instead of adorning the building; and also that it does much real harm to the church and its furniture. You say that there are only four nails to carry that scroll. Now each of these nails has made a hole, and you will want to put the scroll, or another of the sort, up at Easter, and again at Whitsuntide, and at Harvest-tide. There will be sixteen holes made in one year. Now, how many holes will there be if you go on for twenty years? Twenty years may seem a long time to you who have not yet lived so long in the world, but it is a very short time in the life of a church, or of any piece of permanent furniture fit to be put into such a church as this. The life of them is to be measured in centuries. If you do not believe what I say of your decorations, try the same at home. Border your mother's chair with a text in cotton wool and your father's with a garland of holly. Wind wreaths round the legs of the dining table, and tack a border of laurel leaves round the edge as you have to the chancel desks. Nail your stars and triangles in front of the pictures, and your paper roses to the gilt frames. Then sit down and wait your parents' criticisms on your handiwork."

Perkins and Gerundine laughed out, and the Misses Smithson tittered. The rest kept silence, save old Sarah, who, planting her broom on the ground, said: "That's just what I says, Sir, there ain't no call for all this mess. 'Fore the church was restorationed, me an' Job used to do the decoratin', an' we never made no 'oles 'cept them 'at was made afore. We just used to stick bushes on t' pew tops an' places, an' it looked beautiful. I allas says old ways is best."

And then I went back and told my young friend that I had found the "ninny-hammers."

J. T. M.

Mr. J. E. Nightingale's "Church Plate of Dorset." *

BY T. M. FALLOW, M.A., F.S.A.

EIGHT years have elapsed since the publication of that very admirable work, *The Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle*. When it appeared, it at once set the local archæological societies throughout the country to work, to compile similar records, and it seemed as if there would soon be books on Church Plate appearing in all directions. This has not been the case, for without forgetting the late Archdeacon Lea's book, with its excellent preface, or Mr. R. C. Hope's account of the Church Plate in the little county of Rutland, which appeared in our own pages, and which has since been reprinted in book form, or one or two articles in other antiquarian magazines, nothing has yet appeared which is in any way comparable with the Carlisle book, until Mr. Nightingale recently published *The Church Plate of Dorset*. The truth of the matter is, that unless in each diocese or county, a number of persons are banded together, under some responsible head to do the work, a long delay is inevitable. We speak from personal experience, when we say that it is most tedious work gaining full and correct particulars of the sacred vessels in outlying parishes and chapelries. This is the main cause for the delay in the compilation of materials for the account of the Church Plate of Yorkshire. No doubt this is a large undertaking, when the great size of Yorkshire is taken into account. It is, we are glad to say, however, an undertaking which is now rapidly approaching a successful completion. In this respect Mr. Nightingale has been fortunate. The area of Dorsetshire is not appallingly vast, and, moreover, the ecclesiastical authorities and the archæologists have co-operated with one another. This latter method has, nevertheless, its drawbacks as well as its advantages.

We wish we were able to devote more space than we can to record the discoveries which Mr. Nightingale has made. Dorsetshire is not perhaps the county above all others which would have been expected to yield very much, yet Mr. Nightingale's labours have been rewarded by the discovery of two pre-reformation chalices, a pre-reformation paten, *more than one hundred* Elizabethan cups, besides several other notable vessels of various descriptions. This is a good yield indeed, and it only shows the importance of the inquiry which is being made in various dioceses and counties regarding Church Plate. For probably in most, if not in nearly all these cases, the true character and value of the vessels was previously quite unknown. By the kindness of Mr. Nightingale,

* *The Church Plate of Dorset*, by J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A., large octavo, pp. 216, with several illustrations; may be had of Messrs. Brown, booksellers, Salisbury, on receipt of 6s. net, or 6s. 6d. by parcel post.

we are enabled to present our readers with admirable illustrations of some of his discoveries. We will take, first in order, the very beautiful chalice still in use at Combe Keynes. It is parcel gilt, and we will let Mr. Nightingale himself describe it for us.



CHALICE. COMBE KEYNES.

"It is," he says, "a beautiful example, quite perfect, and exceedingly well preserved, as will be seen by the illustration. The dimensions are—height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; diameter of bowl, 4 in.; depth, 2 in.; narrowest part of the mullet-shaped base, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; widest part to the points of the knops, $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. The bowl is broad and conical; the somewhat slender stem is hexagonal and quite plain, with ogee moulded bands at the junctions. The knot is full-sized, having six lobes spirally twisted with traceried openings, terminating in angels' heads crowned. It has a mullet-shaped foot with plain broad spread and a vertically reeded moulding. The points terminate with an

elegant knop in the shape of a floriated Lombardic **Q**. In the front compartment of the base is the usual crucifix between two flowering branches, on a hatched ground. The parts gilt are the interior and outer lip of the bowl, the knot, the Crucifixion, also the mouldings of the stem, the base, and the knops. No hall marks are found, but the date compared with other examples is about 1500, perhaps earlier, certainly not much later. The weight is just 10 oz. This is, no doubt, the same chalice found by the Commissioners of Edward VI. at their visitation in 1552, and left for the future use of the parish." The discovery of this beautiful vessel was well worth some trouble, even if not much else of interest had come to light in Dorsetshire.



CHALICE. STURMINSTER MARSHALL.

The other pre-reformation chalice which Mr. Nightingale has unearthed in that county, is at Sturminster Marshall. It is, unfortunately, not so perfect as that at Combe Keynes, as an inspection of the accompanying illustration will show.

It is of a later type also, and it will be seen that the plan of the foot has been changed. The Combe Keynes chalice has a "mullet-shaped" foot, a foot, that is, on the plan of a "mullet," or star of six points. These mullet points, when unguarded, seem to have had a tendency to dig into, and catch hold of the altar cloths, and a later development was the addition to them of knobs, like those on the Combe Keynes chalice. These knobs, however, although they blunted the sharp points, and were an addition of considerable artistic merit, had nevertheless the disadvantage that they easily broke off, and records of chalices "lacking" one or more "knobs" are of frequent occurrence in inventories. The beautiful and well-known chalice at Leominster, in Herefordshire, once had knobs, but they have all been broken or cut off, and the appearance of that chalice is a good deal spoilt by their loss. It would appear that three of them were preserved loose for some years at Leominster, for an inventory, dated 1699, contains the following record:—"Item, three pieces of silver from off the chalice."* This difficulty attaching to a mullet foot with knobs like that of the Combe Keynes chalice, was obviated by the introduction, early in the sixteenth century, of a foot on a sexfoil plan without points or knobs to cause trouble. This is the form of the foot of the Sturminster Marshall chalice, and it is worth while to compare the two illustrations with reference to the character of the feet. The portion of the Sturminster Marshall chalice which is not original is, of course, the upper part of the stem with the cable mouldings round it. The bowl, the lower part of the stem, and the foot, are parts of the original vessel. The alterations, too, are not of



COMMUNION CUP WITH PATEN COVER,
WOTTON FITZPAINE.

* *Town and Borough of Leominster*, by Geo. F. Townsend, p. 242.

recent date, and by comparing them with the stem of the Elizabethan cup at Wotton Fitzpaine (of which we are also enabled to give an illustration), it seems pretty clear that both are of the same period, and very possibly were both the work of the same goldsmith. The whole, therefore, of the Sturminster Marshall chalice is ancient, although the upper part of the stem is Elizabethan, and not part of the original chalice, or in keeping with its character. On the front of the foot of the chalice there is, as usual, an engraved crucifix, with in this case our Lady and St. John on either side. At the foot of the cross are a skull and bones. These latter are objects which do not occur on any of the other existing chalices of pre-reformation date. The chalice bears the London hall-marks for 1536. The initials of the maker T.W. are also found on a paten at St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, which is three years older than this chalice.



PATEN. BUCKHORN WESTON.

The pre-reformation paten which Mr. Nightingale has found is at Buckhorn Weston. Like the great majority of other known medieval patens it is of late date. Mr. Nightingale suggests, and no doubt correctly, somewhere about 1510 to 1520 as its actual date. By his kindness we are enabled to give an illustration of this piece also. In the main it follows the common type of a late medieval paten, having two depressions, the second of which is sexfoil in outline. Mr. Nightingale notes, however, the peculiarity in

this case, that the sexfoil depressions are so hollowed as to form a large rounded sexfoil base to the paten. In the centre, as will be seen, the sacred letters *ih̄s* are engraved. All English medieval patens (so far as we can judge from those that remain, and from those which are described in contemporary documents, such as inventories or wills), bore without exception, some sacred device engraved or enamelled in the centre. As a rule, which was seldom broken, this central device had a distinct relation to the Person of our Lord. Either it was the Hand of God (which although in its origin was certainly meant to represent the First Person of the Holy Trinity, yet as certainly came in later times to be understood on the paten, to be the right hand of the Saviour raised in blessing), or the central device was the holy Lamb, or the sacred Name (as on the Buckhorn Weston paten), or the Face of our Lord known as the Vernicle, or our Lord seated on the rainbow, or the Holy Trinity with our Lord upon the cross. In only a very few cases do we read of, or come across, exceptions to this rule. The very fine paten at St. Margaret's church, Felbrigg, in Norfolk, has an enamelled figure of St. Margaret; and a paten, taken from the grave of bishop Grosstête in Lincoln Minster, has an engraved figure of a bishop vested, but these are the only two extant examples deviating from the common rule. Patens of an early date most commonly have the Hand blessing, and sometimes the holy Lamb. In later patens by far the most common device is the Vernicle. We give here two illustrations of the Vernicle from casts taken from patens at Beeston Regis, and Hanworth, in Norfolk. They afford a good conception of the style of treatment of the Vernicle on medieval patens.



BEESTON REGIS.



HANWORTH.

At Earl's Colne, in Essex, there is a paten, which so far as we are aware, is unique as to the central device engraved on it; nor have we met with a description of any similar device on a paten in medieval records. An illustration of the Earl's Colne paten is given on the

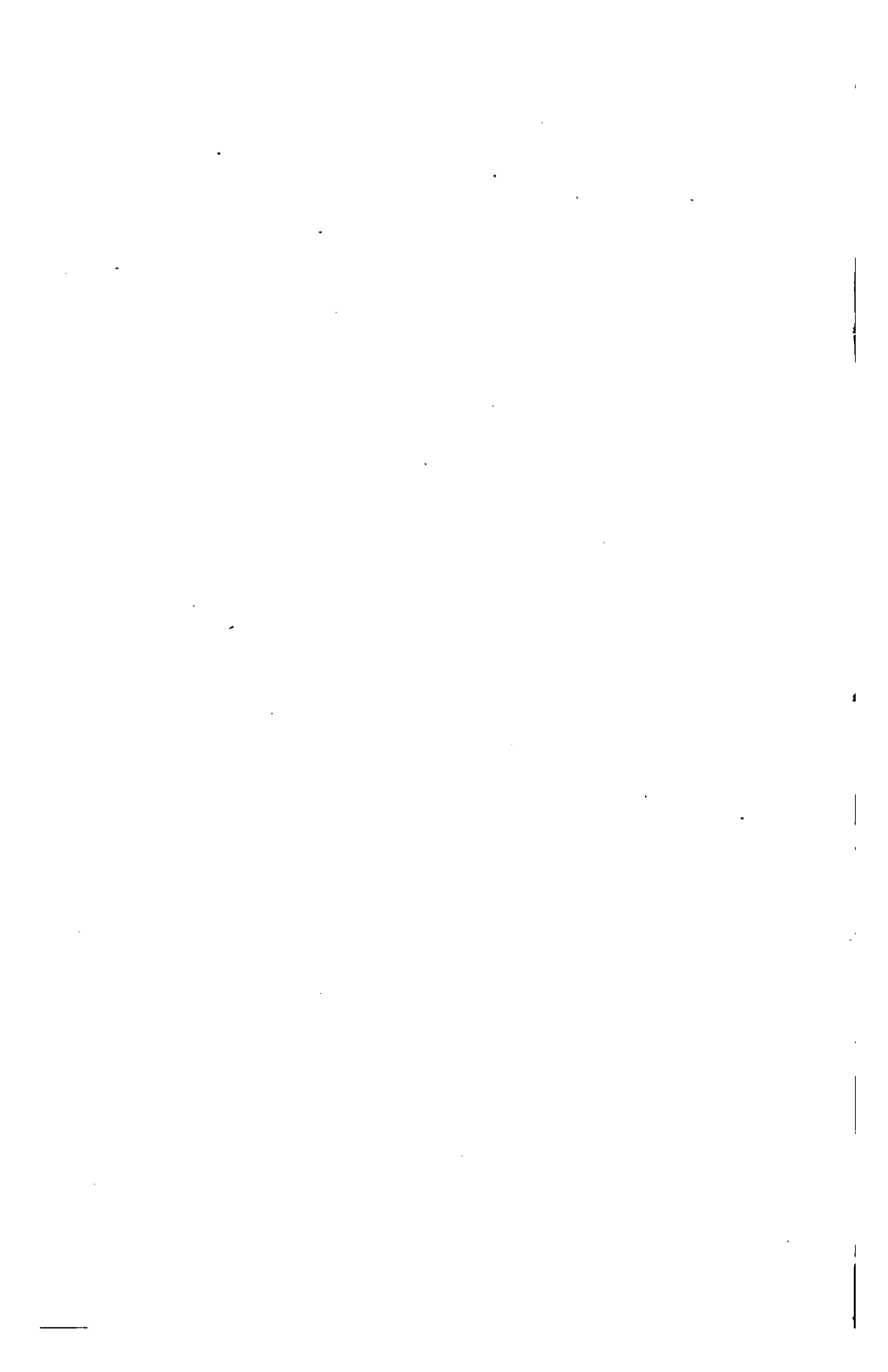
opposite page (Plate II.).* It will be seen, that in the centre is rather rudely engraved the standing figure of our Lord, with a background of hills and trees. His right hand is raised to bless, and the left bears an orb and cross. This interesting paten may be usefully compared, in other respects, with that at Buckhorn Weston. The cross engraved on the rim is a rather unusual feature, although it occurs on one or two other patens. It probably indicates the place where the celebrating priest would kiss the paten during mass. The Earl's Colne paten is wholly gilt, and is 6 inches in diameter. That at Weston Buckhorn is 5 inches in diameter. Both are of much the same date. The small cross with pellets marked on the rim of the latter is a hall-mark, or the goldsmith's mark of the maker, and has no reference to the sacred character of the paten.

Leaving these relics of the pre-reformation ritual, we pass on to the Elizabethan "communion cups," which, when the altars were pulled down, and the medieval mass was changed to the communion service, took the place of the chalices of previous days. An unusual number of these elegant cups are preserved in Dorsetshire. Mr. Nightingale uniformly calls them chalices, but the word "chalice" was expunged from the Prayer Book of 1552, with those of "altar," and "mass," and the mere possession of a chalice was often deemed, at the time, material evidence against its owner to prove that he was a "papist priest," and liable to all the terrors of the law for his calling as such. It is quite true that the word has been re-inserted in the Prayer Book since the Restoration; but these Elizabethan cups are surely no more "chalices," in their proper character, than the wooden tables on trestles, which supplanted the ancient altars in our churches, were themselves altars, in the proper meaning of the word. Certainly, the intention at the time was to abolish the mass, the chalice, and the altar, and it tends, we think, to a little confusion, to call an Elizabethan communion cup a chalice, at least in an archæological publication. The theological side of the question we do not, of course, venture to touch upon in these pages. It would, at any rate, have startled archbishops Parker and Grindal, not to name other Elizabethan bishops, if they had heard these cups, which they were so zealous in having fashioned out of the demolished chalices, called by the name of the very thing they so abominated. Many of these communion cups, with their paten-covers "to serve for the bread," in Dorsetshire, are of the ordinary character. They have deep, bell-shaped bowls, round which is engraved a band of interlacing strap-work, filled with a running leaf pattern. The stems and feet are round, and in the centre of the stem is a knot, of more or less globular form, as the case may be. Some of them, however, by no means conform to the general rule, and at Gillingham, Shipton Gorge, and elsewhere, we find other types existing. The Shipton Gorge cup is a freak, which

* For the original photograph which is reproduced in Plate II., we are indebted to the Rev. S. Blackall, M.A., Vicar of Earl's Colne, and Canon of Ely Cathedral.



PATEN, - EARL'S COLNE, ESSEX.





PATEN. WHITCHURCH CANONICORUM.

stands quite alone, but the others represent cups found in different parts of the county. Mr. Nightingale gives several illustrations of them, one of which, the Wotton Fitzpaine cup, it will be remembered, we have reproduced as illustrating the alterations made in the stem of the medieval chalice at Sturminster Marshall.

No less than thirty-two of these Elizabethan cups bear one or other of two local hall-marks, which Mr. Nightingale represents by woodcuts, but neither of which does he consider that he has succeeded in tracing satisfactorily home. One of them is certainly the mark of a provincial goldsmith's hall, the other is probably so as well, but as it is a single mark, it is possible that it is only the mark of some goldsmith—a maker's mark, that is, and not a town mark. Into this question of the provincial hall-marks, we do not propose to enter more at present. We hope very shortly, however, to enter into the entire subject thoroughly, in a separate paper, dealing with the provincial assay and marking of plate, prior to the parliamentary legislation of 1697. Of later vessels, there are several of considerable interest, but we can only briefly touch upon these. At Mosterton, Wraxall, Tincleton, Melbury Sampford, Hinton Parva, and Winterborne Whitchurch are cups all of interest, and several are illustrated by excellent woodcuts. At Swanage there is a beautiful service of plate of 1692, and of this Mr. Nightingale gives an illustration. It is of an unusual character for its date, and exceedingly handsome, although we fear it would be denounced by some modern gothicising church folk as not "ecclesiastical," because not of the "modern medieval" type. There is another fine service illustrated, which is of the middle of last century, at Abbotsbury. This service includes a knife for the bread. There are similar services, given by the same donor, at other churches. They were all designed by the celebrated Paul Lamerie, although some of the vessels were actually made by other goldsmiths. One interesting paten is at Whitchurch Canonorum, and with the illustrations of it we must bring our imperfect notice of the subject to a close. (Plate III.). The illustrations suffice, better than any verbal description can do, to convey the character of this curious piece to the mind. It measures 5 inches in diameter, and stands $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches high, the diameter of the foot being 2 inches. Mr. Nightingale says:—"The decoration, as will be seen in the illustration, consists of a pattern formed by a series of punches. No marks of any kind are found on this interesting paten; it is somewhat roughly hammered out of plate silver of some thickness, and was most probably of home manufacture. There are no means of arriving at the probable date of this curious piece, beyond its shape and style of ornamentation. It might have been made some time in the 17th century." Mr. Nightingale is no doubt correct as to the probable date, but we rather fancy that it is of Restoration date, somewhere about 1660-1680. Still, there is very little to guide us as to this, and the wider range given by Mr. Nightingale is perhaps safer.

We have not treated this book in the ordinary manner of a critical review. Mr. Nightingale is an acknowledged authority upon the

subject on which he writes, and which he has carefully studied longer than most people. It would, therefore, have seemed out of place to have written critically, even if only, as it would have been, to praise; but one thing we must say, and that is that the illustrations are excellent. They are, in fact, the very best illustrations of plate we have ever seen; and they are not too small, which was a fault of the otherwise excellent engravings in the Carlisle book.

Two things we should like also to refer to in Mr. Nightingale's book before we close. One is his footnote, p. 131, as to Hogarth having been apprenticed to Gamble, and that the excellent engraving of arms and inscriptions on some of Gamble's plate, at the beginning of last century, was very probably done by Hogarth himself, with his own hand. This is a very interesting fact, and we are thankful to Mr. Nightingale for drawing attention to it. Another footnote gives us the celebrated Paul Lamerie's rules for cleaning plate. In these days, when plate powders of all sorts are so much in use, we think we cannot do better than quote from Mr. Nightingale the simple rules of this most eminent goldsmith of last century:—"Clean it now and then with only warm water and soap, and with a Sponge, and then wash it with clean water, and dry it very well with a soft Linnen Cloth, and keep it in a dry place, for the damp will spoyle it." This was Lamerie's recipe for cleaning a piece of plate, it is the only proper method of doing so, and if it were followed it would save many a fine vessel from injury and harm.

English Goldsmiths.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

Continued from Vol. III., page 245.

NORWICH—Continued.

| | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Constinople, Geoffrey de | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Constinople, Henry de | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Daniel, James | | 1693 | |
| D[aniel, ?]James (?) | 1692 | | 1696 |
| Denton, William de | | 1399 | |
| Derham, John de | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Dunham and Yallop, Messrs. | 1811 | | 1817 |
| Dyghton, John | | 1454 | |
| D[.. .. . | | | 1694 |
| Edmund, Robert de S. | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Edwards, William | | 1653 | |
| E[.. .. . | | | |
| Elger, John | | 1429 | |
| Elger, John | | 1537 | |
| Ethridge, George | | 1824 | |

NORWICH—Continued.

| | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|---|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Ethiridge, J. | 1802 | | |
| Eynsworth, Daniel | | 1600 | |
| Felgate, William | | 1817 | |
| Fenne, George | | 1567 | |
| Fraunceys, Richard | | 1449 | |
| Frears, William | | 1780 | |
| Garratt, Emmanuel | | 1597 | |
| Gelyngham, Thomas | | 1455 | |
| Goddes, John | | 1409 | |
| Grave, John | | 1591 | |
| Grave, Thomas | | 1461 | |
| Green, Thomas | | 1442 | |
| Grundy, Augustine | | 1628 | |
| Grundy, George | | 1645 | |
| Grundy, James | | 1594 | 1594 |
| Grundy, James | | 1636 | |
| G[H[.. .. . | | | |
| Hamchurch, George | | 1457 | 1657 |
| H[E[.. .. . | | | |
| Hartsonge, Robert (Sworn Assayer, 1701) | | 1702 | 1695 |
| Hartsonge, Robert | | 1672 | 1701 |
| Harwood, Bartholomew | | 1728 | |
| Harwood, Thomas | | 1698 | d1755 |
| Havers, Thomas (Sheriff, 1701; Mayor, 1708) | | 1674 | d1732 |
| Haydon, William | | 1613 | |
| Heaslewood, Arthur (Warden, 1628-9) .. | | 1625 | 1629 |
| Heaslewood, Arthur | | 1661 | 1665 |
| Heaslewood, Arthur | | 1702 | |
| Herry, Richard | | 1466 | |
| Heyward, Nicholas | | 1538 | |
| Horstede, John de | | 1350 | |
| H[M[.. .. . | 1680 | | |
| Howlett, John (Warden, 1626-7) | | 1620 | 1627 |
| Hunt, John | | 1502 | |
| Hunter, Charles | | 1792 | |
| Hutcheson, Daniel | | 1661 | |
| Hutchinson, Richard | | 1736 | d1768 |
| Hutchinson, Richard | | 1763 | d1789 |
| Hynde, John | | 1409 | |
| Isborn, Nicholas | | 1535 | |
| Isborn, Valentine | | 1554 | |
| Kebyll, John | | 1457 | |
| Kettleburgh, William | | 1634 | |
| Man, Walter | | 1501 | |
| Maskey, Thomas | | 1495 | |
| Mathew, Daniel | | 1641 | |
| Mathieson, John | | 1446 | |
| Neave, Robert | | 1655 | |
| Nicole, John | | 1419 | |
| Orfeur, Robert le | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Osborne, Robert | | 1665 | |
| Peterson, Peter | | 1553 | d1603 |
| Peterson, Peter | | 1607 | d1609 |
| Petyer, William | | 1530 | |
| Porter, William | | 1524 | |
| Proctor, Thomas | | 1641 | |

NORWICH—*Continued.*

| | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|---|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Puttok, Felix | | 1524 | |
| Rayner, James (Armourer) | | 1631 | |
| Rich, John | | 1480 | |
| Roe, Nathaniel | | 1717 | |
| Roe, Nathaniel | | 1749 | |
| Rogers, William | | 1558 | |
| Rose, Robert | | 1399 | |
| Rudd, William Yallop | | 1811 | |
| Rus, Nicholas le | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Saunders, Robert | | 1466 | |
| Sellers, Thomas | | 1455 | |
| Sheef, Thomas | | 1454 | |
| Sheef, Henry | | 1549 | |
| Shipdam, Richard | | 1610 | 1629 |
| Shute, Zacharias or Zachery | | 1543 | |
| Shulte, Henry | | 1549 | |
| Skerry, William | | 1627 | |
| Skottow, Timothy (Warden, 1624) | | 1617 | 1634 |
| Smart, John | | 1481 | |
| Smyth, William | | 1613 | |
| Smyth, Phillip (Warden, 1624) | | 1613 | 1624 |
| Sutton, John (see Rich, John) | | 1480 | |
| Swithing, Nicholas de | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Swithing, Daniel de | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Swithing, Walter de | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Tannor, Christopher | | 1562 | |
| Tesmond, John | | 1566 | |
| Tottes, William (see Chapman) | | 1449 | |
| Umfrey, William | | 1547 | |
| Underwood, William | | 1446 | |
| Vincent, Phillip | | 1740 | |
| Watts, Benjamin | 1715 | | |
| Weels, Stephen de | 1285 | | 1300 |
| Weston, William | | 1634 | |
| Westwick, John | | 1422 | |
| Wharlow, or Wurlow, Thomas | | 1548 | |
| Wharlow, Nicholas | | 1593 | |
| Willesdon, Thomas | | 1455 | |
| Woolfe, Edward (Armourer) | | 1607 | |
| Woolfe, John | | 1648 | |
| Worcester, Thomas | | 1492 | |
| Wrentham, Thomes | | 1426 | |
| Wright, Edward (Searcher, 1624-5 ; Master, 1626-9) | | 1616 | 1629 |
| Wright, Edward | | 1649 | |
| W[S[.. .. . | 1745 | | |
| Wurlow, see Wharlow | | | |

EXETER.—Office closed 1883.

| | Earliest Date Found. | Entered. | Latest Date or Death. |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Adams, John | 1782 | | |
| Adams, William | | 1711 | |
| Arno, Peter. | | 1716 | |
| Ashe, Mary. | | 1703 | |
| Audry, John | 1701 | | |
| Babbage, John | 1725 | | 1741 |
| Balle, J. | 1781 | | 1795 |
| Beer, Thomas | 1770 | | 1773 |
| Benetlye | | | |
| Bennett, Sampson | | 1721 | 1734 |
| | | 1722 | |
| Bennick, Joseph | | 1710 | |
| Birdlake, Richard | | | 1773 |
| Bishop, Francis | 1720 | | 1773 |
| Blachford, Samuel | | 1706 | |
| | | 1722 | |
| | | 1728 | |
| Blake, Thomas | 1724 | | 1759 |
| Boutell, John | | 1726 | |
| Briant, William | 1701 | | |
| Brinley, A. | | 1716 | |
| Brinley, John | 1715 | | 1717 |
| Broadhurst, Edward | | | 1773 |
| Browne, Benjamin | 1708 | | 1716 |
| Browne, John | | | |
| Browne, Nicholas. | 1701 | | 1703 |
| Browne, William | 1753 | | 1759 |
| Burdon, John | 1719 | | 1723 |
| Byne, Thomas | | 1855 | |
| Catkitt, Robert | | 1705 | |
| Caunter, William George | | 1875 | 1883 |
| Clarke, Thomas | | 1725 | |
| Coffin, Thomas | 1757 | | 1773 |
| Coffin, William | 1773 | | 1786 |
| Coleman, Daniel | 1738 | | 1758 |
| Coles, Joseph | 1713 | | 1730 |
| Collier, Joseph | | 1713 | |
| | | 1720 | |
| Cotton, D. | 1575 | | |
| Cotton, J. | 1575 | | |
| Courtail, Lewis | 1756 | | 1757 |
| Depree, F. Templer | | | 1889 |
| Dock, Andrew Worthaday | | 1721 | |
| Drake, William | 1701 | | 1707 |
| Easton, C. | 1576 | | 1581 |
| Easton, G. | 1582 | | 1590 |
| Ekins, William | 1701 | | 1712 |
| Elliott, Peter | 1703 | | 1730 |
| Elston, John, ? James | 1701 | | 1728 |
| Elston, Phillip | 1707 | 1723 | 1748 |
| Eustace, John | | | 1776 |
| Evelegh, William | | | 1773 |
| Ferris, George | | | 1838 |
| Ferris, George, jun. | | | 1859 |
| Ferris, Richard | 1797 | | 1810 |
| Freeman, Richard | 1705 | 1708 | 1769 |

EXETER—Continued.

| | Earliest Date Found. | Entered. | Latest Date or Death. |
|---|-------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Foote, Thomas | 1701 | | d. 1708 |
| Glyde, Samuel | 1740 | | 1753 |
| Harvey, William | | | 1773 |
| Hawkins, David | 1769 | | 1773 |
| Haynshaw, Thomas | 1705 | | |
| Head, Joseph | | 1855 | |
| Hicks, Joseph | 1784 | | 1834 |
| Hollin, Richard | | 1704 | |
| Holt, James | 1768 | | 1773 |
| Horwood | | | |
| Hutchins, Adam | | 1714 1722 | |
| Ions or Iones, John | 1570 | | 1579 |
| Jenkins, James | | | 1773 |
| Jenkins, Richard | 1765 | | 1806 |
| Jones, David | 1762 | | 1781 |
| Jouett, Peter | | 1706 | |
| Kaynes, Thomas | 1767 | | |
| Lake, Henry | | 1868 | 1886 |
| Lake, John Elett | | 1875 | 1883 |
| Le Compt, James | 1739 | | 1743 |
| Leigh, Joseph | 1701 | | 1728 |
| Lovell, Abraham | | 1716 1722 | |
| Manby, John | 1705 | | |
| Marsh, John | | 1720 | |
| Marshall, James | | 1725 | |
| Maryen, Jane | | 1722 | |
| Matthew, T. | 1565 | | 1585 |
| Maynard, W. T. [Last Assay Master] | | | 1886 |
| Melun, Micon | 1720 | | 1727 |
| Mortimer, John | 1701 | | |
| Muston, Henry | | 1721 | |
| Nathan, Benjamin Symonds | | | 1773 |
| Osborne | 1638 | | 1663 |
| Osment, John or James | | 1835 | 1855 |
| Palmer, Robert (Assay Master, 1708) | 1708 | | 1726 |
| Parkin, Isaac | | 1835 | 1856 |
| Pearse, Joseph | 1748 | | |
| Pelet, Moses | 1730 | | 1734 |
| Pike, John | | 1710 | |
| Plint, Richard | 1705 | 1729 | |
| Radcliffe, J. | 1637 | | 1640 |
| Raynes, Thomas | | | 1770 |
| Reed, John | | 1716 1720 | |
| Reynolds, Thomas | | 1705 1707 | 1709 |
| Richards, Emund [Assay Master] | 1701 | | 1727 |
| Ross, James Croad | | 1869 | |
| Salter, Thomas | | | 1883 |
| Sampson, Thomas | | 1706 | 1725 |
| Sams, Richard | 1757 | | 1815 |
| Skinner, Matthew | 1757 | | 1773 |
| Slade, Daniel | 1701 | | 1708 |
| Sobey, William Rawlings | | 1835 | 1851 |

EXETER—Continued.

| | Earliest Date Found. | Entered. | Latest Date or Death. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Spicer, Edward | 1568 | | |
| Spicer, Edward | 1701 | 1706 | |
| Stevens, James | | 1721 | |
| Stone, John | | 1841 | 1851 |
| Stone, Thomas Hart | | 1861 | |
| Strong or Strang, Edward | | 1715 | |
| Strong or Strang, James | | 1705 | |
| | | 1726 | |
| Strong or Strang, Thomas | 1766 | | 1773 |
| Suger, John | | 1712 | |
| Sweet, Edward | | 1704 | 1710 |
| Symonds, Pentecost | | 1706 | |
| | | 1720 | |
| Symonds, Roger Berryman | 1765 | | 1773 |
| Thorne, Thomas | | | 1773 |
| Tingcombe, John | | | 1773 |
| Tolcher | | 1711 | |
| Torkington, John | | 1727 | |
| Tripe, Anthony | | 1712 | |
| | | 1725 | |
| Trowbridge, Francis | 1730 | | 1756 |
| Trowbridge, George | | 1710 | 1741 |
| Turner, G. | 1812 | | 1834 |
| Tythe, Jacob | | 1703 | |
| Vavasour, Richard | | 1704 | |
| Webber, John | | 1724 | |
| Welch, William | 1766 | | 1773 |
| Wemlingworth, Johannes de | 1327 | | |
| Whipple & Co. | | | 1877 |
| Wilcocks, Richard | | 1704 | |
| Williams, James | | 1717 | |
| Williams, James | | 1857 | 1869 |
| Williams, Josiah | | 1869 | |
| Williams, Zachariah | | 1720 | |
| Willmot, Samuel | | 1723 | |
| Worth, Andrew | | 1714 | |
| Yeds | | | |
| NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. | | | |
| Office closed, 1885. | | | |
| | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
| Albert, Daniel [Gatehead] | 1724 | | |
| Anderson, Abraham | 1725 | | 1753 |
| Armstrong, John | 1774 | | 1780 |
| Armstrong, Nicholas | 1741 | | 1780 |
| Armstrong, Nicholas, junior | 1774 | | 1780 |
| Armstrong, Richard | 1741 | | 1780 |
| Armstrong, Richard | 1774 | | 1780 |

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—*Continued.*

| | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|---|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Armstrong, Robert | 1774 | | 1777 |
| Armstrong, Thomas | 1774 | | 1780 |
| Armstrong, Thomas | 1702 | | 1704 |
| Batty, Francis, senior | | 1674 | d1711 |
| Batty, Francis | | 1708 | 1726 |
| Belton, Eli | | 1683 | d1712 |
| Blackett, Thomas | 1741 | | 1780 |
| Buckles, Stephen | 1740 | | |
| Bulman, George | 1724 | | 1740 |
| Campbell, Alexander | 1702 | | |
| Carnaby, John | | 1717 | 1731 |
| Carr, William (Mayor, 1737) | | 1737 | |
| Chalmers, George William | 1774 | | 1780 |
| Cookson, Isaac | 1724 | 1728 | 1752 |
| Crawford, James | 1770 | | 1780 |
| Crawford, David | | | 1773 |
| Dalton, William | 1724 | 1725 | 1767 |
| Dodgson, Albany | | 1679 | |
| Dowthwaite, John | | 1666 | d1673 |
| F [R] | 1788 | | 1796 |
| Fearney, John | | | 1773 |
| French, Edward | 1741 | | 1780 |
| French, John | 1741 | | 1780 |
| French, Jonathan | | 1703 | d1732 |
| Gannil, Thomas | 1703 | 1717 | |
| Ganon, Thomas | | 1717 | 1757 |
| Gill, Edward | 1725 | | 1754 |
| Goodricke, John | | 1754 | |
| Hackworth, John | 1774 | | 1780 |
| Haldon, John | | | 1780 |
| Hamer, Abraham | | | 1717 |
| Hedley, Anthony | | | 1780 |
| Hetherington, James | | | 1773 |
| Hewitt, John [Durham] | | 1714 | |
| Hewitson, Edward | 1741 | | |
| Hewitson, Thomas | | 1697 | 1717 |
| Hobbs, Richard | 1702 | | 1744 |
| Hogg, George | | | 1780 |
| Hutchinson, Joseph | | | 1773 |
| Hutchinson, James Samuel | | | 1773 |
| Hutchinson, Jobson James | | | 1773 |
| Kirkup, James | | 1713 | 1777 |
| Kirkup, John | 1741 | | 1780 |
| Langlands, John | | 1754 | 1778 |
| Langlands, John and Ganon, Thomas | 1756 | | |
| Langlands and Robertson | 1778 | | 1795 |
| Langwith, John | 1718 | | |
| Lightly, Thomas | 1702 | 1703 | 1707 |
| Makepeace, Robert | | 1718 | 1777 |
| Makepeace, Thomas | 1724 | 1728 | 1733 |
| Martin, Mark | 1710 | | |
| Mitchell, Robert | | | 1780 |
| Mitchison, John | 1774 | | 1780 |
| M [F] | 1740 | | |
| Nicholson, Mark Grey | 1712 | | 1754 |
| Nicholson, Richard | 1741 | | 1780 |

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—*Continued.*

| | Earliest Date Found. | Free. | Latest Date or Death. |
|--|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Norris, John | | 1674 | |
| Parkis Thomas | | 1720 | 1722 |
| Partis, William | | 1731 | 1752 |
| Peat, Robert | 1741 | | |
| Pinkney, Robert | 1777 | | 1780 |
| Pinkney & Scott | 1784 | | 1787 |
| Prior, Matthew (Assay Master) | 1759 | | 1773 |
| Prior, William (Assay Master) | 1722 | | 1733 |
| Ramsay or Ramsgill | 1700 | | 1703 |
| Ramsay, Cuthbert | | 1687 | |
| Ramsay, John | | 1698 | 1705 |
| Ramsay, John | 1721 | | 1725 |
| Ramsay, William | | 1656 | d1672 |
| Ramsay, William | | 1691 | d1716 |
| Ramsay, Margaret | 1702 | | |
| Reid & Son | | | 1851 |
| Reid, Christian | 1790 | | 1790 |
| Robertson, Anne | 1801 | | |
| Robertson, I. and Darling D. | 1795 | | |
| Robinson, William | | | d1652 |
| Robinson, William | | 1666 | 1675 |
| R D | 1819 | | 1779 |
| { R C | | | 1819 |
| { R D | | | |
| Scott, Robert | 1777 | | |
| Sewell, Thomas (Warden, 1851) | | | c1880 |
| Shaw, Nathaniel | 1717 | | 1741 |
| Shrive, Robert | | 1694 | 1702 |
| Snowden, Thomas | 1707 | | 1708 |
| Sommerville, T. (Assay Master, 1851) | | | 1851 |
| Stalker, William | 1774 | | 1784 |
| Stoddart, John | 1741 | | 1780 |
| Stoddart, Thomas | 1741 | 1752 | |
| Symson, Anthony | 1597 | | |
| Thompson, — [Durham] | | 1725 | |
| Thompson, Samuel | | | 1773 |
| Walkingshaw, — (Warden, 1815) | | | 1815 |
| Watson, Thomas | 1793 | | 1845 |
| Whitfield, William | | 1720 | 1740 |
| Wilkinson, James | 1597 | | |
| Wilkinson, John | 1774 | | 1780 |
| Williamson, John | 1634 | | 1665 |
| Williamson, Mathew | 1774 | | 1780 |
| Williamson, Timothy | 1777 | | 1780 |
| Williamson, William | | | 1780 |
| W [I [.. .. . | | | 1840 |
| W [R [.. .. . | 1793 | | 1793 |
| Younghusband, John | | 1706 | d1718 |

CHESTER.

| | | Earliest Date Found. | Entered. | Latest Date or Death. |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Ashton, Charles | Free of City, 1682 | | | |
| Barker, Robert | | | 1796 | 1801 |
| Bexwick, Richard | Free of City, 1546 | | | |
| Billington, Joseph | Free of City, 1669 | | | |
| Bingley, John | Free of City, 1697 | | 1701 | 1706 |
| Bird, Charles | Free of City, 1696 | | 1699 | 1704 |
| Bolton, Fothergill | | | | 1773 |
| Bowers, Robert, jun. .. | Mayor, 1811 Sheriff, 1798 | | 1826 | |
| Brother (?), Charles .. | Free of City, 1731 | | | |
| Brown, Thomas | | | 1752 | 1796 |
| Buck, John | | | 1664 | 1677 |
| Bullen, Nathaniel | Free of City, 1668 | | 1669 | 1712 |
| Bunbury, Dutton | Free of City, 1636 | | | |
| Cawlay, Robert | Free of City, 1727 Sheriff, 1742 | | | d1742 |
| Chapman, Thomas | Free of City, 1662 | | 1661 | 1702 |
| Clarke, Joseph | | | | 1686 |
| Comtene | | | | 1841 |
| Conway, Christopher .. | Free of City, 1583 | | 1577 | 1603 |
| Conway, James (JC) .. | | | 1752 | 1796 |
| Crawley, Robert | | | 1727 | 1773 |
| Critchley, Benjamin .. | Free of City, 1716 | | 1697 | 1752 |
| Crookes, George | Free of City, 1731 | | | |
| Davies, Daniel | | | 1853 | |
| Deane, John | Free of City, 1695 | | | |
| Dixon, James | | | | 1773 |
| Downes, Robert | Free of City, 1720 | | | |
| Duke [or Drake], Bartholomew | Free of City, 1715 | | 1697 | 1726 |
| Duke, Joseph | | | 1752 | 1776 |
| Duke, Joseph | | | 1804 | |
| Duke, Thomas (TD) .. | Mayor, 1740 Sheriff | 1722 | 17— | 1740 |
| Duke, Thomas | | | 1752 | 1796 |
| Drew, Robert | Free of City, 1675 | 1675 | | 1678 |
| Eccles, John | Free of City, 1733 | | 1734 | 1796 |
| Edwards, Griffith or Griffin | Free of City, 1607 | | 1607 | d1640 |
| Edwards, Peter | Free of City, 1651 Mayor, 1682 | | 1654 | d1700 |
| | Assay Master, 1686 Sheriff, 1697 | | | |
| Edwards, Peter, jun. .. | Free of City, 1679 Warden, 1686 | | 1680 | 1700 |
| Edwards, Samuel | | | 1696 | 1700 |
| Evans, James | | | 1839 | |
| Fisher, W. | | | | 1773 |
| Gardiner, Timothy | | | 1687 | 1702 |
| Garner, John | | | 1842 | 1851 |
| Gimlet, John (Gi) | | | | 1773 |
| Glegg, Sylvanus | | | 1631 | |
| Godwin, Andrew Nixon .. | | | 1871 | |
| Green | | | | 1851 |
| Gregorie, Richard | | | 1594 | 1615 |
| Gunble, John, & Vale, William | | | | 1773 |
| Hall, Richard | | | 1841 | |
| Hardwick, William (WH) | | | | 1773 |

CHESTER—*Continued.*

| | | Earliest Date Found. | Entered. | Latest Date or Death. |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Hayne & Co. | | | | 1842 |
| Horton, Henry Ryley | | | 1877 | |
| Hyatt, George | | | 1824 | |
| Hyatt, William | | | 1838 | |
| Jackson | | | | 1841 |
| Jones, Edward | | | 1839 | |
| Jones, Gerard | Mayor, 1638 Sheriff, 1648 | | 1632 | 1674 |
| Jones, Jonas | | | 1730 | |
| Jones, Joseph | | | 1857 | |
| Lingley, John | | 1585 | | 1612 |
| Lingley, John, jun. | | | 1594 | 1609 |
| Lingley, Joseph | | | 1609 | 1635 |
| Lowe, George | | | 1847 | |
| Lowe, George, jun. | | | 1796 | 1851 |
| Lowe, George Bennett | | | 1864 | |
| Lowe, James Foulkes, B.A., T.C.D. | Assay Master, 1864 | | 1862 | 1889 |
| Lowe, John | | | 1858 | |
| Lowe, John | | | 1826 | 1851 |
| Lowe, Thomas | | | 1826 | |
| Lowe, William Foulkes | | | 1871 | |
| Maddock, Thomas (Ma) (TM) | Mayor, 1744 Sheriff, 1691, 8 | | 1717 | 1753 |
| Matthew the Goldsmith | | 1270 | | 1300 |
| Melling, John (JM) | | | 1723 | 1725 |
| Mutton, William | Steward, 1570 | | | 1570 |
| Nicholas the Goldsmith | | 1270 | | 1300 |
| Oulton, George | | | | 1680 |
| Partington, Puleston | Mayor, 1706 Sheriff, 1686 | | 1673 | 1700 |
| Pennington, Benjamin (Pe) (B P) (S S) | | | 1723 | 1753 |
| Pennington, Peter, ? Pem- berton (P P) | | 1665 | 1677 | 1706 |
| Pennington, Samuel | | | 1732 | 1752 |
| Pennington, William | | | | 1773 |
| Pike, Richard (R P) | | | 1727 | |
| Pratt, Richard | | 1402 | | |
| Price, Thomas | | | 1609 | 1615 |
| Pritchard, T. | | | | 1773 |
| Pulford, Alexander | | 1689 | 1690 | 1704 |
| Quilliam, S. | | | | 1870 |
| Richardson, John | | 1773 | | 1796 |
| Richardson, Richard (Ri) (R.) (Ri) | Mayor, 1751 Sheriff, 1714, 1784 | | 1708 | 1784 |
| Richardson, Richard (R R) | | | 1734 | 1787 |
| Richardson, William (WR) | | | 1721 | 1751 |
| Robinson, Thomas (Ro) | Sheriff, 1656, ? his father. | | 1682 | 1710 |
| Roskell & Co. | | | | 1845 |
| Rundell & Bridge (R & B) | | | | 1851 |
| Samuel, Ralph | | | | 1851 |
| Scasebrick, John | Assay Master, 1772 | | 1752 | 1782 |
| Sharman, John | | | 1723 | 1726 |
| Smith, Gabriel | Mayor, 1779 | | 1752 | 1796 |

CHESTER—*Continued.*

| | | Earliest Date Found. | Entered. | Latest Date or Death. |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|
| Smith, George | Sheriff, 1767 | | | 1773 |
| Smith, Sir Laurence .. | Mayor, 1540, 56, 63, 70; ? living 1585 | 1540 | | d1581 |
| Smith, Robert | | | 1573 | 1615 |
| Spencer, Henry | | | 1817 | |
| Tetter, Joseph | | | 1861 | |
| Thyne, Christian | | | | 1773 |
| Trevis, John | | | | 1560 |
| Trevis, Thomas | | | | 1560 |
| Wakefield, Ralph | | | | 1773 |
| Walker, George (G W) | | | 1752 | 1809 |
| Walker, George, jun. .. | Sheriff, 1823 | | 1796 | 1823 |
| Walker, John | Sheriff, 1827 | | 1808 | 1827 |
| Walker, Ralph | | | | 1773 |
| Walley, Joseph | | | | 1773 |
| Walley, Ralph | Warden, 1686 | | 1682 | |
| Ward, Frederick W. .. | | | 1879 | |
| Ward, George | | | | 1851 |
| Warmingshaw, Richard .. | | | 1577 | 1615 |
| Warrington, John | | | 1743 | 1751 |
| Whitehouse, George Lowe | | | 1845 | |
| William, George Henry .. | | | 1878 | |
| Wooley, John | | | 1862 | |
| Wooley, Thomas | | | 1852 | |
| Wrench, John | | | 1696 | 1725 |
| Wrench, John | | | 1734 | 1751 |
| Wrench, William | | | 1717 | 1753 |
| Wrench, William | | | 1746 | 1753 |
| Wright, Thomas | Sheriff, 1675 | 1664 | | 1675 |
| Wurmingham, William .. | | | 1666 | 1670 |
| Wyke, John, & Green, Thos. | | | | 1773 |
| Wynne, Symon | | | 1675 | |
| Yockum, Joshua | | | 1705 | 1706 |

(CONCLUDED.)

The Provincial Goldsmiths' Halls in 1773.

THE lists of goldsmiths' names, collected from various sources by Mr. R. C. Hope, being now concluded, we think that it will not be out of place, if we add to them a quotation from the Parliamentary Report of 1773, as to the assay of plate at the three provincial halls of Chester, Exeter, and Newcastle, then working. This Report is very difficult to obtain, and the information it embodies as to these goldsmiths' halls, is both important and of considerable interest. The Acts passed in the reign of William III. empowered the gold-

smiths' companies at three other cities—York, Bristol, and Norwich—as well, to conduct a similar assay of plate. Although the goldsmiths of York originally availed themselves of this continuance of their ancient power, they did not long do so, and in 1717 they abandoned the work of assaying plate. The two chief York goldsmiths, John Langwith and Joseph Buckles, then entered into an agreement with the Newcastle Company, by paying an annual fee, to have their plate assayed at Newcastle, and stamped with the Newcastle marks. Both Langwith and Buckles also stamped their marks on the copper plate which belongs to the existing Company of Newcastle goldsmiths. This plate, since that Company in 1885 abandoned the work of assay, has been placed for security among the other exhibits, at the museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. Later in the century, the York goldsmiths began to conduct an assay of plate again, and plate continued to be marked at York until about 1858; latterly, however, gross irregularities were permitted, and vessels were marked without having been assayed at all! There is at the present time, some talk of re-opening the York assay office. If this is done, as it legally can be, under the Act of William III., it is to be hoped that the diet will be sent annually to the Mint, in a similar manner to those of the Sheffield and Birmingham offices, which originated out of the Parliamentary Report of 1773. The Chester office during the present year has voluntarily consented to this wholesome check on its work; a check, enforced by the Act which originated them, on the Sheffield and Birmingham offices.

With regard to Norwich, no assay seems ever to have been made since 1700, and not very much for some years previously. The only known fact as to Bristol is the discovery, which we ourselves made in 1880, and communicated to Mr. Cripps, of a piece of plate at the Temple Church, Bristol,* bearing the following marks:—(1) R.G.; (2) a capital Roman A in a pointed shield; (3) a lion passant guardant; (4) a leopard's head crowned; (5) an oblong punch with the arms of the city of Bristol. These are manifestly regular Bristol hall-marks of a date subsequent to 1720. Very probably the Parliamentary inquiry of 1773 set the Bristol goldsmiths to work to avail themselves of their long dormant powers. Bristol is a considerable distance from London, and the Report of 1773 did not reflect credit on the working of the Exeter office, to which some of them had previously sent their goods for assay. At least we suggest this as a possible explanation of the sudden appearance of a Bristol hall-mark in the middle of last century. The assay at Bristol cannot have continued for long, for no other instances of a Bristol hall-mark have come to light.

The committee of 1773 reported favourably of the assay at Chester and at Newcastle, but maintained an ominous silence as to Exeter. They could hardly have done otherwise in the face of the expressed opinion of the Exeter assay-master himself. With this

* *Vide: Old English Plate*, 3rd Edit., Footnote, p. 99.

introduction, we pass on to a verbatim quotation from the Report itself :—

“ Method of conducting the Assay Office at *Chester*.* ”

“ Mr. *John Scasebrick* (Assay Master of *Chester*, and a Jeweller) informed Your Committee, that there is a Company of Goldsmiths and Watchmakers at *Chester*, which consists of Two Wardens and about Eight other Members ;—and produced, pursuant to the Order of Your Committee, the several Accounts annexed in the Appendix,† No. 3.—And said, That he never made any Entries of, nor took any Diet from, Plate that proved worse than Standard ; but upon his Report of it to the Wardens, it was defaced and returned to the Owners ; that he cannot recollect the Quantity of Plate broke since he has been in the Office, but about a Month ago, One Dozen of Watch Cases, that came from *Liverpool* to be assayed, were broke ; and that he has broke other Kinds of Plate about a Year or Two ago, which belonged to a Silversmith in *Chester* ; that he is paid for Plate which is broke and defaced, the same Prices as if it was Standard, according to Act of Parliament, and enters such Payments in a Book ; but no Entry is made of Plate broken.

The Witness further informed your Committee, that the Plate which has been sent by Messrs. *Boulton* and *Fothergill* of *Soho*, near *Birmingham*, to be assayed and marked at the *Chester* Office, has generally been 2 or 3 dwt. above Standard, and that he never received any Plate from the said *Boulton* and *Fothergill* which was under Standard—That he calls 11 oz. 2 dwt. Standard, and 11 oz. 1 dwt. or anything under 11 oz. 2 dwt. under Standard ; and never received any Plate in his Time from *Birmingham* or *Sheffield* that was under Standard.

Being asked, If he had any Assistant in the Office ?—he answered, When I am not well, I have a Person whose name is *Farmer*, and who assisted Mr. *Richardson* my Predecessor ; that *Farmer* was not a sworn Officer, neither was he appointed by the Company.

That the Witness served his Apprenticeship with Alderman *Richardson*, the late Assay Master, and that the Assay Office is at Alderman *Richardson's* House, where all the Utensils remain ; that he never knew an Instance of several Things in One Parcel of Plate sent to be assayed, that were made of different Sorts of Silver as to Fineness ; and that when there are a great Number of Pieces, he scrapes some off most or all of them, and assays them all together ; that he never knew an Instance of Buckles worse than Standard, having Pieces of Silver soldered to them in order to obtain the Company's Marks ; and believes he could very safely swear they were all as they were cast.

Being asked his Method of Drawing ? he answered, If Pieces

* “ A Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the manner of conducting the several Assay offices,” etc. Reported by Thomas Gilbert, Esq., 29th April, 1773, pp. 64-67.

† These Appendices referred to, we do not re-print.

come, from which I can cut off Bits, I cut them off ; but if there are no Pieces fit for cutting, I scrape them with a sharp Scraper, I then take an Assay Weight, called 12 Ounces, but which is about 17 Grains, and weigh as much of such Cuttings or Scrapings as are equal to the 12 Ounces, which is then wrapped in Lead, and when the Furnace and Coppels are hot enough, the Assay is put in and refined, but no Flux is used, because the Lead refines it ; if it comes out 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine Silver, we mark it with the Lion, the Leopard's Head, the City Arms (being Three Lions and a Wheat Sheaf) and the Letter for the Year, the Letter for the present Year is U.—Sometimes we pass it at 11 Ounces, but when only 11 Ounces, I write to the Owners, and give them a Caution to take Care another Time.

The Witness said he wrote to some Silversmiths at *Liverpool*, whose Plate was full 11 Ounces, not long since, and had done so to others ; and his Intentions were not to pass it again if they sent it only 11 Ounces fine, but they took Care to mend their Silver.

That if there is a great deal more Solder than necessary upon Watch Cases, and they were melted down into One Mass, the Standard of such Silver would be reduced in Proportion to the Quantity of Solder, because Solder has One Third of Allay in it ; and believes Solder may be added to Silver Wares after they are assayed ; that he knows nothing of the Solder necessary for Tankards, because he is not acquainted with Tankards, having never marked or assayed any ; and never returned any Silver Wares for having apparently too much Solder.

That he marks the Plate after it is assayed, if it proves Standard, and keeps the Marks locked up.

That the late Mr. *Richardson* was a Manufacturer of Silver at the Time he was Assayer, and generally kept Two or Three People at Work in that Manufacture ; and that *Farmer* (who sometimes assays for the Witness when sick or out of Town) worked for Mr. *Richardson* near Thirty Years, and assayed and marked his Plate ; that the Witness never heard of Mr. *Richardson's* Plate being objected to as under Standard ; and believes it was not in the Power of any Man living to object to it, as there never was better Silver worked ; that it was oftener above Standard than under, and that he had tried it, and found it so himself ; and never found any of Mr. *Richardson's* Plate under Eleven Ounces.

That the Witness works a little in the jewelling Way ; but never worked above Ten or Twelve Ounces since he has been in that Trade ; that he has no fixed Salary as Assay Master ; his Profit arises from the Prices allowed by Act of Parliament, which never amounted to £10 in any One Year.

That he doth not assay the Lead before he puts the Silver in it, because he uses Litharidge Lead, which has had all the Silver taken out of it ; and although it may happen, that by an overstrong Blast upon the Test some of the Silver may be blown over with the Litharidge yet the Quantity is so small, that it would make very little Difference.

That he takes Ten Grains upon every Pound of Silver which he

puts into the Diet Box, besides which he is paid for the Assay ; because it is the Custom of the Town, and allowed by Act of Parliament.

That the Diet was never sent to the Tower to be assayed, nor was ever required by the Lord Chancellor, or any Body else, in the Witness's Time.—Being asked, What Quantity of Diet there was now in the Office at *Chester* ? he said, He could not tell ; for when he wanted Silver he had taken some out.

That he has tried all his Assay Weights, down to the Pennyweight, and they all bear a due Proportion ; and that he has a Halfpenny Weight.

That he never met with any Silver allayed with Tin, and imagines it would not be malleable enough to bear the Hammer, but would be too brittle.—Upon being asked, How he knew when Silver was sufficiently assayed ? he answered, We know by the Assay ; it has first a Cap over it, then that works off in various Colours ; and after that it grows quite bright, and then we know all the Lead is worked away ; we always use a sufficient Quantity of Lead."

" Method of conducting the Assay Office at *Exeter*.

" Mr. *Mathew Skinner* (Assay Master of the Goldsmiths' Company of *Exeter*) produced, pursuant to the Order of Your Committee, the several Accounts annexed in the Appendix, No. 4 ; and informed Your Committee, That Two of the Members of the Goldsmiths Company of *Exeter*, are not Freemen of the City of *Exeter*, but follow the Trade of Goldsmiths, and that all the other Members are ; that all the Members inhabit within the City ; and that Two of them served only a Part of their Apprenticeships.

That he took an Oath before *Benjamin Heath*, Town Clerk, which was not the Oath directed by Act of Parliament ; but thinks it was as binding as that in the Act ; that he is guided in his Duty by an Act passed in the Reign of King *William* the Third ; that he has heard of the said Act from Time to Time, but never read it until he received an Order to attend Your Committee.

That he never received Instruction from any Man living how to assay ; but when he had purchased the Lanthorn, the Scales, and all the other Implements necessary for assaying, from the late Assay Master, he then made various Experiments by Coppelation and Fire ; that he believes his Assay Pound weighs about 13 or 14 Grains ; that he has compared all his Assay Weights, and found that they all bore a due Proportion to each other ; that his smallest Weight is a Halfpenny Weight ; and that he never made an Assay of Gold in his Life.

That after Silver is assayed, if it is Half a Penny-weight better or worse than Standard, he reports it as such, but has no Assay Tables : That he gets his Bone Ashes from Town to make Coppels, and makes as many at One Time as serve him for Half a Year ; That his Muffles are Eight Inches long, are arched, and have Holes in the Sides to give Air while the Metal is in Fusion : That he does not make them himself ; and that they will hold from Six to Nine Coppels : That he

assays his Silver with Lead, which he receives from an Assay Master in *London*, whom he can confide in

Being desired to describe his Method of assaying Silver; he said, I take a small Quantity of Silver from each Piece (the Quantity allowed by Act of Parliament is Eight Grains from every Pound Troy Weight) which I weigh by the Assay Pound Weight: I wrap it up in a thin Sheet of Lead, and when the Furnace is properly heated, the Assays are put in and fired off; they are taken out when cool, and then weighed; and from the Waste we ascertain its Goodness.

That no Officer is employed by the Company in assaying Plate besides himself; that he has no Salary, and takes what Silver is allowed by Law for assaying; that he was brought up a Jeweller, and is in no Ways concerned in the manufacturing of Plate, but buys all his Plate from *London*.

That the Standard for Plate is 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine Silver; and 18 dwt. of Alloy; but they allow a Remedy of 2 dwt. in the Pound, because it would be hard upon a working Tradesman, if he was not allowed something, as he does his best, and may be mistaken; that many Times he had allowed it, and sometimes had found it over Standard.

Being asked, If the Trade of a working Goldsmith, Silversmith, or Plate Worker, was necessary for qualifying a Person for scraping or cutting Wrought Plate properly? he said, He thought a Person bred to those Trades the best qualified to know if all the Plate in One Parcel to be of the same Sort of Silver, and whether the Plate is forward enough in Workmanship, but that he had acquired that Knowledge without being brought up to the Business, so as to be able to judge; and further said, He thought great Judgment was necessary to know all the Pieces that were affixed together in a Piece of Plate, such as a Sword Hilt, or an Epergne; and thinks it impossible for an Assay Master to judge of the Solder necessary for joining a Piece of Work, unless he was brought up to the Trade of a Silversmith.

That the Makers of Wrought Plate send a Note with their Names to the Assay Office, containing the Name of the Owner, the Weight of the Silver, and what Articles it consists of: That he receives a Halfpenny *per* Ounce for assaying and marking such Plate, which is entered in a Book particularizing the Day of the Month when the Plate was assayed, the Name of the Owner, the Species of Plate, and if cut, he enters the Worseness.

That he has heard of Convoys, which are intended by Workmen to deceive the Assayer; that he examines the Work as near as he can, but never found out any such Thing as Convoys.

That the Marks he strikes upon Wrought Plate are the Lion, the Leopard's Head, the *Exeter* Mark (which is a Castle) and the Letter for the Year; that the Letter for the Present Year is Z, in Roman Character; that the Letter is appointed annually at the first Hall Meeting after the 7th of *August*, and goes through the whole Alphabet, and that A will be the Letter for the next Year.

That the Workman sets his own Mark before the Plate is sent to

the Office ; that the Witness has the Custody of the Marks, and if Plate is doubtful upon the First Assay, he detains it for a Second Trial ; that he puts Four Grains of Silver into the Diet Box for every Pound Weight of Plate he assays and marks ; that there are Three Locks and Two Keys to the Diet Box, One Lock being spoilt ; and the Senior Warden, who has the Custody of the Diet Box, keeps One of the Keys, and the Junior Warden the other ; that the Diet is put into the Box once a Year, on the 7th of *August*, being first wrapped up in Paper, and marked what Year's Diet it is, and the Witness has the Custody of it until it is put into the Box ; and knows not when it was sent to the Tower ; and that there are many Years Diet now in the Office.

That he makes the Assays of Plate at such Times as best suit his Convenience, and never had any Person to assist him in assaying ; and when he is absent or ill the Thing stops.

That he thinks the Trust too great to be reposed in One Man, and apprehends such a Hall as Goldsmiths Hall, is safer to the Public, where there are so many Checks, and no Temptation to Dishonesty, the Officers having good Salaries ; and he should prefer Plate marked at Goldsmiths Hall, because of the Sanction ; that some Years ago he assayed Plate marked at Goldsmiths Hall, out of Curiosity, and found it Standard.

That he has been at Goldsmiths Hall, and seen the Progress of Business there ; and has used the Remedy he has spoken of ever since he has been in the Office."

"Method of conducting the Assay Office at *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

"Mr. *Matthew Prior* (a musical and mathematical Instrument Maker and Turner, Assay Master of the Goldsmiths Company of *Newcastle upon Tyne*) produced, pursuant to the Orders of Your Committee the several Accounts annexed in the Appendix, No. 5 ; and informed Your Committee, that upon his being elected to the Office of Assay Master, he took an Oath prescribed by the Act of King *William* the Third, and is guided in his Duty by that Act.

That he attended the Assay Office for his Father, who was Assay Master many Years before he died, and that the Company had often seen him make Assays for his Father.

He also produced to Your Committee his Assay Weights, and said he bought them in *London* : that he had weighed them to see if they bore a due Proportion, and had tried them with Reports of Assays of Silver made in *London*, and found they agreed to about a Pennyweight ; and that the lowest Subdivision in his Reports is Half a Pennyweight.

That he makes his Assays upon Coppels made of Bone Ashes, which he prepares himself several Months before he uses them :—That his Muffles are of the same Size and Form as those made in *London*, and made of the same Sort of Clay that Glasshouse Pots are made of, and will hold about 21 Coppels : That he assays Two Days a Week : That he puts refined Lead with the Silver into the Coppel in order

to make the Assay, and assays the Lead before he uses it, but never found any Silver in it.

Being desired to describe his Method of assaying Silver—he said, We scrape a Quantity of Silver from every Part of the Vessel that comes to the Office ; we weigh that in the Assay Scales very exactly with the Twelve Ounce Weight ; we then add a Quantity of fine Lead to the Assay, put it upon a Coppel, and refine it to fine Silver ; when it is fine we draw it out of the Fire, and weigh it with 11 oz. 2 dwt. and if it weighs that, we call it Standard, though we pass it at 11 oz. ; it has been the Practice of the Office to allow a Remedy of Two Pennyweight ; that the *London* Office does the same, and it is an Indulgence which has always been allowed ; and that he never made use of any other Flux but Lead in assaying Silver. And being asked, If he used any other Flux than Lead in the assaying of Gold ? he said, Yes, Aqua Fortis, fine Silver, and Lead.

He also informed Your Committee, That One or both of the Wardens always attend on the Two assaying Days, which are *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*, from Nine in the Morning till the Assaying is over, and that they sometimes assist him ; that the Scrapings are taken off, the Assays made, and the Plate marked, in the Presence of the Wardens ; that he has no fixed Salary, but is paid One Halfpenny an Ounce for all the Plate which comes to be assayed, by the Owners of it.

Being asked, If the Knowledge of the Trade of a Working Goldsmith, or Plate Worker, was necessary to qualify a Person for scraping or cutting Wrought Plate properly ? he said, He imagined it was ; but also said, That an Assayer not brought up to the Trade of a Silversmith might judge whether all the Plate in One Parcel was of One Sort of Silver, and might know whether Plate was forward enough in the Workmanship for assaying, and whether loaded with unnecessary Solder, as well as if he had been brought up to the Trade ; and that by the Practice he has had at the Assay Office he has learnt to examine every visible Part of the Plate very nicely.

That the Makers of Wrought Plate send a Note with each Parcel of Plate, which is entered in a Book kept for that Purpose, called 'The Assay Book.'

That he never heard of Convoys ; but has known in the same Parcel some Plate better, and some worse, than Standard, but knows not whether it was from Fraud or Mistake. Being asked, What Method he took, when he suspected that some Plate in a Parcel was better and some worse, to prevent the Company Marks being obtained ? he said, That he made a different Assay of all the Pieces he suspected, and has done so for many Years.

That when all the Pieces in One Parcel appear to be of One Sort of Silver, he takes a small Quantity from every Piece, as much as will make an Assay ; that when Plate appears under Standard, he sometimes re-assays it, and has re-assayed Plate Three Times, in order to satisfy the Owner ; that he puts Four Marks upon the Plate, *viz.* : The Lion, the Leopard's Head, the Three Castles, and the Letter for the Year ; and that the Letter for the present Year is D ; that

these Marks are kept in a Box which has Three Locks upon it ; that the Wardens keep each of them a Key at their own Houses, and the Witness keeps the other in his Pocket ; and the Box cannot be unlocked without producing the Three Keys ; that the Diet (which is Eight Grains from every Pound of Silver that is marked) is kept in the same Box ; and all the Diet, except Two or Three Ounces is taken out of the Box every Year by the Wardens, and appropriated to defray the Expence of the Office ; and that the Company thought Two or Three Ounces a sufficient Quantity to be kept.

That the Diet in the Office remains in its original State, as Scrapings and Cuttings from the Plate, and he never knew any of it to be assayed, nor does he remember the Diet Box ever to have been sent or required by the Lord Chancellor to be sent, to the Mint ; that he knows nothing of the annual Weight of the Diet, but the Wardens do, as they keep an Account of it in a Book kept for that Purpose ;—that there are Scrapings now in the Office taken in several Years, but are mixed together.

The Witness further said. That there never was an Assay made at *Newcastle* by any other Person than himself, since he was appointed Assay Master ; that the Office is kept in a private House ; that there are in it Two Assay Furnaces, and a Pair of Scales, so exact that a Hair off the Back of his Hand will turn them either Way."

Cross-legged Effigy in the Church* of Acaster Malbis, Yorkshire.

BY D. ALLEYNE WALTER.

THIS fine effigy which lies in the Chancel of the little Church of Acaster Malbis, is supposed to commemorate Walter de Malbys, a descendant of a family of considerable note whose founder, according to the Battle Abbey Roll, came over with the Conqueror. The association of this family with Acaster arose through the marriage of Maud daughter and heiress of Robert d' Acaster with Richard de Malbyse in the reign of Richard I., and this connection is perpetuated by the name of Malbis to the present day. There was an earlier church here, but of this building only a few stones remain. The present building was erected *circa* 1310. The plan is cruciform, with a wooden bell-turret at the intersection, no aisles, and in length from

* The inhabitants of the village and adjacent places have a curious tradition that the church was once used as a Jewish synagogue, and it is commonly spoken of as "The Synagogue." This legend no doubt arose from the Jews seeking refuge during the persecution of 1189, in this and neighbouring villages, but that they ever used the church for worship is highly improbable, as the Malbyse family were bitter persecutors of the race.

There is another Church near York, viz. :—Bossall, which is likewise called "The Synagogue." It is also a cruciform building, but considerably larger.



ACASTER MALBIS EFFIGY.

east to west externally about 72 feet. The church was given to the Abbey of Newbo, in Lincolnshire, by Richard de Malbysse, and his gift was confirmed by charter of Henry III.

At the dissolution it came to the Crown, and in the reign of Elizabeth the advowson was sold to Lord Fairfax.

The date of the effigy, according to Drake's "Eboracum," is said to be 1330, but it is probably somewhat earlier, as it exhibits no indication of those additional defences of plate, which at about this time began to be used. The knight is represented in a hauberk or shirt of mail which reaches nearly to the knees, the sleeves being elongated so as to form mufflers for the hands. A hood of mail covers the head which rests upon a tilting helmet. The hands are uplifted and hold between them a heart. Over the left shoulder is a convex shield charged with the arms of De Malbysse, viz. :—*a chevron between three hinds' heads erased*. The point of the shield is held in the mouth of a dragon or other monster, a not very usual accessory to military effigies. The sword is suspended at the left side. Over the hauberk is a long surcoat. The legs are broken off below the knees, but the feet no doubt rested upon the mutilated lion, which is now loose, and in the position shown in the illustration.

There are several incised cross slabs, and some good specimens of ancient stained glass in the church. Altogether it is a very interesting little building, and in the treatment of the windows, which are widely splayed externally as if reversed in their insertion in the walls, is probably unique. Acaster Malbis is on the banks of the river Ouse, 5 miles from the city of York.

Miscellanea.

[Under this heading, we propose for the future, to devote a small space to Short Notes on subjects of antiquarian interest, which do not call for long papers, and we shall be very glad to receive from our readers, contributions to this portion of THE RELIQUARY.]

A Petition of the Queen's Pewterer.

THIS is a strange and interesting document. Our unromantic bankrupts in the present day, oftentimes devise many subtle and clever plans, whereby to save themselves, at the cost of their ill-fated creditors; but never did any "undone" tradesman strike out so original a notion, as to petition Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, that she would grant him, for the ensuing twenty-one years a monopoly of his trade throughout the realm, so that he might, perchance, recover financial prosperity. Indeed, it is interesting to observe, how entirely different must have been the conditions of society three hundred years ago, which could make such a petition as this to the Crown possible. And, from the very fact of his presuming to make it, we may safely infer that Mr. Nicholas Jarden

had some inkling, that his request would be favourably entertained. Happy man ! but what about the other poor craftsmen, who meanwhile were to be forbidden to make "all suche sortes of potts"?

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Domestic Papers, Anno 1577.*

"To the Quenes most excilent mayiestie

"In most humble manner besecheth yo^r most excilent ma^{tie} yo^r poor servannt and suppliant Nicholas Jarden yo^r ma^{ts} Pewterer whoe hetherto in the tyme of his owne servis and the tyme of the longe and paynefull servis of his father william Jarden deceased yo^r ma^{ts} Skynner perfourmed by him as well before and sithence yo^r ma^{ts} comyng to the Crowne, have bothe Justlie trewly and faithfully served yo^r highnes. So it is most redowned Soueraigne that yo^r highnes saide suppliant havinge of late sustayned great losses to the quantitie of ffyftene hundreth poundes, without any recouery of the least p^{te} or p^{cion} thereof, w^{ch} is well knowne to some of yo^r ma^{ts} most honorable privie Counsaile, to be the onely cause of his vndoinge. Maye it therefore please yo^r most excilent ma^{tie} as well in consideracon of the p^{misses} and the reliefe of yo^r poore Suppl^r, as that his peticion importeth a profit to the Comon wealthe. To graunte vnto him or his assignes, The making of all suche sortes of potts throughtoute your ma^{ts} Realme as shalbe vsed for retayle of wyne ale or Byre or all other potts whereby any thinge is soule or retayled by measure whereof he will sett downe suche reasones as shall apparrantly shewe the benyfitt that will arise by bringinge the vncertayne and variable measures to a certantie confirmable to the stander, (And also that yo^r highnes wolde be pleased to graunt him a stampe w^t the rose and the Crowne to marke them w^t) And that during the tyme of his patent (w^{ch} he besecheth yo^r ma^{tie} maye be for xxi^{ie} (*sic*) yeares) all others maye be prohibyted to make the like, yo^r said suppliant paienge vnto yo^r ma^{tie} for the said stampe yearlye duringe the yeares aforesaid six poundes thirten shillings fower pence And yo^r ma^{ts} said suppliant according to his bounden dewtie shall daylie pray to god for the contynewannce of yo^r ma^{ts} moste p^spyrous raigne in muche felissitie longe to endewer."

The reference at the close of the petition, to the "Stampe w^t the rose and the Crowne" is important. Very little is known of the meaning of the marks stamped on old pewter vessels, but the crown and rose are very commonly to them in Mr. Jarden's petition, it would appear were, some sort of Government Stamp for a license to work, and on which a duty was paid. The crown and rose were, how- ever, stamped not only on old English, but also on Scotch, and on French kindnes of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, we are enabled to give an illustration of a crown and rose mark formerly in use for marking pewter at Edinburgh. Another mark, which is very frequently found on old pewter,



is that of the letter X with a small crown above it, stamped *incuse*. According to the *National Cyclopædia*, 1859, the finest pewter consisted of 12 parts of tin, 1 part of antimony, and a very small quantity of copper. Common pewter consisted of about 80 parts of tin and 20 parts of lead. Whether these proportions of metal hold good at the present day, we are unable to say; but Messrs. Yates, of Birmingham, kindly inform us that the crowned X is the mark stamped by the maker, to signify that the metal is of the best quality. They also inform us that Bewdley, in Worcestershire, was formerly the centre of the pewter trade in the Midlands, but that it is quite extinct there now. Most of the old Bewdley moulds, &c., were purchased some years ago by Mr. James Yates.

Innkeeper's License, 1577.

This speaks for itself; and, like the preceding petition from the Queen's pewterer, it well illustrates the changed conditions of society since the time of Queen Elizabeth. It reads almost like a big joke from some jester's book, when we find it deliberately ordered that anyone stopping for more than twenty-four hours at an inn, must, on the following morning, appear before the nearest magistrate, to render an account of himself. It must, however, be borne in mind (as indeed this direction itself indicates), that the country was in anything but a quiet or settled state, and it was necessary to observe a close watch on the movements of persons abroad from their ordinary places of abode. Some of the other directions might, perhaps, be adopted with advantage to all concerned in the present day.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Domestic Papers, Anno 1577.*

"A condicion for Alehouse Kepers and Tylpers.

"The p'tie licensed to be bounde by recognisance in xx^s and two sufficient sureties to be bounde wth him in x^s a peece.

The condicon of this Recognisance is suche that wheras the aboue named A: B: is now licensed & admitted for one whole yeare next ensuinge the date heerof to keepe a common alehouse or tiplinge house at C: where he nowe dwellethe. If the said A: B: shall duringe all the same time obserue and keepe honest conuersacon & good order in his house and from time to time shall haue good & holsum bread, drincke, and other victualls wth sufficient lodginge for waifaringe men & passengers not vsinge or sufferinge anie vnlawfull games to be plaied in his house nor harboringe or lodginge any p'son or p'sons whatsoever aboue one day and one night wth out bringinge him before a Justice of peace or som other hed officer next adioininge. And also if duringe the yeare aforesaid he shall from time to time & at all times vppon the sondaies and other hollie daies keepe his doores shutt, not sufferinge anie p'son or p'sons whatsoever to resorte or com into his house at, in, or duringe the time of

morninge and eueninge praier where and when he wth others of his famely shall frequent and continewe, except it be vppon reasonable and Lawfull excuse. And further shall not duringe the time aforesaide kill eate or dresse, nor suffer to be killed, eaten, or dressed any fleshe in his house on the wenesdaies ffrydaies or Saterdayes or vppon any other daies and times by the lawes & ordynances of the Realm prohibited. And that he shall not at any time sell or vtter, or cause to be sould or vtered any beere, ale, or other drincke but suche as he lawfullie may & will take and afforde for a halfe pennie a quart and not aboue, w^{ch} beare, ale, & drynke shalbe well and holsumly brued and assised accordinge to the lawes in that case provided And lastly that he shall not suffer anie seruante or seruants to any p'son whatsoever dwellinge wth in y^t Towne or one mile from the same to resorte or com into his house, nor to suffer anie other (except forrine^s or passengers) to continewe in his house after vij of the clocke in the night in winter & viij of the clocke at night in Sommer."

Inscriptions, etc., in the Cornish Language.

It is commonly stated in local guide-books to Cornwall, (but the statement seems copied the one from the other) that there is but a single instance of an old monument in Cornwall, which bears an inscription in the ancient, and now obsolete language of that very interesting county. Can any of our readers say whether this is so, or can they supply us with other instances? The inscription, which is said to be the only one extant, occurs at Paul, near Penzance, on a monument erected in that church to the memory of Captain Stephen Hutchens, who died in Jamaica in 1709, and who was a benefactor to Paul, his native village. The inscription on the monument is in English, but it contains these two lines in the ancient Cornish :—

" Bounas heb dueth Eu poes Karens wei
tha Pobl Bohodzhak Paull han Egles nei,"

which has been thus Englished :—

"Eternal life be his whose loving care
Gave Paul an almshouse, and the church repair."

or otherwise thus :—

"Life without end be thine whose love did fall
On the poor people, and our church at Paul."

We quote from the *Parochial History of Cornwall*, Vol. iv., p. 25.

In the same work, under LANHYDROCK, mention is made of the tomb of George Carminow and his wife in that church, they died in 1599 and 1609 respectively. On the tomb is a shield of arms which is described, and which has a Cornish motto :—CALA RAG WHETHLOW. Sir John Maclean, in the *History of the Deanery of Trigg Major*, Vol. iii., p. 157, alludes also to a seal appended to a

deed in 1593 by Oliver Carminow, with the same Cornish motto rendered thus:—CALA RAGGI WHETHLOW. Besides these instances, the only other Cornish inscription or legend we have met with is that mentioned in the following passage from the *Parochial History of Cornwall* above cited, under PAUL:—“A few years ago. Mr. Pearce, of Penzance, had in his possession two silver hurling balls, won by his ancestors early in the last century; one of them belonged to this parish; it was $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and bore the following inscription in the Cornish language:—*Paul Tuz—whék Gware Tek heb ate buz Henwis* 1704; which may be thus rendered: Paul men—fair play without hatred is sweet play. This ball is now in the possession of Mrs. Iago, Mr. Pearce's daughter.” In addition to these there is, of course, the modern inscription at Paul, placed there by the late vicar and Prince Lucien Bonaparte, to the memory of old Dolly Pentreath, in 1860. This bears very appropriately the fifth commandment in the ancient language of the county. We conclude by asking two questions:—(1) Can any of our readers refer us to any other local inscriptions on monuments, or records in deeds, registers, etc., which are in ancient Cornish; surely the language must have left some more traces? (2) Where are the old hurling balls mentioned in the *Parochial History*, and are others known to exist?

Thatched Churches.

COUNTRY Churches covered with roofs of thatch, were once probably far from uncommon all over England. They are now exceedingly uncommon, although several still exist in the east of England. We give the names of some of those in Norfolk, and we shall be obliged to any of our readers, who will help us to make a correct and complete list of thatched churches. Those we have noted as existing in Norfolk are:—

BANNINGHAM (chancel only).
BEECHAMWELL.
BRAMFIELD.
BROME (except the chancel).
OLD BUCKENHAM.
CHEDGRAVE (an eastern tower which is thatched).
SOUTH COVE.
HECKINGHAM.
HEMPSTEAD.

SIZELAND.
WEST SOMERTON.
THORPE-NEXT-HADDISCOE.
THURGARTON.
THURTON.
THWAITE ST. MARY.
WAXHAM.
WOODBASTWICK.
WORSTEAD (chancel only).

An Old Trade Card.

I HAVE in my possession, the copper-plate of a York trade business card of the last year of the seventeenth century. It is a square plate measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches each way. At the top are two shields, one of the arms of the Weavers' Company, and the other of the City of York. The plate still prints very clearly and distinctly, and perhaps was not much used owing to a blunder, which turns the five lions

in the York arms to the sinister, instead of to the dexter. The inscription reads exactly as follows:—

At the Woollen Manufactory in Skeldergate York
you may have all sorts of Stuffs Printed watered
and Damask Viz Camblets Chaney's Harretteens
Tames Shalloons Lincey Woolcy Plaines Searges
& all sorts of old hangings of Beds or Rooms

Cleaned and Dyed by

George Jenkinson

Ingram Holmes

As also all sorts of Stuffs pressed or any thing else

A D 1700

Camblets, there is little doubt, derived their name from the camel's hair of which they were made, or supposed to be made. They are alluded to in a Statute 12 and 14 Edw. IV., but the earliest known reference to home-made camlets is to be found in Camden's *Britannia*, 1610.

Chaney, a phonetic spelling of China, as formerly pronounced. It is difficult to say exactly what chaney or "china stuff" exactly was. The following references to it may be cited from Lord William Howard's Household Books:—

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| " 1624 | 10 yeards of crimson in grain chamblet, phillip and china | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40s. |
| 1627 | 15 yeardes of Waterd Phillip and Cheyney for Sir William Howard's children | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27s. 6d." |

Harretteen. "Shown in 1739 as a woollen stuff made of combing wool."—*The Draper's Dictionary*, p. 160. The mention, however, in the York card before us, is forty years earlier.

Tames, a kind of woollen stuff, called also tammin and tammy. The principal manufacture of tammies was at one time established in Picardy and Champagne, in France; but in 1733 it was said to be "now better made at home." Defoe, in his *Compleat English Tradesman*, says that it was once known "as Coventry ware, because chiefly made at that town."

Shalloon, a slight woollen stuff, said to be so called from having been originally manufactured at Chalons, in France: "*ras de Chalons*," and at first known as RASH.

"In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be clad,
And Scipio trail in Irish purple plaid."—*Swift*.

The remaining stuffs are well-known materials at the present day. I must express my obligation to *The Draper's Dictionary*, published at the Office of the *Warehousemen and Drapers' Journal*, in Aldersgate Street, for the modest price of 3s. 6d. From that work, the above explanations are wholly taken, in an abbreviated form.

T. M. FALLOW.

“A Riot, etc., 1680.”

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Domestic Papers*, 1680.

“William Payne the widdow Paynes’ son of Newnham in the county of Hertford, but belonging to the Liberty of St. Albans, went into the church at Newnham sometime last week and pulled downe the Rayles of the Comunion Table that have been made long before the time of the late Troubles and sett up again since the King’s happy Restauration and before my coming thither. This the aforesaid William Payne did in the presence of many Witnesses.

“Francis Turner Carpenter Churchwarden of the parish church aforesaid refused to give me the Surplice that belongs to the parish to officiate in I went to him twice myselfe and he flatly denyed me those two times He absents himselfe from Divine Service And haunts Tipling houses to the discouragement of the Minister and Offence of the Towne.

“Thomas Edwards.”

It is not evident to whom this indignant complaint was addressed, nor what happened to “the widdow Payne’s son,” or the tipling churchwarden, for their misdeeds aforesaid. It is endorsed—“A Ryott at St. Albans, pulling down the Rayles abt the Cōmū Table. July, 1680.”

An Excise-man’s Petition, 1698.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Treasury Books*, Anno 1701. Vol. 75.

“To the R^t Hon^{ble} the Lords Comm^{rs} of his Ma^{ties} Treas^{ry}

“The humble Petition of Bennett Martin late Collector of Excise in the Countys of Leicester & Rutland

“Sheweth.

“That yo^r Pet^r having finished his Collection at Oakham in Rutland on the 15th of March 1698 about 9 of the clock at night & being busied in making up his Acco^{ts} of that day his supervisor & two Officers being present assisting him yo^r Pet^r was robbed of one bag of money told & sealed up, containing forty four pounds two shill^{rs} nine pence $\frac{3}{4}$ w^{ch} lay in the window And a Rogue put his hand through the Glass and took it out And yo^r Pet^r & his Officers made all possible pursuit & search after him yet they could not take him it being a very dark night.

“And yo^r Pet^r further craves leave to represent to your Lord^{shps} that when the old hammered money was by Law to be taken by weight yo^r Pet^r by taking small quantitys w^{ch} he sent in large sumes to London was thereby a looser to the value of twenty pounds & upwards the truth of all which appears by yo^r Pet^r’s affidavit hereunto annexed. Yo^r Pet^r therefore humbly prays yo^r Lord^{shps} will be pleased to grant your warrant for allowance of the said sume of 44. 2. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$. as also for the s^d summe of twenty pounds. And yo^r Pet^r shall ever pray, &c.”

This is followed by an affidavit to the same effect, but the result of the petition does not appear.

Expenditure of the House of Commons, 1701.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE. *Treasury Books, Anno 1701. Vol. 75.*

"Disbursed for the use of the Hon^{ble} House of Commons by Sam^l Powell Esq^r Serjeant at Arms this Sessions of Parliament beginning the 6th of February 1700* and ending 24th of June 1701.

| | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| March 10. | Paid for Old Coales | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 7 | 6 |
| | paid for Candles | ... | ... | ... | 08 | 2 | 0 |
| Aprill 14. | paid for old Coales | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 15 | 6 |
| | paid for Candles | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 14 | 0 |
| June 24. | Paid for old Coales | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 18 | 0 |
| | paid for Candles | ... | ... | ... | 08 | 14 | 0 |
| | paid for Mopps Brooms Rubbers | } | | | 04 | 6 | 6 |
| | Sweets and Greens | | | | ... | | |
| | Paid the Messengers for Serving pub- | } | | | 33 | 05 | 0 |
| | lic orders | | | | ... | ... | ... |
| The Total is | | | | | ... | 126 | 2 6" |

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

At the General Meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, on the 28th of October, Professor G. F. Browne showed a cast of a fragment of stone about 21 inches by 10, and 9 inches thick, with interlacing bands or serpents on its face and a considerable Runic inscription on one of its edges. A slight arcading on another edge showed that the stone had lain flat, presumably as a grave-cover, with the runes in two horizontal rows along the edge at one side. The runes in the upper row are 3½ inches high, those in the lower 2½ inches. It is impossible to say how much beyond the fracture the runes extended. They are very bold and deep, and Mr. Browne reads them as follows:

f o l c æ a r æ r d o n b e c . .
 . . b i d d a t h f o t æ t h e l m u n . . .

The *b* in the lower line appears to be a *w*, but shows clear signs of having been meant for *b*; the *t* in the same line Mr. Browne takes to be cut in mistake for a very different rune, *r*. Taking one of the runic inscriptions on the sepulchral stones at Thornhill, near Dewsbury, as a guide (Gilsuith araerde . . . becu gebididath thaer saule), he read

Folcæ arærdon becu
 *bididath fore Æthelmund (or Æthelmunde).*

"The people erected a memorial . . . Pray for Æthelmund." Dr. Skeat had informed him that *Folcæ* was not known as a plural of *Folc*; but Professor Stephens of Copenhagen thought that *æ* was very likely, being found among the numerous

* That is, of course, 1700, or, as we should reckon it, 1701.

vowel terminations of neuter plurals in Old Northern English, *folco* occurring in the glosses in the Durham Ritual and the Gospel of St. Matthew. The stone was part of the building materials of a little church at Upton-in-Wirral, near Birkenhead, taken down in 1887. The church was built on that site in 1813, the materials used coming from the original church of Overchurch, which was blown down about that time. Overchurch is not far from West Kirby-in-Wirral, where there are several very curious sculptured stones of early type. The materials of the little church were purchased by Mr. T. Webster, of Leasowe Bank, near Birkenhead, and he found this stone among them. Mr. Browne had obtained from Mr. Webster permission to have a cast taken, which he might present to the Museum of Archæology, and when the cast was taken Mr. Webster generously presented it to him, and another to the Dean of Chester, who accompanied him on his visit to the stone. The inscription had been previously read

folcwarardon bec....
..widdeathfoteatheamun...

and was supposed to commemorate *Folcwar*, who was honoured (*arodon*) by a memorial, having been death-struck (*death-fote*) by guile (*inwid*) in spite of oath (*athe*), and thus kept in mind (*amunan*).



Professor Browne also showed a fragment of a sculptured stone with an Ogam inscription, which had been lent to him by Dr. Alexander Laing, of Newburgh-on-Tay, for the purpose of having a cast made to be presented to the Museum of Archæology. It is remarkable in having the Ogams cut with the greatest care and regularity on a broad band in high relief running along the centre of the stone, and the Ogams are tied. This makes it probable that the stone is comparatively late. The remains of raised ornament show that the stone has been sculptured with figures of horses, &c., of the bold type found on the best of the Pictish stones. In an Ogam inscription everything depends on the direction in which it is to be read, and the one complete hoof of a horse left on the stone fortunately helps to show the direction in this case. There are only three letters left. If the inscription was horizontal, they are *i m n*; if vertical, they may be *i m n* or *q m i*, probably the latter. The Ogam here read as *n* or *q* is inclined at an acute angle to the main stem and yet does not run through the central line, thus introducing a special difficulty and causing some uncertainty. The stone was found on one of the most interesting of the Pictish sites, in the church-yard at Abernethy. Mr. Browne showed outlined rubbings of the other of the Fifeshire Ogam inscriptions, which is also on a Pictish sculptured stone, and the Ogams at Newton and Aboyne, the latter reading *neahhtla robbait ceanneff maggoi taluorrrh*, an inscription specially interesting from its having so many examples of the rare Ogam *h*. All of these are very much ruder than the Abernethy Ogams.



When St. Benet's Church was restored in 1873-74, a stone believed to be the old altar-slab was found in the floor of the chancel, in two halves, which were afterwards lost sight of. In the course of the present summer the organ was being moved, and in the floor beneath it a slab of Sussex marble was found, 34 in. by 30 in., with two early crosses pattee and a portion of a third cross, all flush with the surface and marked out by rude incisions, giving the effect of a cross in a circle. One of the crosses is in one corner, another near the other corner on the same side, and the portion of a cross is between the latter and the edge, where the stone seems to have been broken in two. Supposing that the rest of this cross was hidden by cement, Mr. Browne suggested as a possible explanation that the usual five crosses were in this case in unusual positions, being disposed in a straight line near the front of the slab, one in each corner, one in the middle, and the other two on either side the central cross and near it. But Professor Middleton had pointed out to him that the portion of a cross had apparently never been completed, so that it was probable that this was the end and not the front edge of the slab, and the unfinished cross had come too near the wall or the super-altar and had been replaced by one 6 in. further forward. Dr. Westcott had discovered that in the case of one of the crosses the spaces between the arms were inlaid with

something of a darker colour, of the character of cement. The other no doubt had been similarly treated. Mr. Browne believed that the form of the cross and the other indications were consistent with the idea that this may have been the original *mensa* of the altar in the Romanesque eastward *porticus*, or rectangular apse, of the church of St. Benedict when first built. He mentioned two examples he had found in Switzerland last year of an arrangement differing from that usually noticed in altar-slabs with crosses. At Romainmotier, a very large church, probably of the ninth century, where in 1537 the Bernese committed sacrilegious ravages, the images being burned and the altars *desroches*, so that the Prior Théodule de Ride died of chagrin, one of the old altar-slabs survived the process and is now used as a communion-table by the Swiss. It is 6 ft. long and nearly 3 ft. broad. The ancient crosses have been carefully erased by re-dressing the marble, except one in one corner and another which is central so far as the length of the stone is concerned but only 10½ inches from the edge. On the very ancient altar-slab at Coire, only two crosses are to be seen, one about the middle of each end, the other three being covered by the present large super-altar; an interesting evidence that the celebrant formerly faced westward and used only the eastward half of the altar. The five crosses in these cases were placed symmetrically at the corners and centre, not of the whole slab, but of the part actually used. Mr. Browne expressed some doubt whether the symbolism of the "five wounds" had anything to do with the original practice of cutting five crosses on altar-slabs. In the pontifical of Ecgbert, Archbishop of York in Bede's time, the bishop was to make a cross with his finger, dipped in the hallowed water, on the four *cornua* of the altar. He was then to pour oil on the altar, make a cross in the middle and at the four *cornua*, and proceed round the walls of the church making crosses with his thumb with the chrism. Whatever symbolism there was in the one case, there would seem to be in the other. And the surface of the altar thus crossed was not to remain visible. The relics were brought, a veil was stretched between the bishop and the people, he made a cross within the *confessio* and at the four corners, put into the *confessio* three portions of the consecrated Host, three pieces of incense, and the relics, and then the *tabula* was laid on the altar, and one cross was made with chrism upon the *tabula*. Thus there is no mention of five crosses, even in chrism, on the *tabula*, which is our "altar-slab." *Tabulae* were in early times frequently portable and quite small, and in accordance with the artistic spirit and practice of the time, they were in some cases naturally ornamented with a cross, dividing the field into four spaces; these spaces might naturally receive the ornament of a smaller cross. An examination of the portable altar found in St. Cuthbert's tomb at Durham (6 inches by 5½) made it clear that in that case the central cross, of the same character as the great cross on the page at the commencement of St. Matthew in the Lindisfarne Gospels, and as the crosses on some of the smallest of the Anglian and Irish sepulchral stones, could not be meant for one of five crosses representing the "five wounds." He thought the reason for placing the five crosses on the front half of the slab, instead of symmetrically on the slab as a whole, was perhaps that the crosses marked the points at which incense was burned; and that the crosses on altar-slabs generally were cognate with the dedication crosses on the walls of churches. Professor Middleton agreed in the opinion expressed of the early character of the stone and its crosses, and remarked that though inlaying was not unusual on altars in Italy, this was the only example that he knew in England.



Professor Middleton read some notes on the HOUSE OF THE VEYSY FAMILY, Cambridge. During the recent destruction of some buildings, at the corner of the Market and Petty Cury, remains were brought to light of some very beautiful domestic work of the early part of the sixteenth century. Enough remained to show that a large and very handsome house had occupied this angle. In the northern wall, which still exists, are four very elaborately carved mantel-pieces, two on the ground floor and two (over them) on the first floor. On the two lower mantel-pieces an interesting record is carved very delicately, in soft clunch, of the original owner and builder of the house. The mantel-piece on the left hand side has the Arms of Henry VIII., France and England quarterly, with lion and dragon supporters; and also the arms of the Grocers' Company of London, of

which the owner of the house was no doubt a member. The Grocers' Arms are *argent*, a chevron *gules* between nine cloves *sable*, with supporters, two griffins per fess *gules* and *or*. On this mantel-piece and the other one on the ground floor are carved the names, initials and monograms of various members of this evidently wealthy family of merchant-grocers, namely K., J., A., and H. Veysy—the most prominent being the name of K(atherine) Veysy. This family, judging from the size and beauty of their house, must have been one of the most important and wealthiest among the burgesses of Cambridge. In general design these mantel-pieces are of the usual Perpendicular type: their carving is exceptionally elaborate and minute in detail, worked with almost gem-like delicacy. In point of style they mark the transition from pure Gothic to Renaissance forms, which took place in England during the early years of the sixteenth century. The mantel-piece with the shields of arms has a richly-designed frieze with a conventional pattern of floriated scroll-work, showing a strong Italian influence like the chapel at the east end of the south choir aisle of Ely Cathedral, which was built by Bishop West soon after the year 1515; probably about the same date as the Veysys' house. The others are purely Gothic in style, with the characteristic ornaments and details of the previous (the 15th) century. The carving of the cresting or "brattishing" over the mantels, the *palerae*, and the letters, are all of exceptional delicacy and beauty. One lower and one upper mantel-piece have been enriched with a band of very graceful tracery in square panels. None of the four have any projecting shelf, but are built flush with the face of the chimney-breast. On the outside, the wall in which these mantel-pieces stand is visible from a narrow alley. It is a very beautiful example of medieval brick-work, with three two-light Gothic windows of clunch, still fairly well preserved, though blocked up by modern brick-work. The upper part of the two chimney-breasts projects about 9 inches, to give room for the lower flues to pass behind the upper mantel-pieces. This projection is supported in both cases on a row of little Gothic machicolations with cusped arches, moulded in terra-cotta, springing from moulded corbels, very graceful in effect. As far as can be made out of the general plan of this noble specimen of domestic architecture, the house had a frontage both on the Market and the Petty Cury. The two lower mantel-pieces belong to one large hall, which upstairs was divided by an oak partition into two rooms. The existing brick wall formed the north side of this hall; its southern side, which was built of oak, faced on to a small internal court. Some other handsome mantel pieces which are now destroyed belonged to the rooms in the southern wing, which had its frontage on the Petty Cury. The moldings of the great oak floor-beams and joists are very elaborate and well designed. The whole of these interesting remains are a very valuable piece of evidence with regard to the municipal life of Cambridge in medieval times, and it is sincerely to be wished that these beautiful mantel-pieces may be preserved *in situ* for the benefit of future students of Cambridge history. If torn from their place and deposited in a museum, the greater part of their value and interest would be lost; and it would be far better that they should be for the present covered up from sight, rather than that their great value as documents of the past should be destroyed by their removal from the house of the Veysys. Mr. J. Willis Clark, in proposing a vote of thanks to Professor Middleton, quoted the contemporary fire-place, which had been recently brought to light in the Master's Lodge at Christ's College.



At the general meeting of the same Society on the 18th of November, the University Librarian made some remarks on a unique fragment of a book printed at Cambridge early in the sixteenth century, and Professor Middleton commented upon a fragment of an alabaster re-table from Milton. During the fifteenth century, a great many churches in various parts of England seem to have purchased for one or more of their altars a re-table made of the beautiful white Derbyshire alabaster, which is now very scarce and only attainable in very small pieces. A considerable number of these re-tables in a more or less fragmentary state still exist, and they form very common items in ecclesiastical inventories of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries, under various names, such as "alabaster tables, tabuls or tabylls," "*tabulae de alabaistro*," "tablements," "re-tables," and "alabaster tabernacles with images." From

their great uniformity of style it is evident that in most cases they have been produced by one school of carvers; and a large number have clearly come out of the same workshop. This strong uniformity of design is to be seen, not only in the style of the faces and the lines of the drapery, but also in the minuter details, such as the methods of distinguishing each saint by his special symbol. In general design these re-tables seem usually to have consisted of a large central figure, such as that of our Lady and Child in the Whittlesford example; with, at the sides, single figures of saints of a medium size, placed between reliefs of subjects with figures very minute in scale. The relief is usually very high (*alto-relievo*), in many cases the figures are so much undercut as to be almost "in the round" or detached from the ground. The fragment exhibited was that of an angel supporting a standing figure of the Virgin in a *vesica*-shaped aureole (*mandorla*). Part of this aureole with gilded rays and a bit of the brilliant blue robe of the Virgin is all that remains of the principal figure in the panel. The colouring on this fragment, which is said to have come from *Milton Church*, is exceptionally well preserved, especially the flower-sown sword on which the angel stands, and the crimson of the angel's wing. The gold leaf on the hair and the borders of the drapery is also very brilliant, owing to the extreme purity of the gold. Other fragments from Milton, evidently parts of the same re-table, are preserved in the Archæological Museum, and were exhibited by the kindness of the Baron von Hügel. These fragments (like those of the Whittlesford re-table) were fastened to their places by small loops of copper wire, fixed in the back of each slab of alabaster by melted lead. In some cases these re-tables were framed in elaborately moulded wood-work, gilt and painted like the alabaster; they were frequently fitted with two wooden doors, thus forming a *triftych*, which during Lent could be closed, in accordance with the canon which required all pictures, reliefs, or statues of saints to be concealed from view throughout the whole of Lent. When there were no doors, this was done by coverings of linen or silk, on which symbols of the Passion were sometimes painted. "Steyned clothes for Lent," as these were called, are very common items in old church inventories. In wealthy churches each important image had its own set of "steyned clothes;" the most important of all being that which was used to cover the great *Rood* on the choir-screen.

A communication by Mr. E. Hailstone was read upon some alabaster fragments (which probably once belonged to an altar-piece) that had been found imbedded in the walls of Whittlesford Church during the restoration in 1876: the fragments were exhibited by the kindness of Archdeacon Glover, the present vicar, and were—in Mr. Hailstone's view—connected with the episcopate of Thomas de Arundel, who was consecrated in 1374.



THE KENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S new chief curator, Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., has re-arranged the Society's collection of Roman and Saxon Antiquities, in its rooms at Maidstone Museum. Members who attended the monthly meetings on the last Thursdays in October and November, were surprised at the admirable results of his labours. He has mounted and displayed a large number of things which have hitherto been overlooked. Mr. Payne was appointed Honorary Secretary in July last (at the request of Canon Scott Robertson, who had been both secretary and editor for 18 years); and the Council, in September, appointed him chief curator also. They were urged to do this by Canon Scott Robertson, and the result is highly satisfactory. Monthly meetings are now held at the society's rooms in Maidstone Museum, on the last Thursday in each month.



In Canterbury Cathedral, Canon Francis Holland is restoring the well-known chapel of SS. PETER AND PAUL, commonly called St. Anselm's Chapel, on the south side of the south aisle of the choir. It is a beautiful Norman chapel, with Archbishop Meopham's tomb on its north side, and on its south a celebrated window of the Decorated period, of which the date and cost of erection are recorded in the archives of the old Priory of Christ Church, Canterbury. This window was inserted in 1336, at a cost of £42 17s. 2d. St. Anselm's Chapel had cracks in its vaulted roof, and in the walls of its eastern apse. Canon Francis

Holland has caused the whole of the masonry to be patiently and thoroughly repaired. He is now preparing stained glass for all the windows; and also an altar-piece or reredos for which Mr. Pearson (his architect) has furnished a design. The work, which at first seemed likely to be completed in a few months, has already occupied more than a year, and will not be completed for some time to come. When all is finished, the chapel will be very useful for small congregations, such as assemble for early administrations of the Holy Communion.



The 18th volume of *Archæologia Cantiana* is nearly ready. It will contain plates of the recently discovered foundations of the original Saxon Cathedral at Rochester, at the extreme west end of the present cathedral's nave. The Saxon church stood further west than the Norman church, of which the existing nave formed part. Discoveries made in Canterbury Cathedral are also fully illustrated in this 18th volume of *Archæologia Cantiana*. The general index to all the 18 volumes of *Archæologia Cantiana* is now fairly in progress.



The SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY has shown some signs of revival. A new Secretary has been appointed, and a better one could hardly have been found than Mr. Mill Stephenson; he at once set to work and issued the volume that was three years overdue, and we now hear that another volume may be expected this month. For a society that had become moribund this is satisfactory, and we anticipate much valuable and energetic work under Mr. Stephenson's guidance. The new Librarian at Wandsworth, Mr. Cecil Davis, is a most valuable recruit to the ranks of Surrey workers. Not content with his own work in the Library in which he has already achieved much success, he is now, we understand, hard at work on the parish registers of Wandsworth, gathering notes on the tokens of the town, and he is also writing two papers on the old houses and other antiquities of the place.

A discovery has been made in the town of Guildford, Surrey, that is a source of bewilderment to the good people of that town. A number (about 50) of pieces of porcelain have been found in the High Street, 2½ inches long, thicker at the ends, and particularly well made. They are supposed to have some connection with the ancient wool industry of the town, but no one is at present able to explain their use.

We trust we are not correct in learning that the mural decorations in the Church of St. Mary at Guildford, have been, through the carelessness of the Wardens, covered by whitewash. We fear our information is only too true as to some of these most valuable paintings, and we hope the rector will at once see to the removal of such damage to his beautiful church.



Two of the finest church towers of the West of England have recently been undergoing restoration, ST. MICHAEL'S, DUNDRY, and ST. MARY'S, THORNBURY, both near Bristol. In both cases the beautiful open-work parapets and corner pinnacles, somewhat resembling those of the central tower of Gloucester Cathedral, had become very unsafe and were in danger of falling, their ruin having been caused chiefly through injudicious repairs during the past two centuries. The iron bars by which they had been "strengthened" had, by being soldered into the stonework, caused expansion and contraction, and thus made huge rents and fissures. Much of the upper part of both towers has had to be rebuilt, but in many cases the old stonework has been replaced. There is a good engraving of Dundry tower in Godwin and Hines' *Antiquities of Bristol*, Plate VI., and a smaller one in Barr's *Anglican Church Architecture*, p. 41. Both towers were erected late in the fifteenth century.



We regret to hear that one of the most picturesque old houses in Somerset, the GEORGE INN, NORTON-ST.-PHILIP, near Bath, a building of the fifteenth century, is in danger of destruction, having recently been purchased by a firm of brewers, who propose to pull it down, and to erect a large public-house on the site. It is to be hoped that lovers of the picturesque will exert themselves, and endeavour to prevent this proposed destruction of a fine old English inn.

An interesting discovery has recently been made on the site of the Abbey Church at Kenilworth, lately included in the parish graveyard. While digging a grave near the west end of the nave, there was found lying on the tiled floor a boat-shaped pig of lead, 4 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. It is pointed at both ends and is stamped in four places on the top, with a shield bearing an arrow encircled by a royal crown, probably an early and perhaps unique example of the "broad arrow" mark. Along one-half of the length are incised ten complete circles, a semi-circle, and a quarter-circle, which have been supposed to represent the weight, $10\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.; the actual weight has not been ascertained. There can be no doubt that the pig forms one of the "fodders" or half-fodders into which the lead roof covering of the church was cast for convenience of carriage at the Suppression, and that it was overlooked and left behind by the spoilers.



All who are interested in the Roman antiquities of Britain will be glad to hear that a plan for the complete and systematic excavation of the whole of the site of SILCHESTER has been drawn up by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and Mr. G. E. Fox, and will shortly be submitted to the Society of Antiquaries, under whose direction the work will be carried out. The noble owner, the Duke of Wellington, has already given his consent to the scheme, and General Pitt Rivers, Dr. John Evans (President of the Society of Antiquaries), Mr. C. D. E. Fortnum, V.P.S.A., Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A., and other well-known antiquaries have promised their support.



The ex-Mayor of Reading, Mr. G. W. Palmer, has very generously offered to print the municipal records of that town. Few towns possess such rich treasures of historical documents as the ancient borough of Reading. Mr. Palmer's liberality will no doubt bring to light a vast amount of historical information which has never been revealed before. The work of editing the three volumes, which will contain the Corporation documents, has been entrusted to the able hands of the Rev. J. M. Gilding, Librarian of the BERKS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.



Preliminary arrangements have been made for a systematic Inventory of Church Plate in the County of Berks. Mr. A. J. Dasent and the Rev. E. R. Gardiner have undertaken this important work, and a paper of directions has been prepared by the BERKS. ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY on the subject. This paper will be sent to the incumbents of Berkshire parishes. We wish Messrs. Dasent and Gardiner every success in their work.



At the summer excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION to Whitby, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Atkinson, who presided at the luncheon, spoke very strongly on the desirability of a more systematic study of ancient place-names. This is a very important subject. We should be afraid of suggesting the formation of a "Place-name Society;" we have too much scattered labour in various small associations as it is, but we hope that some fruit may come of Dr. Atkinson's suggestion, for its importance can scarcely be exaggerated. With regard to the Yorkshire society's excursions we would endorse a remark that we have frequently heard, to the effect that the luncheons provided are on too large and costly a scale.



We are sorry to learn that the extremely interesting little church of Eryholme, near Darlington, has suffered archæologically and artistically in a very lamentable manner under the influence of a drastic "restoration." We give every credit to those who have unintentionally done the mischief, for their desire to make the House of God more fit for His worship. When will clergy learn that this does not necessarily mean scraping stones and walls, pulling down screens, or renewing stonework, and making an ancient church look as if it were only recently erected?

The 11th annual meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held on Tuesday, Oct. 15th; Mr. T. T. Empsall, president, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The report was read by the honorary corresponding secretary, Mr. J. A. Clapham, which stated that the society was in a flourishing condition, having nearly 200 members, and a balance in hand of £57 2s. 6d., besides large quantities of the "Bradford Antiquary," the publication of the association. The excursions, six in number, had all been very successful. The treasurer's account was read by Mr. Wm. Glossop. The report and balance sheet were adopted. Mr. John Sowden moved and carried an unanimous vote of thanks to the Council for their services, and to the contributors of the papers. The next feature of the evening's proceedings was a presentation made to Mr. J. A. Clapham, by the Council, on behalf of the society, in appreciation of his labours, and especially relative to the organization of the excursions.



The programme of the Society for 1890 includes, on Feb. 14th, a paper by Mr. John Lister, M.A., on "The Pilgrimage of Grace and its Local Adherents," and the excursions include visits to Hellifield Peel in May; to Collingham and Bardsey churches, and to Holker Hall and Cartmell, in June; to Aldborough and Boroughbridge in July, when Mr. Alex. D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., will act as *cicerone*; to Whitby Abbey on Bank Holiday in August; and in September to Woodsome and Almondbury. We mention all these in order to show what may be done if societies were a little more active.



Many of the readers of *The Reliquary*, we have no doubt, followed the correspondence during the autumn in the columns of *The Standard* on the removal and the loss of old brasses from our churches. *The Standard* deserves the thanks of all antiquaries for opening its columns during the "dull season" to the discussion of this important subject, instead of following the custom of some of its contemporaries in endeavouring to start some morbid or exciting topic. We did not observe, however, in the letters which appeared, any reference to the strange disappearance of Bishop Isaac Barrow's brass from St. Asaph Cathedral Church. It bore an important inscription, which is said to have been his own composition: "O vos transeuntes in domum DOMINI domum orationis, orate pro conservo vestro ut inveniat misericordiam in die DOMINI." Some forty years ago, the legality of Prayer for the Dead in the Church of England was brought before the Court of Arches; and the story is, that this brass was then unscrewed and taken to London, and produced in court, and that it was never returned to St. Asaph. Where is it now?



We understand that Mr. R. C. Hope intends to publish his work on the *Goldsmiths of England* very shortly, and that it will probably be ready by February or March. Besides the lists of the Goldsmiths which have appeared in our pages, the book will contain much original matter, relating to the various local Goldsmiths' companies, with in many cases, copies of their ordinances in full.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

GLEANINGS FROM OLD ST. PAUL'S. By W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D., F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*. Demy 8vo., pp. xii., 307. Price 7s. 6d.—It is fairly safe to assume, that any book on "Pawles" from the pen of Dr. Sparrow Simpson will be a work carefully executed, and of interest and value. The volume before us in no sense disappoints the expectation, it is full of interesting and valuable matter, and is moreover written in a very readable style. All roads of old led to Rome, and so in England now, it may be said that they all lead to London, the heart of London

is the city, and its true focus the cathedral church of St. Paul. Irreparable as is the loss of that splendid minster, which in mediæval times raised its spire higher than any in the land, and whose area covered more than three acres of ground; yet we are in a very great measure compensated for its loss, by the magnificent building which the genius of Wren has given to us; its soft grey dome rising above the strife and turmoil of the throng below, and bearing aloft, above the mightiest city Christendom has known, the golden symbol of the true faith. Dr. Sparrow Simpson, in the book before us, speaks as cordially of the one building as of the other, and our only complaint regarding the book is the title, for much of its contents relates not to Old St. Paul's, but to the present church.

In the first chapter we are introduced to the College of the Minor Canons, and a very valuable and pleasant chapter it is to read; the author points out with much appreciation and emphasis the simple, honest, and religious character of the clergy, who before the Reformation formed the college, and whose voluntary rules of conduct are quoted in evidence. This chapter is, perhaps, one of the most important in the book, and it makes us wish that the author would undertake a further and separate history of the corporation of which he is a member. Similar minor corporations exist in each of the cathedral churches of the old, or secular foundation, but in no case, that we are aware of, has a history been attempted of them. A year or two ago the existence of these minor bodies was seriously threatened by a Bill, introduced into Parliament by the Bishop of Carlisle. Fortunately other objections were raised against the Bill, and it was withdrawn, but we feel far from sure that the position of these very ancient corporations is safe from future assault. That at St. Paul's has suffered materially by a recent Act of Parliament, which reduced its numbers by one half, but still left it a body corporate. The bill we speak of, threatened to dissolve all these corporations, and to place their members in the position of servants to the Capitular bodies. We trust such a mistake will never be made. Dr. Sparrow Simpson seems to hint that he may perhaps undertake a full history of this interesting body. We trust that he will do so. No one, it may be safely said, could do it better.

In Chapter II. Dr. Simpson discusses the Library and deplores, as well he may, the loss of all its old books, and discusses his own plan, as Librarian, for making it specially valuable in tracts and sermons relating to St. Paul's. In Chapter III. we have a paper, originally printed in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, on the thirteenth century tonsure plate used in St. Paul's Cathedral, and which is preserved at the British Museum. This is a very interesting chapter, but we cannot do more than refer to it.

In the succeeding chapter we have brought before us what little is known of the stained windows in Old St. Paul's. In Chapter V. Mr. Shawler (a verger of the church) comes into requisition, and gives us some interesting entries from his diary during the early part of the seventeenth century. He must have been a man of far better education and culture, than some others of his class. In Chapter VI. we have interesting information given as to the plays acted by the "children of Pawles." In Chapter VII. Dr. Simpson gives reproductions of some early drawings of Old St. Paul's, and very interesting they are. Chapter VIII. tells of unhallowed associations connected with the western part of the churchyard:—lotteries, and gruesome executions of men whose only fault often was that they were not Protestants. The four succeeding chapters are devoted to an exceedingly interesting, and valuable history of the music, and musicians connected with St. Paul's. To many persons this will be the most interesting and readable part of the volume. We cannot enter very fully into the subject here, but it is evident that Dr. Sparrow Simpson's double character of antiquary and musician helps him to throw much force into these four chapters. It will be a surprise to many persons to learn, that the organist is not a statutable officer in the secular cathedral churches; especially as every possible office seems provided for by the careful foresight of those, who originally drew up the statutes which, with local variations, rule those churches. In the early days, however, from which the cathedral bodies of the old foundation date, organs were not such important accessories of divine worship as they soon afterwards became. Bishop Elphege, indeed, erected an organ at Winchester, in the tenth century, which had no less than twenty-six bellows, and took seventy strong men to blow; but this must indeed have been a wonder of the age, and the "positive" organs were not till

long after, as a rule, the large and important instruments which later times developed. Hence a special officer to play the organ was not then thought of. Dr. Simpson quotes from the *Old Cheque Book of the Chapel Royal*, edited by Dr. Rimbault, the following quaint and curious order respecting the playing of the organ in the Earl of Northumberland's Chapel:—

"The Orduryng for Keapyng Weikly of the Orgayns oon after an outhur as the namys of them hereafter followethe weikely :

"The Maister of the Childer yf he be a Player, the Fyrst Weke.

"A Countertenor that is a Player, the ij^{de} Weke.

"A Tenor that is a Player, the thirde Weike.

"A Bass that is a Player, the iiijth Weike.

"And every Man that's a Player to kepe his cours Weikely."

In this manner, no doubt, the difficulty of the absence of a proper officer was surmounted. On p. 162 Dr. Simpson refers to a wonderful survival of the old medieval organ as regards its key board, somewhere in Civita Vecchia, in Malta. Unfortunately he has failed to identify it; but it would be well worth a good hunt if it could be unearthed, for we should imagine that it is hardly likely there can remain anywhere a second like it, with keys as broad as the hand. To pass on, Dr. Simpson prints a very fine chant, on p. 240, by John Jones, Organist of St. Paul's, which arrested Haydn's attention, and took his fancy, when he heard it sung at the Annual Meeting of the Charity Children in 1789. He also gives Haydn's version of the chant as he noted it in his diary. It is a very fine chant, although Dr. Simpson seems to speak rather slightly of it on p. 239, and attributes Haydn's admiration of it to "the fresh voices of the children and the touching scene." A little further, pp. 244-246, we are treated to the music set to the *Veni Creator* by Thomas Attwood. Of this Dr. Simpson speaks with full enthusiasm, and we have no wish to dispute what he says, for the music merits it all, but Dr. Simpson alludes to a personally "touching scene" on one occasion when he heard it sung, and wicked critics may be heard to whisper, that perhaps that is the reason he is so enraptured with it. We would not say so ourselves, for the music is exceedingly appropriate to the words, and breathes fully that religious feeling which so impresses our author, but his depreciation of poor Mr. Jones's chant does not strike us as quite fair, in the attempt to discount Haydn's praise of it, on the score of his hearing it during a touching scene. The four chapters on the music of St. Paul's are followed by two more, and an Appendix; these three latter contain what may be termed various "odds and ends." They are well worth publishing, and Dr. Simpson has done wisely to give them. The book is capitally printed, and elegantly finished, as Mr. Stock's books always are. We can cordially recommend the book, and we will conclude by expressing a double hope, that Dr. Simpson will fulfil his idea, hinted in the preface, of producing another similar volume; and also, that he will be induced to tackle the more serious task of writing a history of the College of the Minor Canons. Would that all "city parsons" would pursue similar "Recreations!" (preface p. vi.) Were this so, our stock of knowledge would be largely increased.



SIXTY FOLK-TALES FROM EXCLUSIVELY SLAVONIC SOURCES. Translated with brief introductions and notes. By A. H. Wratislaw, M.A. Cloth, crown 8vo., pp. xii., 315. *Elliot Stock*. Price 7s. 6d.—This book is very well done indeed, the translated stories read so easily and naturally that, but for the local colouring they contain, they might have been originally written in English. No higher praise can be bestowed on a translation than this, and Mr. Wratislaw thoroughly deserves it. Comparative Mythology is, as a science, still in its infancy, but to the many who are interested in it, and in the study of Folk Lore, Mr. Wratislaw's selection of these Slavonic tales will be extremely welcome. Many of them are old friends with variations. To each set of stories Mr. Wratislaw has prefixed a short explanatory note, and in many cases another short note is added to a story, drawing attention to it, as a variant of a similar story in some other language, and so forth. The stories are divided under three great heads—the first is that of Western Slavonian, which includes Bohemian, Moravian, Hungarian-Slovenish, Upper and Lower Lusatian, Kashubian, and Polish stories. The second heading is that of

Eastern Slavonian, where we have White Russian, Gallician, South Russian, and Great Russian stories. The third division of South Slavonian comprises Bulgarian, Serbian, Croatian and Illyrian-Slovenish stories. This list shows what a number of "Folk-Tales" the volume contains. Many of them are exceedingly attractive stories; and we rather suspect that Mr. Wratislaw's book will be more read for the attraction of the stories it tells, than for the higher reason of a study of Folk-lore, or Comparative Mythology. We are afraid Mr. Wratislaw will not exactly thank us for saying so, but it ought to be a very popular book, particularly so with young people. Perhaps if other books for study were as full of nice things as this is, the world at large would be tempted to become more learned than it is.



A HISTORY OF WARWICKSHIRE. By Sam: Timmins, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock*, pp. 300. Demy 8vo., cloth 7s. 6d.—To write the history of a county is no light undertaking. Such a work may be of two kinds. It may either take the form of an exhaustive history filling large folios, for this little less than a long life-time of labour is requisite, besides a special aptitude for the task, and a due faculty for weighing facts and estimating them at their proportionate value. Few there are, or have ever been, who could bring such a work to a satisfactory end. Or the history of a county may take another legitimate form, and that is, it may be a small, handy, readable volume, which gives us a general survey, without concerning itself with an elaboration of detail. Such a book it is, we imagine, that Mr. Elliot Stock projected in his mind's eye, for each of our English counties, in the series of which the Warwickshire volume before us is an example. Such a work as this needs, likewise, no small amount of special fitness on the part of the writer, if it is to be satisfactorily executed. The writer must be a general "all-round" man; he must be very accurate, be able to write in an easy readable style, and above all, he must possess that rare faculty of being a good cataloguer, able to arrange all his facts clearly, not say more than is needed, yet omit nothing essential. At the same time he must have all in proper order. There are not many who are really competent for such a difficult task, and hence it is, that the volumes of this series have not been quite the success that was expected of them. The Warwickshire volume is a long way from being the least satisfactory of the series. Mr. Timmins has on the whole done his work well. Yet there are decided blemishes, and to a considerable extent they are composed of tiresome little inexactnesses, which keep occurring as one turns over the pages, and they suggest, unfortunately, to anyone who is not very well up in the topographical history of the County of Warwick, that in greater matters there may also be a lack of trustworthiness. We will indicate the sort of thing we mean. On page 8 Sir William Dugdale is referred to as "King at arms." On page 25 we have a paragraph beginning "The two cities Warwick and Coventry." Mr. Timmins must surely know that Warwick is not, and never was a "city"; for later on, towards the end of the volume, he alludes to Coventry and Birmingham as the only "cities" in the county. The ancient rule for centuries in Western Europe, whereby a "city" has meant a town which is the see of a Bishop, having been, very unfortunately we think, broken through quite recently, and by Royal Charter the title of "City" given to the vast manufacturing town of Birmingham—we are not sure that we have not already heard sneers levelled at the "Brummagen city"; the opportunity is perhaps too tempting. To return, however, to Mr. Timmins; on another page we have the late vicar of Rugby, the Rev. John Moultrie—(a minor poet of no mean order) confused, in name at any rate, with his son. Again on p. 201 Mr. William Murdoch, the scientific engineer, to whom we owe, among other things, the lighting our streets with gas, has his name spelt with a final k, although on a previous page it is correctly spelt with an h. These "slips," to call them by no stronger word, are annoying in themselves, and lead one to distrust Mr. Timmins in greater matters. An examination of the book, however, reveals many excellencies, and it contains on the whole a very fair general history of the county. This is the fifth volume of this series, which was well conceived by the energetic publisher, whose name is so well known for his speciality in this sort of publication. We will express a hope that all the volumes of the series will, in some form or other, come to a second edition, and that then the blemishes, which seem inseparable from works of this sort at the outset, will be carefully amended. We have

said but little of the contents of the volume. An enumeration of the title of the various chapters will indicate the character of the contents. Chapter I. gives us the general History of the County, which is followed in Chapter II. by an account of its legends. Chapter III. is a very good one on Topography, and IV., V., VI. and VII. are on Physiology and Geology, Zoology and Botany, Archæology and Biography respectively. These with Chapter VIII. on Folk Lore and Dialect, are we think the stronger part of Mr. Timmins' work. The Biographical portion is, however, far too diffuse as regards persons recently deceased, like the late Mr. M. H. Bloxham, whose career reads uncomfortably as if it were a newspaper cutting, transferred by the paste brush and scissors process into Mr. Timmins' pages. On the whole, however, the book is a good one, and it is a book, in spite of its minor blemishes, which will no doubt retain an amount of permanent value.



HOW TO CATALOGUE A LIBRARY: By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Foolscape 8vo., pp. xii. 267. *Elliot Stock*. Price 4s. 6d.—This is a volume of the "Book Lover's Library" series, and in it Mr. Wheatley discusses the various questions bearing on the subject. It is, of course, a work which appeals not to the multitude, but to the few; for of those who are "Book Lovers," it is far from all who have to undertake the labour of making a catalogue of books, or of a library. In the introduction (Chapter I.) Mr. Wheatley discusses the subject of cataloguing generally. In Chapter II., which is entitled "The Battle of the Rules," we have brought before us in review the controversies, which arose concerning the cataloguing of the British Museum Library, and subsequently. To Sir A. Panizzi Mr. Wheatley assigns the credit for the principles, now generally recognised by authorities, as the true ground on which to proceed. In Chapter III. we have the question of "Print *versus* Manuscript," but this is a difficulty which can only arise in large libraries. Chapter IV. is on "How to treat a Title page." The difficulties are fully discussed, and sound rules are given for avoiding the many pitfalls which beset the cataloguer. Chapter V. is on "References and Cross References," and cognate matters. Chapter VI., "On Arrangement," tells us how to deal with Titles under an Author's name, Transactions of Societies, Magazines, etc., and useful hints are given. Chapter VII. is a short chapter on "Manuscripts;" and it is followed in Chapter VIII. by what will be to most of our readers, who may purchase the book, the most useful chapter of all. It is entitled, "Rules for a Small Library." We have studied them very carefully, and they appear to contain sound sense and very good advice, on a subject which may be of practical importance and interest to many, to whom much of the other part of the work can only speak as regards the labours of others. Every possessor of even a very small library, if he is worthy of possessing it at all, ought to know something of the history of his books, and have some method for their arrangement on his shelves. Let him procure Mr. Wheatley's book, study this chapter, and follow its directions, and we will undertake to say that he will gain a great deal from cataloguing his books methodically, and will learn to appreciate them far more than before. In an Appendix, Mr. Wheatley gives a list of Latin names of places, mainly taken, as he himself acknowledges, from the late Archdeacon Cotton's work, *A Typographical Gazetteer*. This list might, we think, be considerably enlarged in another edition, and a second list of foreign names which have a different face in English would be useful: "s'Gravenhage," for instance, looks very different to "The Hague." "Hertogensbosch" does not immediately suggest the town we usually call by its French name of "Bois-le-Duc," nor does "Keulen" at once imply "Cologne," nor "Kjöbenhavn" "Copenhagen," and so forth. Such a list would be useful and handy to many, who have to deal with modern foreign books.



THE REGISTERS OF INGLEBY GREENHOW, YORKSHIRE. Edited by the Rev. John Hawell, M.A., Vicar. *Canterbury, Cross and Jackman*. Large 8vo., pp. xlviii. and 152. Price 10s. 6d.—These are the earlier registers of a little Cleveland village, which date from 1535. Mr. Hawell has prefixed to them an introduction bearing on the geology and history of the parish, and there are two platinotype

photographs of the Norman arcade in the nave of the church. We wish these photographs had been rather clearer, for the capitals of the pillars present some curious features, in the sculpture of certain animals, and these do not come out distinctly in the photographs. The Register of a little country parish can scarcely have a wide range of interest for outside readers, although locally it may present many features of considerable importance. We think Mr. Hawell would have done well, had he printed the Registers *verbatim*; the constant occurrence of quotations in inverted commas is irritating, besides which, one great value of carefully printed copies of old Registers is, that if the originals are lost, copies of them are thus safely preserved. We note with much interest and thankfulness Mr. Hawell's appreciation of the painting of Moses and Aaron on either side of the altar in his church. Few such paintings, probably, have been spared, for nothing enraged the church restorer of a few years ago, more than these once fairly common pictures. Those at Ingleby Greenhow are undoubtedly of some considerable merit, but it is not often that we come across an energetic young parish priest, (Mr. Hawell tells us, p. xxxvi., that he was only 24 when appointed a few years ago to the living), who can sufficiently appreciate such adornments of his church, as to be found to speak quite enthusiastically of them. We hope these paintings will long continue to adorn the east wall of Ingleby Greenhow Church. The general and indiscriminate raid which was made upon Moses and Aaron, throughout the country churches of our land is much to be lamented. Even if badly executed, they might have been preserved in some other part of the church, instead of being chopped up into sticks, for use in lighting the vestry fire.



ILLUSTRERET NORGES HISTORIE AF O. A. OVERLAND. *Kristiania*, at the Office of the "Folkeblad."—This is a popular history of Norway, which is being issued in monthly numbers, at the price of 60 öre, or about 6½d. a number. It can, we believe, be subscribed for through Mr. Thomas Bennett, of Christiania, or obtained from Herre Christian Floors, at Bergen, or from other Norwegian publishers and booksellers. Already some sixty numbers have been issued, and we desire to call attention to it, not so much on account of the letterpress portion, which is not the strong part of the work, but because of the many excellent woodcuts of Norwegian antiquities which are liberally distributed through its pages. These illustrations are of very great excellence, of wide range, and reflect great credit on the Christiania firm which produces them. We have ourselves subscribed for the work on account of them, and those of our readers who are interested in Scandinavian antiquities, (more especially those of the middle ages), may be grateful to us for calling attention to the book.



A LIST OF PARISH CHURCHES RETAINING SPECIAL MEDIEVAL FEATURES, GLASS, VESTMENTS, PLATE, ETC. Compiled by H. Littlehales. pp. 43. *Rivingtons*. Price 1s.—We wish we could speak well of this little venture, but truth compels us to say that we cannot. Mr. Littlehales has not taken sufficient pains with his work. For example, he gives a list of pieces of medieval church plate, for which he acknowledges his indebtedness to an article in the *Archæological Journal*, but had he taken pains to inquire, and had he consulted various antiquarian publications, such as the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, or those of the *St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, he would have discovered that at least half-a-dozen other chalices, and as many patens, have come to light since the list appeared in the *Archæological Journal*. Again, had he verified his facts he would have discovered that the chalice which he assigns, (probably on the erroneous authority of Mr. Murray's *Guide to Devon*), to the parish of Ipplepen, in Devonshire, is not a chalice at all, but a fine secular standing cup of, we believe, the middle of the seventeenth century. Again, in the county of Norfolk we find the entry "Wormegay—Thatched," which means, we presume, that that church has a thatched roof. We have not included it in our list printed on another page, although we daresay we ought to have done so. We cite it, however, as an example of Mr. Littlehales' lack of pains. Our own list is mainly derived from consulting the pages of the last edition of Kelly's *Post Office Directory*. Had Mr. Littlehales done this, Wormegay would not have appeared in his book, as the

very curious instance of a solitary church in England with a thatched roof. We have pointed out this failure in Mr. Littlehales' method of work, from no feeling of unkindness, but because he seems to wish to produce a fresh edition, and we hope by pointing out plainly where he has failed, he may be led to take pains, so that another edition may be a book of value for reference. Such a book as this, carefully done, and with some sort of classification of items, and alphabetically arranged names of parishes, (not the jumble we find, for instance, in Norfolk), would no doubt form a very useful appendix to that excellent work, the late Mr. Godwin's *English Archaeologist's Handbook*. We hope Mr. Littlehales will do better in future, for the idea of his book is good, and his intentions are excellent, but like many others in this hurrying age, he has not taken sufficient trouble before rushing into print. Let him take trouble in the matter, and then for his next edition, he will receive the grateful thanks of such antiquaries as are interested in ecclesiastical archæology.



ENGLISH HISTORY BY CONTEMPORARY WRITERS: ENGLAND UNDER CHARLES II. Arranged and Edited by W. F. Taylor. 16mo., cloth, pp. 180. *David Nutt*. Price 1s.—This forms one of the Series edited under the general supervision of Mr. F. York Powell. It is unnecessary to commend to readers of *The Reliquary*, the idea of bringing people into touch with the daily life of the times themselves, as described by living writers of those times. Any magazine devoted to archæology must have a large number of its readers, who are themselves frequently engaged in consulting original documents, in order to obtain information as to some items of historical interest. Popular English history has suffered, very seriously we think, from the eloquent partisanship of modern historians such as Hallam, Macaulay, and Froude. These little books, then, will be useful, if they do no more than cultivate in people a taste for original research, and a distrust for accepting historical statements on the mere second-hand authority of some brilliant writer. The book before us seems well done; Mr. Taylor has evidently taken great pains with it. Of course a small book like this, treating of the events between 1660-1678 must seem somewhat "scrappy." The portraits are curious looking things, although not without a certain weird attractiveness. They look as if they had been reproduced by a magnifying lens from smaller contemporary engravings. Perhaps they have been. Anyhow, looking at her portrait, opposite page 88, one is inclined to wonder at the "Merry Monarch's" infatuation for poor Nell Gwynne.



OLD YORKSHIRE. Edited by W. Smith, F.S.A.S. *Longmans, Green & Co.* Pp. 300. Price 5s.—We have before us another of the indefatigable Mr. Smith's volumes, which seem now to have established themselves as regular Annuals. They do not aspire to any very lofty flights in archæology, and many of the illustrations are old friends we have known before; nevertheless these books are popular, and may help to stimulate a taste for archæology in those into whose hands they come. Mr. Smith does his work with care, and the volumes are nicely printed and well produced, so far as the publisher's part is concerned. We think one of the best articles in the present volume is that on "Yorkshire Journalism," written by Mr. A. Patterson, of Barnsley. The engraving of the medal of the Seven Bishops, p. 220, has a serious blunder; the pious Ken's name is given as IOH. EP. BATH. ET. WELL. His Christian name was Thomas and not John, and the medal, of which two examples are before us, gives it correctly enough as THO and not IOH. To refer to another saintly bishop, Dr. John Fisher, of Rochester, whose barbarous beheading at the age of fourscore, by Henry VIII., was one of the worst things that King ever did, why does Mr. Smith describe him as "John Fisher, D.D., Chancellor"? This implies that Bishop Fisher was Lord High Chancellor, as many churchmen of old often were. As a matter of fact, Bishop Fisher simply held the office of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, where his memory is still held in high reverence and regard. We hope we shall not be thought too critical, if we further suggest that it was rather hard on Dr. Robert Collyer, of New York, to allow him to transcribe, with all the blunders, from poor old Croft's "Excerpta Antiqua," the entries in

the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Michael, Spurriergate, York. The original book is extant in "Old" York itself, and an original and correct transcript would have been easily procurable. "Excerpta Antiqua" moreover, is not so rarely met with as Dr. Collyer, living in America, has imagined. Dr. Collyer is so true an antiquary in spirit, that we never read his pleasant contributions to Yorkshire publications without mentally condoling with him, that his lot is not cast in his native county in the old country. This volume, we must not omit to say, is dedicated to the indefatigable and genial secretary of the Yorkshire Society, Mr. G. W. Tomlinson, F.S.A., a steel portrait of whom forms the frontispiece of the book. Not a few of Mr. Tomlinson's many friends, will like to possess this copy of *Old Yorkshire* for this alone, if not for the papers it contains. It is, we consider, a much better book than that which appeared last year.



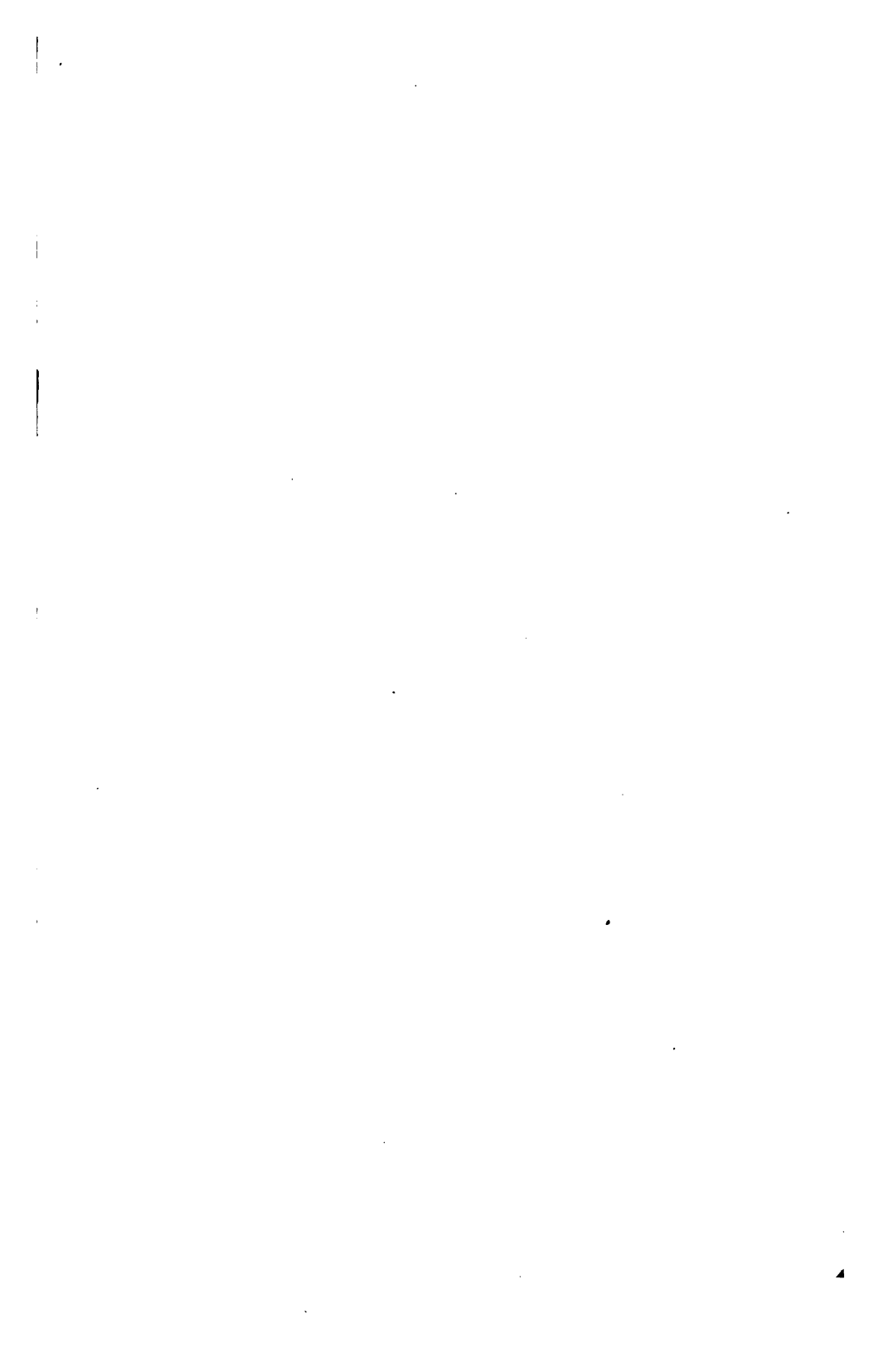
"THE TUSCAN STRAD." A SHORT ACCOUNT OF A STRADIVARI VIOLIN. Dated 1690. *W. E. Hill & Sons, New Bond Street.* Large octavo, pp. 13, cloth, 2s.—Those of our readers who are interested in old musical instruments will be glad to have their attention drawn to this book. It contains three excellent chromo-lithographs of the violin, from drawings by Mr. A. Slocombe, and printed by Mr. Gibb. The violin is fully described in the letterpress, and the writer says: "The violins of Stradivari, like most other old works of art, have almost all suffered from the accidents of time. Even in exceptionally well-preserved instruments, cracks have appeared in the soft wood of the belly, the sound holes have often lost some of their accuracy of outline, and the varnish has been rubbed off the parts most exposed to wear. It has consequently been difficult to realise, even from the best specimens, how a violin looked and spoke when fresh from the hands of Stradivari. But the condition in which this instrument has been preserved, for nearly two hundred years, enables us to stand, in imagination, as contemporaries of the great master, and to see and handle a violin just as it left his workshop." The book is tastefully got up and clearly printed on hand-made paper. The first part of the title, "The Tuscan Strad," is undignified, and savours of slang; it will very possibly set many people against the book. This will be a great pity.

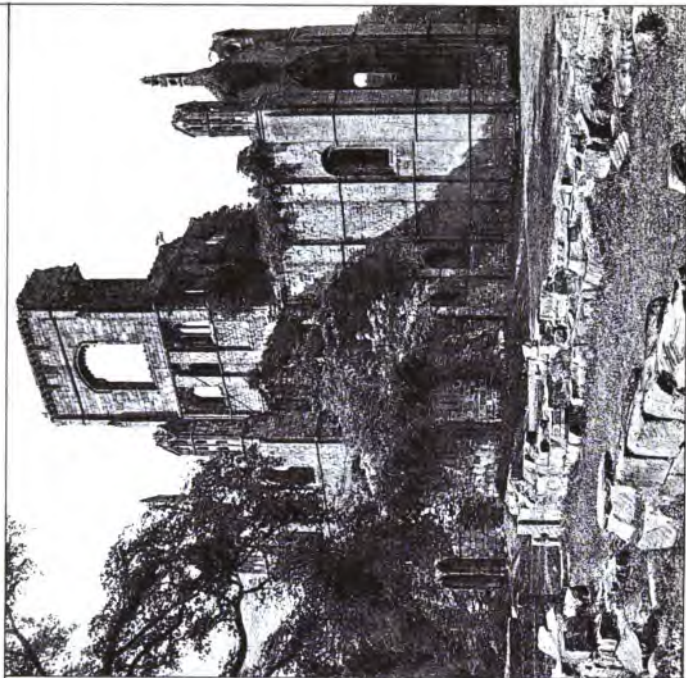


FLOWER-LAND: AN INTRODUCTION TO BOTANY. By Robert Fisher, M.A. Cloth, 8vo., pp. 240. *Bemrose & Sons.*—So many of the local societies combine, in their titles at any rate, the study of natural history with archaeology, that we make no excuse in calling attention to this work. Everybody likes flowers; perhaps we should have used a stronger expression, *loves* flowers; and nothing is more natural, than a desire to know something of their proper characteristics by a study of botany. One great drawback to the study of botany, has hitherto been the discouragement to the beginner, in all the books we have seen, due to the terrible amount of technicalities, as dry and hard to master as it is possible to imagine, with which they abound. Here, however, we have a book attractively and plentifully supplied with woodcuts, and written plainly, simply, and as far as possible quite free from this plague of hard technical phrases. We can thoroughly recommend it as an excellent "first-book" in the study of botany. A more detailed review would perhaps be considered out of place, in a magazine like *The Reliquary*, devoted not to botany, but to archaeology.



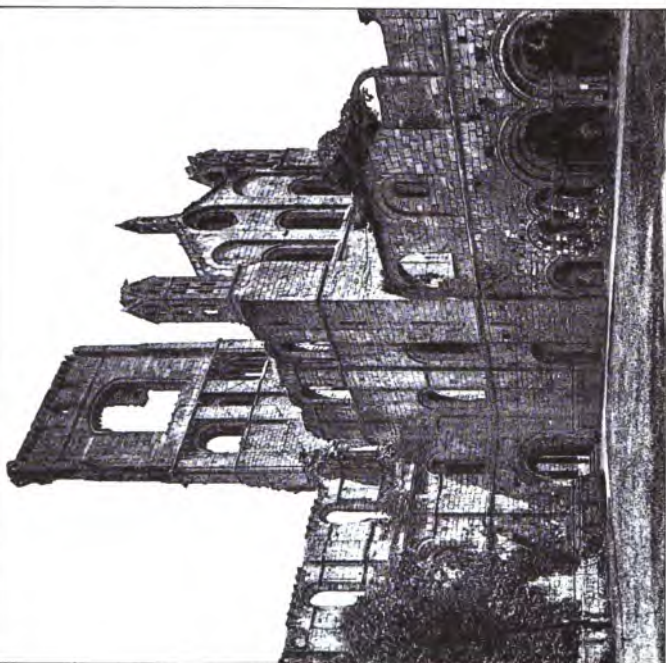
A SKETCH OF THE LITERARY HISTORY OF READING. By the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A. *Reading, E. J. Blackwell.*—This is a pamphlet of 26 pages, in a paper cover. It was, we see, "printed by request," and it is the reprint of a paper which Mr. Ditchfield read before the Berkshire Society. Reading must, we think, have been unusually supplied with literary characters in early times among the inmates of its Abbey. We doubt whether many other towns could cite so large a number, but Mr. Ditchfield has evidently taken great pains to unearth them all, and his paper forms a very valuable account of the literary history of the county town of Berks. We can quite understand that those who heard the paper read, would wish to see it in print.





KIRKSTALL ABBEY, FROM THE
SOUTHEAST.

(FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY VALENTINE & SONS, DUNDEE.)



KIRKSTALL ABBEY, FROM THE
CLOISTER COURT.

THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1890.

Kirkstall Abbey, Yorkshire.

MR. W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE'S REPORT TO THE CORPORATION OF
THE BOROUGH OF LEEDS.

It is probably within the knowledge of many of the readers of the *Reliquary*, that rather more than a year ago the site on which the ruins of the Cistercian Abbey of Kirkstall stand, came into the market. An endeavour was at once made to buy the ruins, and to secure them to the corporation of Leeds, lest any injury should accrue to them if they passed, as it seemed likely that they might do, into the hands of a speculator, or of some ignorant showman. These negotiations fell through, and it became doubtful what might be the ultimate fate of Kirkstall Abbey, when Col. J. T. North came forward, and for a sum of, we believe, about £10,000, bought the property, and presented it to the corporation of Leeds, his native town, thus effecting by his munificence that which others at Leeds had failed to arrange.

Some natural anxiety has been felt as to how the corporation might deal with their new possession. Provincial corporations do not, as a rule, bear a good report for zeal in the judicious conservation of ancient buildings; indeed, their record is quite the reverse. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that the first act of the corporation of Leeds has been to consult an expert, as to what ought to be done to protect the ruins of Kirkstall from further injury, and no more proper act could have been done than to refer the matter to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., the assistant secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, for his advice.

We have Mr. Hope's Report to the corporation before us. It has, we believe, appeared in some of the local newspapers, and copies have been struck off in newspaper type as small pamphlets. We have no hesitation, with Mr. Hope's kind permission, in devoting a small portion of the present number of the *Reliquary* to reproducing it in a complete form in our pages, in order to give permanence to its contents, for it is both a model of clearness and perspicuity, and it also places on record for all time, a detailed statement, made after a careful examination of the ruins, of their exact condition at the present day. The corporation of Leeds have begun well in the matter, we trust that they will continue duly to appreciate the responsibility which is entailed on them by their

possession of Kirkstall Abbey, and that they will not merely protect the ruins from injury, but that they will rise equal to the occasion, and preserve them from being vulgarized, or needlessly profaned by dancing parties, or other unsuitable kinds of pleasure-making.

It is not without interest to recall the fact that about eighteen years ago a project was mooted, and a committee was formed for the purpose of buying the ruins, and of re-roofing and restoring the church, which it was thought might, in such a case, eventually become the cathedral church of a new diocese in the West Riding. The late Col. Ackroyd, of Halifax, was the chairman of the committee, and Sir Gilbert Scott was consulted as to the sum which would be needed to put the church into a condition fit for the celebration of Divine service. His estimate was as follows :*

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|--------------|----|----|
| " I estimate the cost of rebuilding the lost portions of the tower, with the restoration of the parts damaged by its fall, at | 6,455 | 0 | 0 |
| The restoration of the fabric of the eastern arm of the church | 2,421 | 0 | 0 |
| That of the fabric of the nave | 10,152 | 0 | 0 |
| That of the transepts with their chapels | 5,736 | 0 | 0 |
| (Each of these includes the roofs and floors.) | | | |
| The cost of the internal fittings of the choir, complete, say | 7,250 | 0 | 0 |
| The organ and its accompaniments, say | 1,500 | 0 | 0 |
| The decoration of vaulting, &c., say | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Chairs for the nave, &c., say | 250 | 0 | 0 |
| Contingencies, say | 236 | 0 | 0 |
| | £34,250 0 0" | | |

Attractive as such a scheme no doubt was when looked at from its religious side, there can we think, be little doubt that antiquaries in general will not very much lament that it came to nothing, for it could not have been carried into effect without having involved the inevitable destruction of much ancient work, as well as of many original features of the building. That its practicability at the time should have been seriously considered by a local committee of clear-headed business men, is not without its significance, and ought not to be forgotten in time to come, when the nineteenth century has itself passed into history. Mr. Hope's Report is as follows :

"REPORT ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE RUINS OF KIRKSTALL ABBEY.

"The Cistercian Abbey of Kirkstall was founded by Henry de Lacy in 1147, and first established at Barnoldswick, but removed to its present site in 1152.

* *Kirkstall Abbey and its Restoration. Report by Sir G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., Leeds, 1873, p. 11.*

"The earliest buildings were of wood, but during the life of the first abbot, who died in 1182, the whole of the church and the claustral buildings were built of stone; and their ruins, with those of some later buildings on the east, still remain in so perfect a state that they may be considered second in importance only to Fountains amongst the ruined abbeys of the north of England.

"The church is about 220 feet long, and of the usual early Cistercian type. It consists of an aisleless presbytery of two bays; north and south transepts, each with three chapels on the east; a central tower; and a nave and aisles of eight bays. In the fifteenth century the roofs were lowered and the gables re-modelled, and a large east window was inserted, with two others in the nave to light the retro-choir. At the beginning of the sixteenth century a story was added to the tower. New east windows were also put in the transept chapels, and some of the larger Norman windows divided by tracery. With these exceptions, the whole of the church is of late Norman work.

"At the suppression of the Abbey, in 1540, the church was stripped of its wooden roofs and furniture, but nothing else was destroyed. The building remained quite whole until January, 1779, when, through the failure of the north-west pier, the north and west sides of the tower, with part of the east side, fell to the ground, crushing two bays of the north aisle in their fall.

"The walls of the presbytery are in fairly good order internally, but their upper parts are much decayed on the surface through long-continued percolation of water, and should be carefully pointed. The gable is gradually falling outwards, notwithstanding two long iron ties put in, I am told, some sixty years ago, and it ought to be shored up and underpinned, and the cracks in the side walls filled up. The sill of the east window has been cut down, and is now replaced by a thinner but higher wall, which may well be lowered to the original level of the sill. The vault is entire, but is covered with a thick layer of soil and grass, in which ivy and small trees have taken root. The whole of this soil and vegetation ought to be carefully removed, the groining well grouted where necessary, and the whole protected by a simple roof. The gable is perfect, but requires protection at the top to keep out the wet, and the curious pinnacles should be looked to and pointed where necessary. The south wall is in fairly good order, retaining portions of its parapet. The north wall has lost its parapet, and the top courses should be re-set. The new roof can be kept nearly flat, so as not to interfere with the picturesque appearance of the ruin.

"The south transept is in good condition both within and without, and needs little doing to it beyond re-setting the tops of the walls and covering them and the gable to keep out the wet. The corner pinnacles should be looked to, and pointed where necessary. Against the west wall inside is a roughly-made ascent to a door in the south wall, from which it is continued upwards to the old level of the dorter. This ascent represents an original flight of steps, but these were arranged in a very different manner, and had a landing midway, with an entrance on the right to a small vaulted treasury outside the

transept. The transept-chapels retain their vaults complete ; but the soil and vegetation covering them ought to be removed, and the groining protected by a roof. The south-east angle is badly dislocated by the roots of a tree, and will have to be partly rebuilt. The side walls of the chapels are much decayed on the surface from percolation of moisture, and should be carefully pointed.

"The north transept is encumbered with the ruins of the tower, on which an unsightly buttress has been built to give support to the west side. This is much covered with ivy, but appears in fair order, though it has a wide crack on the outside where it parted from the gable when the tower fell. When the ivy is cleared off and the rubbish removed within and without, it may be found that this wall needs screwing up and underpinning. The tops of all the walls are in bad order, and, especially in the case of the gable, will have to be partly re-set and protected from wet. The north doorway is blocked up. The chapels on the east side of this transept are more ruined than those on the south. The walls are much decayed, and need pointing. The windows are partly built up, and might have the filling lowered to the level of the sills. The vaults have perished considerably, and with the walls are covered with a growth of young trees. All these should be taken away, the tops of the walls re-set, the remains of the vaults grouted, and the whole roofed over for protection.

"The original tower was supported by four lofty pointed arches, but until it was heightened in the sixteenth century only rose one story above the roofs. The north-west pier and the north and west arches were utterly destroyed by the fall of the two sides of the tower in 1779. The south side is still standing complete to its full height, but has nothing to support it on the north, and the slightest failure or an unusually violent gale might bring the whole to the ground. The adjoining half of the east side also remains, but part of the arch of a large window hangs over in a very threatening manner, and ought to be supported by a stone pier. There are also several large stones which might fall at any time and ruin the vault of the presbytery.

"There seems to be only one way to deal with what is left of the tower, and this is to re-build the fallen pier and arches, with so much of the wall above as will form an efficient buttress to the south and east sides. The old stones might be used as far as they will go, and the deficiency made up with new, only roughly hewn into form, so as to mark it as a modern repair. The two fallen bays of the aisle should be treated in the same way. It may be found necessary also to re-build the upper part of the west wall of the south transept next the tower. The masonry of the upper part of the tower will require attention in places ; all the ivy should be removed, and the tops of the walls made good.

"The arcades of the nave, except so far as they have suffered from percolation of wet from above, are in fair order, but the clerestory has suffered seriously from ivy and vegetation, from which it should be freed. The remains of the parapets and corbel tables and the



(FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY VALENTINE & SONS, DUNDEE.)

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH
LOOKING EAST.

upper courses, and many of the window heads, are so dislocated that they will need to be re-set, and the top made water-tight. The north side in particular demands attention, as the tops of the pilasters are forced out dangerously. The west gable needs some of the stones to be re-set. The pinnacles, too, want attention and pointing. The gable of the west porch should also be protected from wet from above.

"The aisle walls internally are much decayed on the surface from percolation of water, and might be pointed. The vaults are nearly perfect, but have partly fallen at their eastern ends, and the destruction is going on. The vaults are now covered with a layer of soil and coarse grass, full of ivy roots and small bushes. All this should be removed, and the groining grouted where necessary and protected by a light roof. The remaining parts of the parapets and corbel tables and the tops of the walls, must also be protected. There is a north door, which is blocked; its external gable needs pointing. One of the archstones of the south door has dropped, and should be forced back into place.

"The tops of the walls and the window-sills everywhere want carefully pointing to keep out the wet. There are no pavements or gravestones throughout the church, except a fragment of tiling at the west end of the nave, and a collection of tiles which have been re-laid in the southernmost chapel on the south side. The rest of the floor inside would best be gravelled. There are stone foundations here and there which tell of the old arrangements of the church, and these, though fragmentary, should be carefully preserved as they are. The plinths all round the church are more or less buried. It would be well if the accumulated soil and stones were removed, and a wide gravelled path laid out which can be kept clear of weeds.

"The area of the cloister, which was on the south side of the nave, has a grass-plot in the centre, with gravelled walks round, and flower beds, or rather shrubberies, against the walls. The church wall, which forms its north side, is covered with ivy, the whole of which ought to be killed, and when dead removed. On the east and south sides are ranges of buildings. On the west side of the cloister was an open lane about 23 feet wide, but the division wall is now destroyed, and the space added to the cloister area. The shrubberies should be done away with, and the gravelled paths carried right up to the walls. The south end of the lane was spanned by a wide arch, which in later times was walled up and a small doorway inserted. This wall is considerably out of the upright, and ought to be screwed up and underpinned. The small doorway, which is at present blocked, may then be opened.

"The range of buildings on the east side of the cloister, extending from the transept southwards, contains on the ground floor a number of apartments of considerable interest, most of them fortunately in fair preservation. Adjoining the transept are two small chambers. The easternmost was the vestry, and has a door from the transept. Its vault has partly fallen, but what is left can easily be preserved, and the floor should be cleared of an accumulation of rubbish and stones. The east window should also be opened out and glazed.

West of the vestry is a low chamber entered from the cloister, probably a book closet. Its vault is complete, and had over it the treasury and the stairs already mentioned as leading from the church to the dorter. The treasury should be cleared of rubbish, and in order to preserve it and the vestry from the weather, a low roof should be placed over them across the width of the transept, which could easily be done if the present rough stairs were altered to something more like those which were originally there.

"Next to these, southwards, is the chapter-house, which is in good order, with its vault complete. Some of the jamb shafts of the doorways have been 'restored' in cast-iron, for which stone may well be substituted. The small windows on the east are modern, as are the walls in which they are set. Larger ones of a simple character might with advantage be inserted in place of them, and these and the side windows might be glazed to keep out the weather.

"Next the chapter-house is a vaulted passage to the cemetery, which was on the east of the church. Its east door, which is blocked, is quite perfect, and should be opened out.

"Adjoining this was a broad flight of steps forming the original day stairs to the dorter, but these are now destroyed. Under them on the east was a small room with a south door, now blocked, and a window to the east. Both these should be opened again, and the window glazed.

"Next to the dorter stairs a door in the corner of the cloister opens into a vaulted passage. This has on the left the blocked door into the space under the stairs; on the right another door still open; and on the east a door from which a covered alley or gallery led to the infirmary hall on the south-east. This passage should be opened out, the alley excavated to its original level, and a gravel path laid down from the cloister to the infirmary hall. This would show clearly the connection between the two.

"South of the passage is a room, originally five bays long, with a central row of pillars. The vault fell in 1825, and the floor is still covered with its ruin. The pillars were each formed of a single stone, one of which is still standing; the other three lie as they fell, and might properly be set up again on their bases. Owing to the destruction of a good deal of the east wall, it is hardly possible to set up the arches of the vault, the stones of which probably lie in order as they fell. The transverse arches of the northernmost bay remain, and are now underbuilt by clumsy modern walls. There is no reason why the floor of this room should not be cleared. In doing so, however, care must be taken not to remove the remains of any ancient partition walls, of which there was certainly one, and there may have been more.

"South of this ruined apartment is the sub-structure of the monks' *necessarium*, consisting of a vaulted passage, with doors at each end of its south wall opening into a vaulted space over the drain. This passage and the drain should be cleared of rubbish, and their vaults cleared of grass and small trees, and cemented over.

"South of the drain is another passage.

"The whole of the upper floor of this range formed the monks' dorter, but it is almost wholly ruined. The remains of the walls should be cleared of vegetation, and carefully pointed where necessary, and the tops made good.

"The vaults of the chapter-house and three chambers to the south of it form an asphalted floor, which requires a little attention, especially as regards the drainage. The only access to this is by the door from the south transept, which should be closed by an iron gate. As the vault of the chapter-house is not strong enough to bear with impunity the dancing which large parties occasionally indulge in there, this gate should be kept locked, and only opened for the convenience of persons desirous of studying the buildings.

"The exterior of the chapter-house has been stripped of much of its ashlar, and requires careful pointing in places. The lower parts of its walls, and of those of the rest of the eastern range, are much buried in stones and rubbish, which should be removed down to the original ground level.

"Extending eastwards from the south end of this range are the ruins of what is in fact a twelfth century house, with some later additions. This probably formed the abbot's *camera*, or set of chambers, and is a very remarkable and almost unique building. It is divided by a broad flight of steps into two parts; the westernmost, of three stories, included a cellar, a living-room, and a bedroom, with adjoining offices, one above another; the easternmost had a kitchen and offices on the ground floor, and a chapel above. The safety of this most interesting building is endangered by two large trees; one, a very fine and lofty elm, stands in the middle of the abbot's rooms; the other stands outside the north-east corner of the chapel. The removal of these trees is absolutely necessary. The area of the house should then be carefully excavated, and its arrangements thereby made more clear. The tops of the walls and the window-sills should also be attended to.

"To the north of the abbot's house, and connected with it by at least one series of chambers, are the ruins of the monks' infirmary. These consist chiefly of the lower parts of the walls of a large hall with a nave and aisles, with various apartments in and about it. All the many small trees growing upon the walls should be carefully removed, and the tops of the walls made good.

"Between the hall and the abbot's house, and to the west of the connecting chambers, is an area covered by a considerable accumulation of soil. This area should be carefully excavated and the soil removed, as there are clearly a number of buried features here of great interest, which will show how the infirmary and the abbot's house were connected with the other buildings to the west.

"As this and the magnificent example at Fountains are the most complete Cistercian infirmaries we have, every care should be taken to preserve these very interesting remains. The iron railing that has been put up round the Abbey buildings should include them, instead of, as at present, leaving them exposed for anybody to run over and destroy.

"The buildings forming the range on the south side of the cloister are, unfortunately, greatly ruined, and encumbered with trees. Much as these add to the beauty and picturesqueness of the Abbey, they are so great a source of danger to what is left that they ought to be cut down, and the areas they encumber excavated. Much that is now obscure will then become clear.

"In the east end of this range is a passage from the cloister southwards. The original doorway in the cloister was narrowed in later times, and the smaller doorway in turn has been blocked up. When the area of the passage is cleared of the present accumulation of rubbish, this door should be opened, as the filling in is quite modern.

"Next to the passage was a large room with a door from the cloister, where the monks could come and warm themselves. The area is now filled with three large trees, and there is a fourth outside. These ought to be removed and the area excavated. The door from the cloister can then be opened out.

"West of the warming-house, and forming the middle of the range, are the remains of the monks' dining-hall or frater. After the peculiar fashion of the Cistercians, it stands north and south, with its end against the cloister. Originally it was one lofty apartment, but in the fifteenth century it was divided by a floor midway, and completely altered to form two dining-halls, one over the other. The upper room continued to be the frater proper; the lower room formed the hall where flesh meat might be eaten. The trees and ivy here ought to be removed, the tops of the walls attended to, and the soil and rubbish on the floor should be cleared away, so as to show the arrangements at the north end where the doors and steps were. The two doorways from the cloister should also be opened out.

"At the time of the conversion of the frater into two floors a second kitchen was built at its south-east corner to serve the lower hall. A good deal of this remains, but a little clearing out is advisable, and the walls require making good on top.

"The original kitchen is on the west side of the frater. Its north, east, and south walls remain, but the area is filled by two large trees. These ought to be cut down and the area excavated, when the kitchen will probably be found, like that at Fountains, to have had a central fireplace and chimney stack. The walls need clearing of ivy and repairing. The window-sills and other portions also want pointing.

"West of the kitchen is an open space in continuation of the lane on the west side of the cloister. The ivy here should be removed, as well as the accumulation of soil and rubbish, under which various walls and other features lie buried.

"On the west side of the lane, and joining on to the south-west corner of the church, are the ruins of a building 172 feet long, originally two stories high, the basement being vaulted in eleven bays, with a central row of pillars. Only the north and east walls now remain. The ground story was divided by partition walls into several apartments. The southernmost of these was the frater of the *conversi* or lay brethren, and had a serving hatch on the east from the kitchen. The whole of the upper floor was the dormitory of the

conversi. It had a door in the middle of the east wall opening on to a flight of steps descending into the lane, with a pentice over, which was continued as far as the church. The ordinary stairs must have been in a kind of porch attached to the west side. The remaining walls of this building are much covered with ivy, all of which should be removed and the masonry pointed. The northern half of the east side is much out of the perpendicular, and is already supported by two ugly buttresses. It would be better to screw the whole upright and underpin it, when the buttresses can be taken away. The area of this building might be excavated to show its limits, and laid down with gravel. The rockwork, etc., west of it might also be removed with advantage, as well as the caretaker's hut.

"Running westwards from the south end of this long building is another of some size, still fairly perfect. All its original arrangements have been destroyed. But the fact that the Abbey drain runs through it, as well as other evidence, prove it to have been the great *necessarium* for the use of the *conversi*.

"If the windows were opened out and glazed, a new roof put on, and the sheds and other obstructions within and without removed, this building might be usefully converted into a place of shelter for visitors. There were originally two wide arches on each side of the basement, now walled up. It would be as well to replace the blocking walls by thinner ones, with windows in them. The present huge opening on the north side had better be walled up, and a door made in one of the arches. All this should be done carefully, lest any remains of old arrangements might be destroyed with the modern work.

"Under the whole of the southern side of the buildings runs a large stone drain. This begins a little to the west, at a point where another drain comes down from the site of the fish-ponds on the north-west, and there is an interesting series of grooves for sluices at the junctions. This drain might with advantage be cleared out, from, at any rate, its junction with the other drain to where it issues from under the buildings on the east side of the abbot's house. Other drains would probably be found opening into it, and it is quite possible that many curious things would be discovered in it. If necessary, this ancient system of drains could be again put into use.

"West of the church was originally the outer court, surrounded by buildings, some small remains of which exist. These should be preserved and protected. Excavations here would probably lead to interesting results.

"The question of the drainage of the site is one that must be carefully considered. At present all the surface water from the high-road drains immediately on to the site of the Abbey, and I am told that a drain has actually been made at some time which passes under the gable of the north transept and discharges into the transept itself. Certain it is that this transept is very wet, and in rainy weather there is quite a pool on the north side of the nave. A deep drain ought to be made on the north, extending quite clear of the buildings

both on the east and west, and then running down to the river. The drain in the transept should be taken up, and a proper series of pipes laid down to drain the areas of both transepts. The nave should likewise be similarly drained, either in connection with the transepts or by a separate series of pipes running westwards into the new great drain. The cloister also requires draining by a series of pipes running southwards. Some arrangements will have to be made, too, for carrying off the water from the new roofs over the vaults.

"In conclusion, I would remark that it is most important that the ruins be protected from wanton mischief, and suggest that, in addition to reasonable supervision, it would be well that a small fee should be charged for entrance into the enclosed area.

"W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

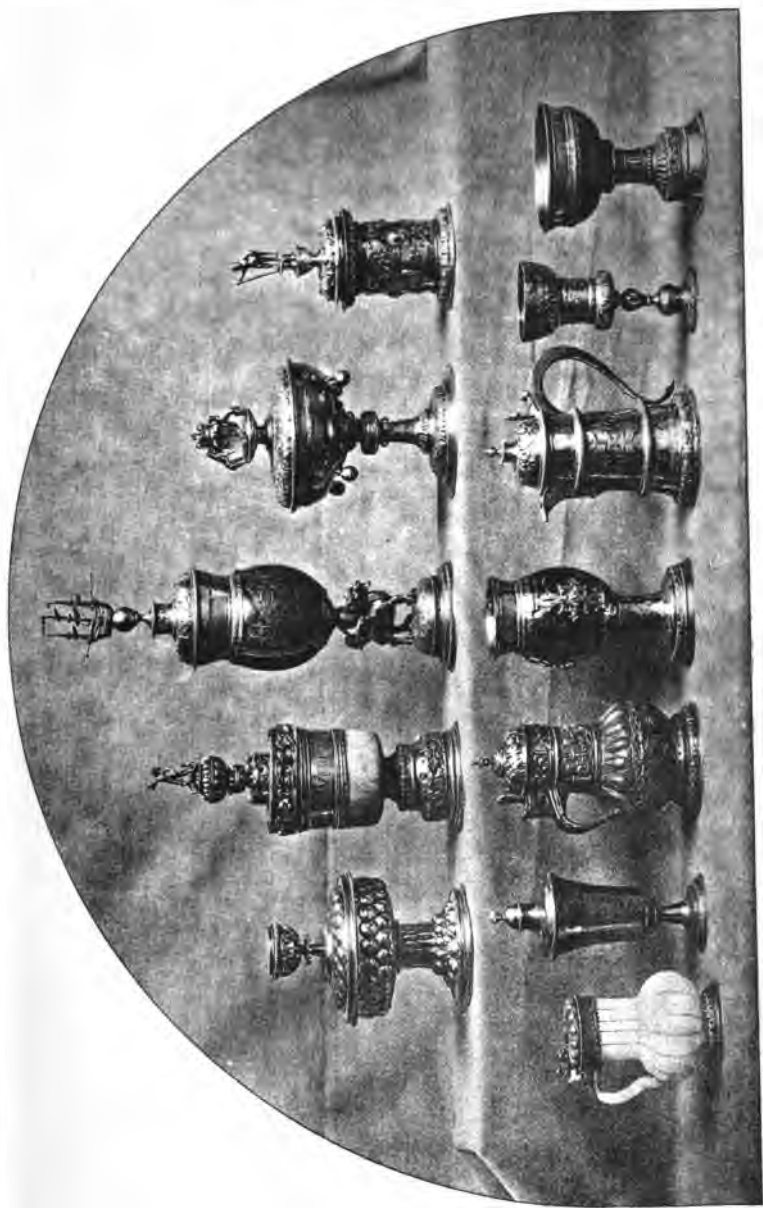
"Burlington House, London, W.,

"January 20th, 1890."

Old Plate in the Tudor Exhibition.

BY J. E. NIGHTINGALE, F.S.A.

THE Tudor period, as a whole, must be considered as rather destructive in the matter of fine old plate than constructive. In the early years of the sixteenth century, the gradual dying out of the Gothic taste and the tardy introduction of the Renaissance, together with the impending changes in the status of the religious bodies, both regular and secular, made this period one hardly favourable for the goldsmith's art. The artistic works in the precious metals belonging to the laity had always been liable to be drawn upon in troubled political times; this did not apply in anything like the same degree to the artistic possessions of the church. Here the accumulation of decorative objects, many of them dating probably from the rich periods of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, must have been enormous. The custom, too, of presenting to the chantry chapels, by their founders, of richly ornamented and heraldically enamelled objects, must have added largely to the accumulated treasures of that time. This is abundantly shown by the inventories of these precious objects still left to us; but alas! the inventories alone remain to tell the tale. The first great confiscation of these treasures took place at the dissolution of the monasteries and chantry chapel establishments by Henry VIII. This monarch was not devoid of artistic tastes, and it is much to be regretted that he had not something of the spirit of a collector, and did not use the unrivalled opportunity which the dissolution of the monasteries afforded him, to preserve at least some of the more beautiful of the vast quantity of shrines, monstrances, chalices, and other vessels for sacred or domestic use, which fell into



— OLD PLATE IN THE TUDOR EXHIBITION. —



his hands. The church plate and goods of the parish churches were not interfered with until the end of the reign of Edward VI., when an equally clean sweep was made of all that remained; a single chalice being, in most cases, all that was left for the future use of each parish.

The theory, or rather the excuse was, that the proceeds of all these seizures of rich artistic treasures, as well as broad acres, should go towards the "augmentation" of the national funds, but in the end it was found that the augmentation applied mainly to the pockets of those who had unscrupulously possessed themselves of the plunder, partly in the time of Henry VIII., and still more in the weaker hands of his young successor, Edward VI. If it had not been for the circumstance that the universities, as well as city companies and guilds, were strong enough and willing to look after and keep their artistic possessions, scarcely any of the medieval plate would have come down to us at all. It is from these sources that nearly all the existing examples come, by which we learn the value and extent of the artistic loss this country sustained in the sixteenth century.

The plate brought together by the promoters of the Tudor Exhibition is contained in a single case, and consists of many highly interesting objects, almost entirely of the sixteenth century; the greater part Elizabethan of the second half of that period. The more important vessels have been photographed, and for permission to use this photograph (Plate vii.) we are indebted to the Committee of the Tudor Exhibition. In another room is a case filled with newly gilt copies of a large number of the finest pieces of rich medieval plate still in existence. The casts are very well done, but the more delicate ornamentation suffers in the process of transfer, and the absence of patina and charm of the original pieces make the reproductions very different things from the old ones.

The most curious object exhibited is the small ivory cup and cover which belonged to St. Thomas (Becket) of Canterbury. It is somewhat in the shape of a flat mazer bowl. This rather cumbersome-looking piece is nearly hidden by the elaborate mounting, which retains a good deal of the late Gothic taste, with germs of the Renaissance. The hall mark carries the date 1525. The cover is surmounted by a figure of St. George and the dragon; the armour of the saint, however, appears to be of earlier date than 1525. The whole is ornamented with perforated leaf-work, and is richly jewelled. Around the band is inscribed VINVM . TVVM . BIBE . CVM . GAUDIO . On the lid a similar band with ESTOTE SOBRII, the words alternating with the letters T B entwined with the labels of a mitre placed between them, and coupling them together, with pomegranates on either side. It is stated that this cup belonged to Sir Edward Howard, standard-bearer to Henry VIII., and was left by him to Katherine of Aragon, who left it back to the Howard family. It is lent by the Duke of Norfolk.

Amongst the earlier pieces are a couple of silver-mounted mazer bowls of maple wood, lent by All Souls' College, Oxford. The

earliest of them is the only example shown made before 1500 ; this retains the " print " or central boss at the bottom of the inside of the bowl ; it consists of the sacred monogram on a field of dark blue enamel. The date *circa* 1480-90. The second is a fine standing mazer, with bands of silver-gilt. The foot is formed of a short gadrooned stem, with a sort of reeded capital, and a double base, with a beautiful open floral cresting. An illustration of this vessel is here given, for the loan of which we are indebted to the *Science and Art Department* of the *South Kensington Museum*.



STANDING MAZER BOWL, 1529, AT ALL SOULS' COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Everything connected with the history and use of these ornamented drinking cups, called mazers, has been so fully given and illustrated by Mr. St. John Hope in his admirable paper in the fiftieth volume of *Archæologia*, that it only now remains to discover and preserve such examples as are left to us. Several good mazers have been found to be in use in some country churches, and it is still possible that others exist in out-of-the-way places, for the amount of silver used in their decoration was too small to cause their destruction in necessitous times for the sake of the metal.

A small chrismatory of rock crystal, exhibited by Mr. Franks, is mounted in silver-gilt, *temp.* Henry VIII., and engraved with the letters H and K entwined with cords springing from a heart. This charming little object might have formed part of an altar service made for Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon.

A fine tazza-shaped cup and cover, lent by Corpus Christi College, Oxford, is gadrooned and covered with a sort of imbricated pattern of acorns. The central portion of the cover is engraved with the rose and fleur-de-lys, the knob of the lid is overlaid with a Gothic foliated ornament, and a large Tudor rose engraved at top. It bears the hall mark of 1525.

Another interesting piece, lent by the Barber-Surgeons' Company, was given to them by Henry VIII. ; it bears the hall mark of 1523. It has undergone some alterations ; it was originally of the flat mazer shape, but has since had some new work added to the bowl and base, including four small suspended bells. The very beautiful flat cover, however, is intact ; it is finely chased with the rose, portcullis, and fleur-de-lys, surrounded by scrollwork and foliage, and is surmounted by a broad button, on which are a lion and a greyhound supporting a crowned shield of the royal arms.

Corpus Christi College, Oxford, also shows a two-handled jar and cover, decorated all over with bold scrollwork, with a delicately chased band round the foot. This is of the date 1533, and is interesting, as the shape and ornamentation have lost all trace of Gothic character, and show the germ of what was afterwards the Elizabethan taste in ornamentation. This is well seen in the fine standing salt and cover, lent by the same college, and hall marked 1554, as well as in a smaller example exhibited by S. Montague, Esq. These have the drum-shaped body, and are boldly wrought in repoussé, with panels and strapwork of fruit and foliage, the covers being similarly ornamented. The South Kensington Museum has lately acquired a magnificent central salt of this kind, which is one mass of fine repoussé decoration ; this piece stands 18½ inches in height, and bears the year mark of 1586. It was very properly bought for the nation, together with five smaller pieces of the same character, but at the considerable cost of £2,100.

There is a very unusual and grotesque cup, exhibited by Alfred de Rothschild, Esq., in the shape of a great fish, with a figure of Jonah in the mouth, and a sea-monster holding a trident astride the fish's back. This is supported by a stem consisting of four fishes, rising from a base richly repoussé with marine emblems. The hall mark is for 1570. The subject of this curious freak of the goldsmith's art is sometimes found in the very beautiful and costly jewels made about this time and earlier, richly decorated with enamel and precious stones ; some of these were originally designed by Holbein, and formed an appropriate addition to the elaborate attire of the period. A charming specimen of this kind of jewel was seen in the fine portrait of Queen Mary, sent from the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. In the centre was, what seemed to be, a large square pale sapphire, set in a rich frame, supported by two classical male figures, all enamelled in colours, with a very large pear-shaped pendant pearl. As the same jewel is shown on nearly all the portraits of the queen in the Tudor Exhibition, it is not impossible that it might represent the jewel sent to the queen before her marriage by Philip of Spain, and which was valued at 80,000 crowns.

Two of the most historically interesting objects here are the cups given to Sir Francis Drake, by Queen Elizabeth, about 1580, and lent by Sir Francis G. A. Fuller Elliott Drake, Bart. The first is a richly-mounted cocoa-nut, with a rim and bands of silver gilt. The cup rests on a boldly modelled figure of a dragon, with extended wings; the cover is wrought with ships and sea monsters, surmounted by a model of the ship in which Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe. On three panels of the nut are engraved and gilt, the royal arms, those of Sir F. Drake with the date 1580, and a picture of Drake's ship and a number of prizes. This is probably English work, but there are no hall marks. The second is a grand cup and cover, of silver gilt, standing some two feet in height; the baluster stem rests on a series of lobes and medallions. The drum-bowl is covered with silver filigree, of precisely the same character as that found on the "Poison" cup of 1570, preserved at Clare College, Cambridge. It is rather remarkable that this presentation cup from Queen Elizabeth should not be of English make. It bears a foreign plate mark, and is probably German; for we are told that in London, in 1569, there were sixty-eight goldsmiths living in Chepe, besides some twenty in Lombard Street. The quantity of ornamental plate made in the earlier years of the reign of Elizabeth must have been very large. This is abundantly shown in the accounts printed by Nichols, in his "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth." The new year's gifts regularly presented to, and received from, the queen, were immense. In each year an exact inventory was made on a roll, and signed by her majesty. The value of the whole in each year cannot be ascertained; but some estimate may be formed of it from the presents of gilt plate entered of the gift to each individual, to the eighth of an ounce; which, in 1577-8, amounted to 5,882 ounces. Besides plate, an enormous quantity of presents were made to the queen of various articles of attire, and purses containing gold; all this shows Queen Elizabeth's inordinate love of money and costly apparel.

Very effective and artistic pieces were made about this time by mounting the egg of the Ostrich or "Grypes eye;" they are generally the work of the best Elizabethan goldsmiths, the soft creamy colour of the egg-shell lending itself to the elaborate silver-gilt mounting with artistic results. There is a very finely-proportioned cup of this kind exhibited by Lord Ducie, bearing the hall mark of 1584. At some later time the ostrich's egg has been broken, and is now replaced by one of silver-gilt, thus destroying the *raison d'être* of the mounting, as well as the general artistic effect.

In any collection of early plate brought together, some Elizabethan Communion cups are pretty sure to turn up. The numerous instances in which these interesting vessels have unfortunately been exchanged away from different parishes in order to get some quasi-medieval chalice in its place, has made it possible for collectors to buy these things. Of the two or three examples found here, one possesses some interest on account of its mark; it is that of some local maker, the monogram S L has a star on one side and a small

cross on the other. This mark is found abundantly in Dorset on cups of about 1574, but has not hitherto been met with outside the county on plate in its original place. The present example was probably obtained by some silversmith in exchange or purchase from some Dorset parish. There are twelve examples shown of the well-known brown mottled ware jugs, all more or less elaborately mounted in silver-gilt, of the Elizabethan period; the neckband is usually of interlaced strapwork and repoussé with lions' heads, fruits, etc., the covers similarly ornamented and surmounted by a rayed button. The largest and finest specimen of these jugs is found at Colworth, belonging to Mr. Magniac. The preservation of so considerable a number of these mounted jugs is probably accounted for by the hardness of the material, as well as the small quantity of silver used in the artistic mounting, thus making it hardly worth while to destroy the object for the sake of the metal, a fate which befell much of the early ornamental plate in later times. There are, besides, two small-handled jugs of Venetian glass, similar in shape to those made of Fulham ware; they are mounted in the same taste. One belongs to Mr. Franks, and bears the hall mark of 1548; the second, of about the same period, was bought at the Strawberry Hill sale by Mr. Dent, of Sudeley. On the button of the cover is a coat of arms in enamel. Quarterly 1 and 4 *Two bars within a bordure engrailed*, for Parr; 2 and 3 *Three water bougets*, for Ros, of Kendal.

Amongst the personal relics at the Tudor Exhibition are four pieces of blue and white Chinese porcelain, mounted in silver-gilt, probably rather late in the reign of Elizabeth, and bearing no hall marks. They are now lent, and were bought by Mr. Agnew, at a late sale at Christie's, from Lord Exeter's collection, for £3,181 10s. od., a sum out of all proportion to the artistical value of the work. There is a certain historical interest, however, in finding these pieces at the house of the Cecils of Burghley. They consist of a long-necked bottle, mounted as an ewer, a bowl and two dishes. The mounting consists of chased stands, with rims and connecting bands, ornamented with wreaths of foliage, etc.; the execution, however, is not equal to many of the smaller objects of a similar nature found in the exhibition. The porcelain, too, is not of fine quality, and is curious because it must have been mounted in England soon after it was made in China. It is marked with the six marks of the Wan-leigh dynasty, A.D. 1573-1620. From the length of this reign there are numerous specimens found inscribed with this date, but the brilliancy of the blue colour and the quality of the paste is considered inferior to that produced earlier in the sixteenth century.

The most attractive object amongst the mounted pieces is decidedly the charming jug of Rhodian ware, painted with a pattern of white oval leaves shaded with red, on a green ground. It is most tastefully mounted in the best Elizabethan work; the general design is that of a Persian-mounted and covered ewer. A long curved spout of silver-gilt, terminating in a beaked bird's head, is attached to the body by scrollwork. The rather small handle is of ware, as is found in the ordinary Persian or Rhodian jugs, and hardly balances

the length of spout. This interesting piece bears the hall mark of 1597, and belongs to Mr. Franks. It only remains to add that a considerable number of Spoons were exhibited, both with the Apostle and seal-head terminations, ranging in date from 1580 to the end of the century.

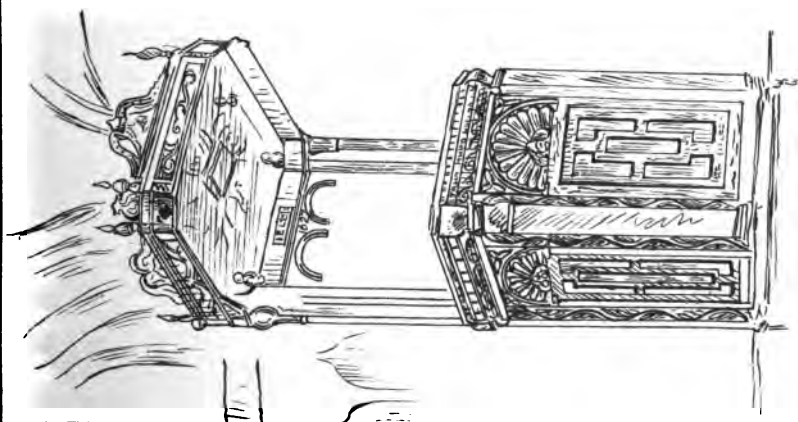
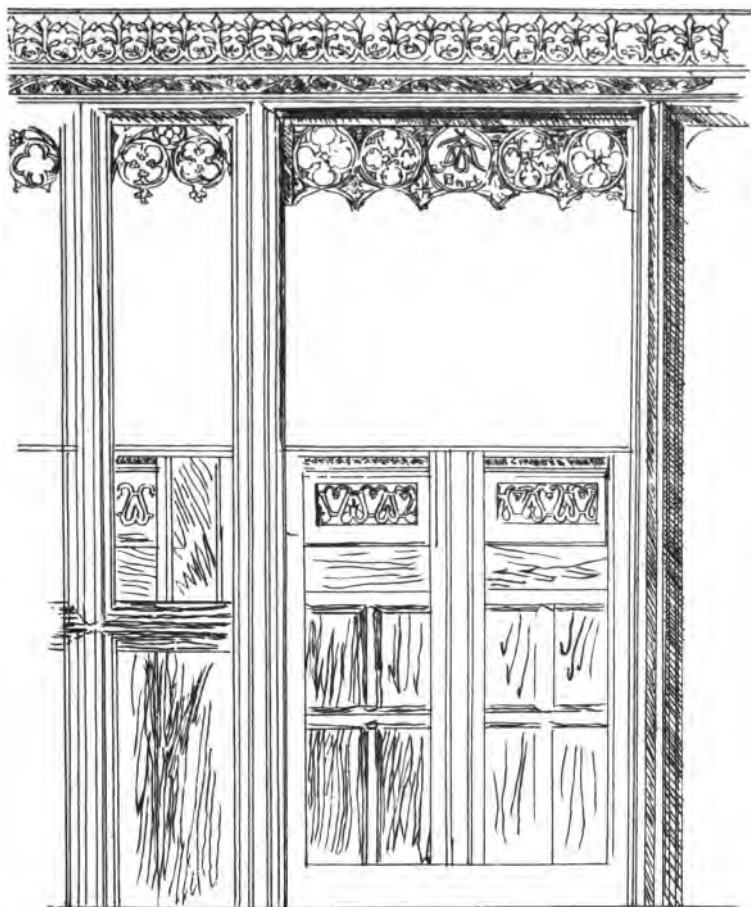
At an exhibition of spoons shown at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries in February last, the once famous "Pudsey" spoon, thought to be of the date 1445, was seen; it corresponds exactly with other specimens hall marked early in the sixteenth century. As there is now much more known about date marks than formerly, this spoon has, apparently with good reason, fallen from its high estate, and is relegated to the comparatively modern date of 1525. A far more important and remarkable object was, at the same time, sent for exhibition by Her Majesty the Queen. No less than the celebrated coronation spoon, a part of the regalia. This invaluable relic has, so to speak, been under a cloud for some years; it was known, from documents discovered some time ago, that the regalia was newly made for the coronation of Charles II., and it was supposed that this spoon was re-made with the rest; but when it was lately carefully examined by those best able to judge, it was found that it neither was, nor could have been, the work of any goldsmith of Charles II.'s time. It is, beyond all doubt, the ancient coronation spoon, the date being probably early in the thirteenth century. This beautiful object is engraved in Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages*. Some parts of the stem appear to be earlier even than the thirteenth century; the flat surface of the handle has been enamelled in blue and green, some portions of which have disappeared; it has also four pearls inserted.

Some Notes on the Woodwork of Hanmer Church.

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

ON Sunday evening, February 3rd, 1889, the diocese of St. Asaph sustained an irreparable loss by the destruction by fire of the whole of the interior fittings of the noble 15th century church of Hanmer. The fire raged so fiercely that most serious damage was also done, not only to the substantial mullions and more delicate tracery of the windows, but even in some parts to the actual shell of the building.

Hanmer, in the county of Flint, is one of the old Saxon parishes upon the Welsh border. The vicar, the rev. Canon Lee, who has given much attention to the history of his parish and church, has ascertained that the old church was also destroyed by fire, soon after the year 1476. The nave arcades were about the only part of the old fabric retained in the re-built church. The nave was roofed in



WOODWORK IN HANMER CHURCH, FLINT:
— DESTROYED BY FIRE. —



and completed by 1490, but the fine west tower was not finished till a later period.

When visiting this church, and carefully noting its details, only a few months before its sad destruction, my attention was chiefly rivetted by the exceptional profusion of noteworthy and excellent woodwork, on which I am glad of the opportunity of offering a few remarks.

The pulpit, of which an outline sketch is given on Plate viii., was of dark oak, and, though rather unusually small in its proportions, struck me as by far the most handsome and effective pulpit of the first half of the 16th century that I had ever seen. It was pleasant and restful to the ordinarily observant eye, but to the lover of the niceties of good old carving, mellowed by age, it was indeed a real treat. When the gloomy news of the fire first reached me, though the church contained older and more exceptionally interesting woodwork, my first thoughts of sorrow were for the missing pulpit. This pulpit, which is described in the Duke of Beaufort's "Progress through North Wales in 1684," was given to the church by Luke Lloyd, of the Bryn, an ancestor of Lord Kenyon. The remarkable circumstances that led to the gift of this pulpit are mentioned in the *Diaries and Letters* of Philip Henry.* Not only was the history of this pulpit full of interest, and the carvings unusually effective, but its original inscriptions were unique among pulpit legends. Immediately behind the preacher's head was the one word JESUS, with the date 1627 below it. On the sounding-board above were the Hebrew words, "Coh amar Adonai," viz., "Thus saith Jehovah." This inscription was brought to light by the vicar in 1884. The letters were filled in with putty, and covered with an oak boss lightly tacked over them. They are not mentioned in the Beaufort Progress of 1684. Most likely they were covered up during the ignorant epoch of the Commonwealth, being imagined to set forth some Laudian heresy! At the back of the pulpit, on the sounding-board, were the words:—

"Christus est Agnus Dei
Qui tollit peccata mundi."

Round the ledge of the pulpit, on a level with the top of the door, were written on the four sides:—

"Be swift to heare
Take heed how ye heare. luke.
Be you doers of the Worde
And not hearers only."

The west bays of the north and south aisles were enclosed with screens of good carved oak, so as to form chapels. The one on the north was dedicated to St. Michael, and here was a chantry endowed

* Published by Kegan Paul & Co., 1882. In this work there is a good deal of 17th century information about Hanmer.

with lands of the value of £4 6s. 8d. by Gwenever verch Meredeth and her sister Helen. A fine figure of St. Michael and the Dragon was in the east window of this chapel until 1861, when, by a strange error of judgment, it was removed to a south window of the nave. However, all the old glass crumbled away in the fire, so the shifting was of no consequence. In the 17th century, the Hanmers of Fens occupied this chapel, and in 1643 the Nantwich men, who made a raid upon the village, are said to have used it as a loose box for their horses. The ravages then committed were only made good in 1882, when the screens of the north chapel were restored. The richness of the upper tracery of the screens of both the chapels and of the cresting is shown by the drawing of a portion of that of the north chapel on Plate viii. The south chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, also had a chantry endowed by Meredeth ap Edenevet with lands to the amount of 50s. per annum. The wide altar pace at the east end was *in situ*, and on the floor in front of it were a large number of encaustic tiles. Two banners, one bearing the three pigs of Jonas of Pauley, carried by Sir John Hanmer at the battle of the Boyne, and the other a long pencill or funeral banner of Sir Walden Hanmer, who died in 1778, were wrongfully removed by the late Sir Edward Hanmer in 1881, but with the result, I trust, that they are now safe at Bettisfield Park. Against the outside of the west screen of this chapel, on the south side, was the remarkable, nay, probably unique canopy that used to shelter another altar or people's altar, for the use of the general worshippers in the body of the church. This most interesting canopy, at the time of my visit, was placed by the main door on the north side of the church, where it had been moved, with extraordinary bad taste, about 1882, to serve as a shelter from draughts! The moving of this unique remnant of medieval church furniture may, however, now be forgiven, for it would certainly have been reduced to ashes wherever standing on the evening of the fatal fire.

In front of each chapel were old book desks bearing chained volumes. On the north side were two volumes of Fox's Martyrs, and on the south side a third volume of Fox, together with Jewel's Apology.

The flat roofs of this church of Hanmer were all good examples of late Perpendicular work. The roofs of the south chapel and of the whole stretch of the north were treated with exceptional richness of detail. The living belonged to Haghmond Abbey, and the elaborate roof of the north aisle was supposed to be the special work of the monks. In the chapter-house of that abbey, there is still remaining a timber roof of the same plan, though larger in design. This roof was ornamented with a great variety of designs, both monograms and sacred emblems; it had been repainted, apparently without much judgment, in 1857, at the expense of Sir John Hanmer.

The church used to possess large galleries erected in 1616 and in 1638, but these were taken down in 1858. But, at the time of my visit, I noticed a small quaint gallery, that had rather a happy effect than otherwise, over the south door. It bore the date of 1696, and

the parish records say that it was erected by Mr. Thomas Pemberton, of Hanmer, for his own use and benefit.

The fire also consumed two boards of charitable gifts to the poor and to the schools, which were of earlier date than those that usually remain in our parish churches. The oldest benefactions noted on them were of 1617, and 1638.

The pews of the body of the church, though not of any age, were high and singularly inconvenient. My visit to the church in 1888 was paid with a view to soon after conducting a parochial mission at Hanmer, and it is curious to think that it was agreed, after consultation with the vicar, that it would be best to defer the mission until such time as the church could be repewed. Little did we then think of the summary manner in which the old high pews would shortly be removed!

The chancel was also gutted by the fire, but neither the archæologist nor the lover of modern church art can have any regret with regard to that part of the building, save for the general destruction of valuable material. The chancel was built anew in 1720, by Sir Thomas Hanmer, Speaker of the House of Commons, in the place of a long disused timber one, said to be of Saxon date. It was refitted in 1883-4, but after a painfully incongruous fashion.

The work of rebuilding and refitting is now going on apace under the guidance of those excellent architects, Messrs. Bodley and Garner. It is a great and costly undertaking, and if these few notes on the destroyed woodwork of this grand old church induce any reader of the *Reliquary* to gladden the heart of the vicar, the rev. Canon Lee, by practical sympathy, the time occupied in putting them on paper will have been well spent.

Local Nomenclature.

FIELD-NAMES.

BY THE REV. J. C. ATKINSON, D.C.L.

THERE is a principle involved in the very being, rather than only the theory, of local nomenclature, to which not only has not due attention been paid, but which never seems even to have excited any distinct attention at all in the minds of not a few of the great army of place-name derivationists. It is one, moreover, of a purely historical nature, and one that must be adequately considered as really involved in no small portion of our existing local names, and affecting a very considerable, and an equally interesting, section of the same—I mean the wide and large class of what may be spoken of in general terms under the cognomen of “field-names.” Thus, to try and illustrate what I mean:—it seems to be generally accepted as a rule—indeed one might almost say adopted as an axiom—that, wherever we meet with words or names involving such elements as *thorpe*, *thwait*, *keld*, *toft*, *garth*, *holm*, *beck*, and so forth, we are

working in a very early stratum of the place-name formation. Lower down, no doubt, is the Anglian or Engle bed, and beneath that the Celtic; but still, that all these just-named elements, whether in the form of suffix, or as other constituents, betoken the epoch of the great Danish cataclysm. But this is a theory to which I demur; which, indeed, I look upon as absolutely untenable, except it be in the great minority of the place-names admitting of such description or definition.

For such a position involves the ignoring of two great facts, neither of which can be ignored by the place-name derivationist without—not the danger merely, but—the certainty that any conclusions he can arrive at without the full recognition and admission of each of those two facts, must collapse as certainly as any other structure built on no foundation at all, or even on a sand that shifts. The two facts adverted to are these:—(1) That the inhabitants of a Danicised district like Cleveland, for instance, in the generations succeeding that of the Danish occupation, continued to speak, and even still, in spite of the nineteenth century schoolmaster, continue speaking, what might almost have been termed a dialect of Danish, as descriptively as if we call it a dialect of English; and (2) that the great, indeed, the preponderating, majority of the local names belonging to the category of field-names are really and truly names of post-medieval imposition. The first of these two statements requires nothing in the way of proof; it is as self-establishing as that English is the language of the English writer; and the other is one which no one who has made the necessary enquiry, and taken the necessary pains to authenticate the apparent results of his enquiries, will be disposed to question, and much more to deny.

In illustration, rather than in support, of this last allegation I will just refer to the counterparts of conveyances, all dated in 1656, contained in what is called the Freeholders' Chest at Danby Castle. There are, in all, about 130 of these counterparts, a few of them involving the conveyances of two or more messuages or farmholds; one of them dealing with the transfer of eight several farms, and one with that of no less than twenty-three. In all, it is safe to say that we have in this chest the record of the change of ownership of no less than 165 to 170 several properties, and that, of 130 of these documents, they hand down to us, on the average, at least ten field-names each. Now, that is a total of 1,300 place-names—variety, field-name. At least 300 more may be assumed for the corresponding field-names of the other farms which are lumped together without specification in the two comprehensive conveyances glanced at above. That a vast number of this great total of 1,600 field-names are merely duplicates, or repetitions of the same name, will, it is likely, be assumed by anyone conversant with such lists. There are "calf-closes," "cow-closes," "lathe-garths," "well-closes," "broom-fields," "broad fields," "seavy intacks," "bakehouse garths," and so forth, without stint. But that is a circumstance which, so far from invalidating the general conclusion as to the date of the imposition of the enormous majority of the whole, actually confirms it, or rather would

if it needed confirmation. And further, it is self-evident rather than demonstrable, that, at the least, nineteen out of every twenty of these names were given after the year 1500, probably after the year 1550, and that they were being added to almost daily at the date of the deeds referred to, by the creation of still new enclosures, each one of which would require, and would obtain, its own special name when once it became a close or field.

But now let us pause to look at the character of not a few of the names thus detailed for our study and consideration. And we will begin with one that is customarily marked out as having what may be called a twofold significance. The word referred to is *thwait*. Now one of my earliest recollections in connection with the study of place-names, when as yet I was a mere tyro in the practice of the pursuit, is that *thwait* not only is, as an element in place-names, an unmistakable index to a name of Scandinavian imposition as well as origin, but that it indicates also the intervention of a specific section of the Scandinavian peoples; that, in short, it is of Norse birth rather than of Old Danish;* and that this is indicated by its comparatively rare occurrence in north-east England, and its comparative frequency in the north-western districts. And, accordingly, I was not disobedient to the authoritative utterance, for, more than twenty years ago, when compiling a list of Cleveland local names, classified according to their terminations, and more than presumably of Scandinavian origin and imposition, while I found nine names in *thorpe*, I mentioned none at all in *thwait*. Five or six years later, when engaged on an introduction to another book, while adding four in *thorpe* to my former list, I was so far further informed as to be able to add a dozen in *thwait* to the previous lists. But, in the former case, the names were, with very scanty exceptions, derived from documents dating between Domesday and the end of the fifteenth century, at the very latest; while, as regards the later compilation, I had ransacked every available source of information, private knowledge, personal enquiry, writings of any date (and mainly post-medieval), and had been enabled in this way to furnish forth so goodly an array as that just stated.

But out of the whole twelve two or three only bear the test of analysis and enlarged acquaintance with the general subject; and even with respect to them it is necessary to speak with some reserve. But there is no necessity for reserve as to the statement that the great majority of them were not only not of Norse origin, but were not given by original Scandinavian settlers at all.

* To give but one illustration:—Canon Isaac Taylor ("Words and Places," p. 159) writes—"The word *toft* is distinctly Danish and East Anglian. It is very scarce in Norway and Westmoreland, and is unknown in Cumberland. It signifies a homestead or enclosure, and, like *by* and *thorpe*, it is an indication of permanent colonization. *Thwaite*, on the other hand, is the distinctive Norwegian suffix. The meaning is nearly the same as the Saxon *feld*, a forest clearing. It is very common in Norway, it occurs forty-three times in Cumberland, and not once in Lincolnshire, while *thorpe*, the chief Danish test-word, which occurs sixty-three times in Lincolnshire, is found only once in Cumberland."

The list referred to is given in my "History of Cleveland," p. 90, and two of the names quoted are from Danby, viz., Millthwaite and Stubblethwaite. I am now in the position to supplement the list from the said parish, as follows:—Armethwaite or Armeththwaite, Butterthwait, Thwaite or Thwaites-bank, Thwaites or Whates, Thwait-or Waith-dike, Upper Whaiths or High Whaiths, Nether, Lower or Low Whaiths, besides Eskebriggethwaite and Carlethwaite.

The two names last quoted are found in a document dated in 1242, and it is a little startling to find a "Norse" *thwait* named after a medieval bridge—none other, in point of fact, than one of the unhappy medieval bridges of Danby doomed to destruction in modern times by reason of the exigencies of modern traffic. But this is a case of presumption only. Let us take another, namely, Butterthwait or Butterthwait. The place so named used to be called, by almost everyone, Butterwicks; by the few exceptions, Butterwits. Naturally, perhaps, the latter was regarded as simply a folks-corruption of the former, for why should not the name range with the two places so named in Yorkshire and the other two in Lincolnshire? Besides, when Canon Taylor writes, "we find the name of Buthar (Icelandic or ancient Norse) in Buttermere, Butterhill, and Buttergill," why should we not fancy we had such a person again in Danby Butterwicks?

But, unfortunately, the Butter-thwaites are mentioned in no less than four of the conveyances (dating in 1656) already mentioned, and in such a way as to show that recent enclosures have been made there for agricultural purposes, and that these enclosures have been apportioned between farms called Armethwaite, Lower Armethwaite, and Crossley-side House, while as to what *thwaites*, *whates*, or *whaithes* meant, such entries as that which follows—one of a dozen or so—sufficiently show:—"a parcell of meadow-ground called by the name of an acre in the Lowe Whaites in Glasedale Lawnes, and also four averish gates throughout the Lower Whates and the Upper Whaites in Glasedale Lawnes aforesaid, as it is now devided."

There were meadow-lands then in the Thwaites, apportioned in acres (or strips, as it appears elsewhere), over which, after the hay was severed and removed, there were also apportioned so many average, averish, or fog-gates, or right of stray and pasturage for so many animals of the ox-kind, and these *thwaites* were in the various Lawnes, Launds, or spaces within the woodlands, open enough to admit of meadow lands in places, summer pasturage over perhaps wider spaces (the "*sylva pastilis*" or "*pasturalis*" of Domesday), but yet still woodland enough to allow of numerous rights of taking garsell, garthsell, hedge-boot or hedging—all these synonymous terms being used—for use on their own lands by the diverse holders of such rights.

And thus we have explained the presence of so many *thwaites* in one single parochial area. For the parochial area of nearly twenty-three thousand acres of land, which, in Domesday times, had been so wood-begrown that barely twelve hundred acres could be returned as cultivable, had, within a very measurable space of time before 1656,

become subjected to the processes of enclosure as well as clearing (which processes were still, in 1656, alike systematised and in full operation), before which the woods were disappearing, and the very *thwaites* themselves being brought under the plough. They are localised all over the parish, as well as, and necessarily as well as, the Launds or Lawns, and more than one of them betray the occasion, or the reason, of their distinctive naming. Such is Stubblewaite. It had been, and not so long since, "stubbed" or stubbled—cleared of the stubs or stumps of the former scrogs, or stunted woody growth—which to this day show an inclination to re-assert their former possession of the soil. Such, again, is the case with our Butterwaites. The herbage growing there was such as to yield excellent butter; and it is very far from irrelevant to remark that the farm comprising the farms named in the old conveyances as sharing the Butterthwaites closes in lion-wise, has been famous as producing some of the very finest of the fine cheeses made in the entire district during the forty-four years of my personal acquaintance with the place.

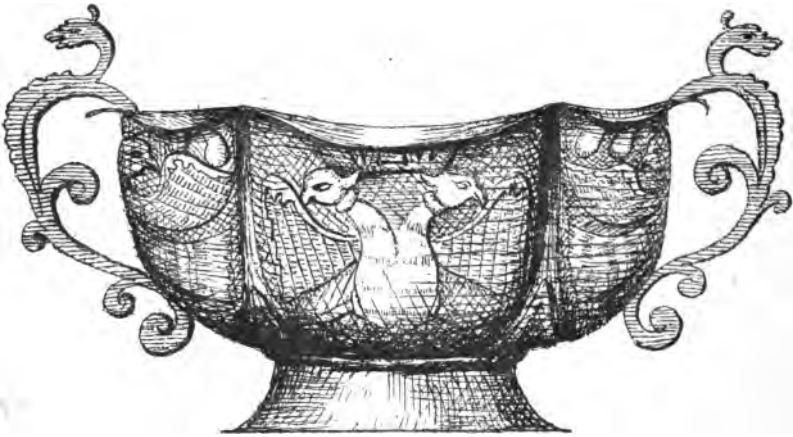
It seems scarcely necessary to advance more in connection with the fallacy involved in the theory which makes "thwait," without any sort of qualification, an index to the presence and personal influence of a Norse element in the settling or colonising population. But it may not be inexpedient to remark that the same is equally true of others of these quasi-testwords. For even *by* is one of them. These conveyances disclose the existence, down to 1656, of no less than three localities in the parish called Sowerby, one of which is still extant. I had, in the lists aforesaid, claimed this as of original Danish imposition and signification. I do so no longer. What the name means, or what it meant when given, or, perhaps, in other words, why it was given, I do not know; but I couple it with the Sower close, mentioned in one of the conveyances, and with the Sour or Sowre Ings, all several, named in five others of them; and I infer that the herbage growing on them, and probably because of their wet or marshy character, was what the farmer still calls "sour," or coarse, in-nutritious, even, on occasion, unwholesome. But one thing was abundantly clear, and that was that the final syllable could have nothing whatever to do with *by* in its original sense of farm-seat, settlement, or hamlet.

And—to mention but one other case now—the same remarks apply, and with even far greater force, to no small proportion of the local names involving the element *toft*. When one thinks of the hundreds on hundreds of instances in which early mediæval *tofta*—mainly "ædificata" no doubt, but sometimes also "non-ædificata," and that is, "built-upon" or "not built upon"—existed, that, in fact, no vill or township was without them, it is easy to see in how large a number of cases that name has no more to do with actual Danish imposition than the *ton* in such cases as Castleton in Danby, has with an earlier Anglian imposition. That name is not four centuries old yet.

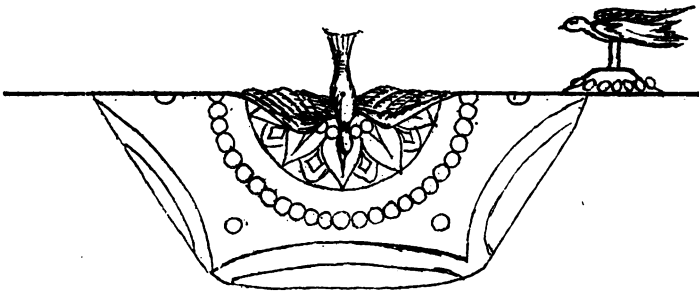
On the use among the Greeks of the Zeon.

BY THE VERY REV. JOSEPH HIRST.

THE Zeon is a sacred vessel of the Greek Church, used for the ablution or rinsing of the chalice during Mass. The beautiful specimen of which we here give a figure and interior view section, is a small silver vessel, having inside a dove perched upon a stem fixed in the bottom of the cup, now preserved in the collection of the newly-formed Society of Christian Archæology at Athens.



ZEON BELONGING TO THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY
AT ATHENS.



INTERIOR VIEW SECTION OF THE SAME.

The following description of this beautifully embossed sacred vessel is sent by Sig. Varuchas, the President, who has kindly had this precious object under his care photographed expressly for the readers of the *Reliquary*.

"Zeon is the name of the vessel that contains the warm water which the priest pours into the chalice while he sings the *koinonikon*. The warm water symbolizes the blood and water that flowed warm from the wound of Christ's divine side; wherefore the celebrant says, 'The kindling of faith, full of the Holy Ghost, Amen.'

"After the dividing of the holy bread, the deacon offers the Zeon, saying, 'Fill, O master, the holy chalice.' The priest pours from it into the holy chalice to be united with the blood of Christ, saying, 'The filling of the chalice of faith, of the Holy Ghost.'

"The priest, when blessing the Zeon, says, 'Blessed be the zesis of Thy saints, always, now, and ever, and for generations of generations. Amen.'"

When last in Athens, I experienced no small difficulty in obtaining any information about the use of the Zeon, even in enquiries made among the Greek clergy. Since then, however, I have received the following short note from another of my friends, the Athenian archæologist, Signor Lambakis.

"The Zeon is a sacred vessel in which hot water is contained for pouring into the chalice during Mass. This hot water is poured into the consecrated wine in order to indicate externally the hot blood of Jesus Christ. In this ceremony certain holy words are pronounced by the priest, 'The Faith of the Holy Ghost.'

"According to others the Zeon, the contained being put by metonymy for the container, is poured into the chalice, because from the open side of our Lord came forth blood and water. In ancient times there existed a heresy called that of the *Hydroparastatæ*, who used in the Holy Eucharist simply water and no wine. This heresy was condemned by the Church. In Armenia some used to consecrate the Holy Eucharist without any water, with wine only. These also were condemned by the Sixth General Council, in the 82nd canon.

"What began, however, as an integral portion of the Holy Sacrifice, ended in becoming, in course of time, a mere ceremonial adjunct for the purpose of purification or ablution."

In his *Explication de la Sainte Messe*, Le Brun says, "To purify a vessel is to remove from it what does not belong to it;" hence the ablution of the chalice and of the mouth of the priest, which is made in order that nothing of the sacred elements may remain there, is called a purification. During the first twelve centuries of the Church this ablution did not commonly take place. Liturgical writers before the time of Innocent III., observe only that the priest washes his hands, and that the water is to be poured into a decent place called the piscina, and that we are to pour into the same place what has served to wash the chalice. But out of greater respect, and to avoid all danger of desecration, it was afterwards thought proper for the priest to himself receive the ablution, in which some particle of the Body and Blood of our Lord might still remain. Pope Innocent III. wrote to the Bishop of Maguelonne (this see was afterwards transferred to Montpellier), in 1212, that the priest ought to always make the ablution with wine, and to take it himself. In the ancient

Consuetudinaries of Cluny and of Saint Benigne of Dijon, and in the ancient Ordinary of Prémontré, three several ablutions are prescribed, the priest first taking the wine with which he has purified the chalice, next purifying his fingers in another chalice, and after taking this second ablution, having again to purify this second chalice with wine, also to be consumed by him. The priest had still, however, furthermore, to wash his hands or fingers at the piscina near the altar.

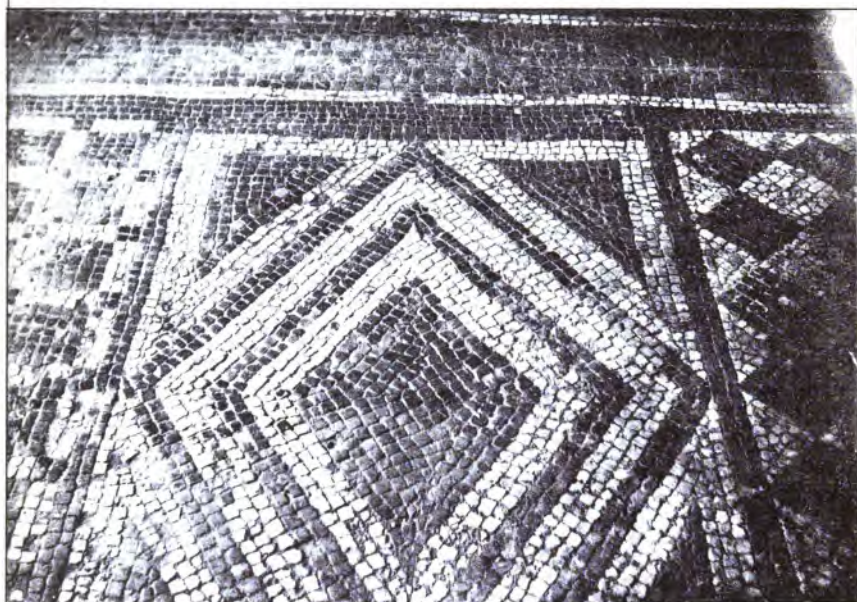
The almost universal custom, however, was to perform the two ablutions which are alone prescribed in the Rubrics of the Roman Missal, the one of the chalice with unmixed wine, the other with wine and water, wherewith to purify at one and the same time the fingers and the chalice. Of the Emperor Henry II., who lived at the beginning of the eleventh century, it is said, that when he heard Mass, he used to beg for the ablution, and to receive it with great devotion. In the Latin Church, the priest uses a small cloth called a mundatory, for drying the chalice; the Greeks use a sponge instead.

The use of a second chalice for the purpose of ablution brings us in the Latin rite into closer resemblance to the Greek custom, represented by the handsome silver vessel we are herewith introducing to the notice of our readers. Of old time it was said that the sacrifice of the Christian Church was performed in vessels of wood and in common apparel. *Tunc enim* (says Durandus) *erant lignei calices, et aurei Sacerdotes. Nunc vero contra est.* From the time of St. Jerome, however, Mass was always celebrated in robes set apart for the purpose, and with vessels set apart for the purpose, and not used for any secular object. *Religio divina* (says the holy doctor) *alterum habitum habet in ministerio altaris, alterum in usu vitæque communi.*

Of the Archimandrite, St. Theodore, it is related that he refused to make use at the altar of a very beautiful silver cup, because it had been fashioned out of a vessel used at table by a woman of infamous life. And Perinthius, Bishop of Byzantium, says Nicephorus in his Church History, had no sooner discovered that a silver vessel he had bought for some purpose connected with the relics of St. Glyceria in his church, had once belonged to the magician Paulinus, than he substituted for it a brazen ewer, which had hitherto served in its stead.

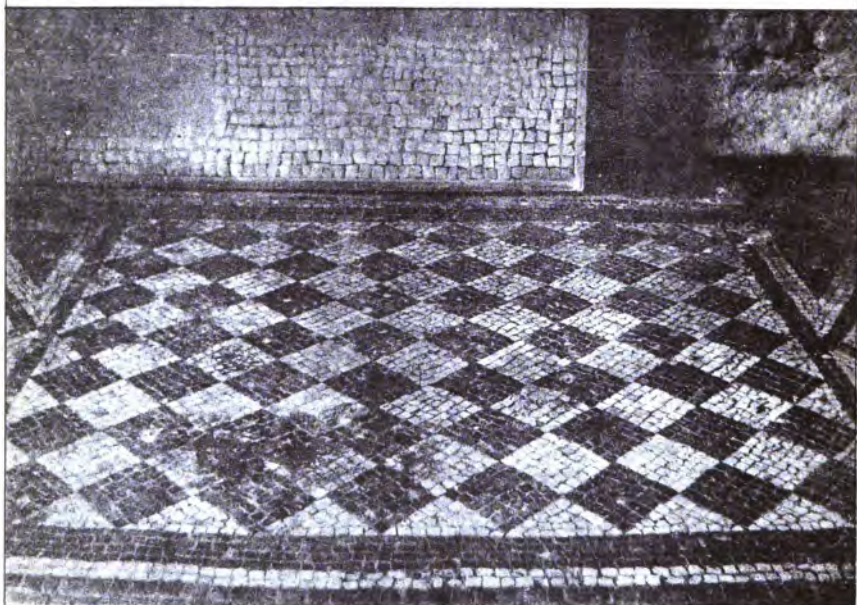
The Fourth Council of Braga, in Spain, held in the seventh century, forbids clerics under pain of deposition, and laymen under pain of perpetual excommunication, from taking vessels from the altar and using them for secular purposes.

Persona quæ sciendo divina vasa vel ministeria, aut in usus suos transtulerit, aut comedere in his, vel poculum sibi sumendum elegerit, gradus sui, vel officii periculum sustinebit: ita tamen ut, si de sæcularibus fuerit perpetua excommunicatione damnetur, si vero Religiosus ab officio deponatur. Then was added a special canon, forbidding the use of the sacred vessels at marriage feasts: *Ad nuptiarum ornatum divina ministeria non præsentur, ne dum improborum contactu, pompæque sæcularis luxuriæ polluantur, ad officia sacri ministerii videantur indigna.*



PAVEMENT I.

SECTION A.



PAVEMENT I.

SECTION B.

We may conclude with a notice of the singular use of a silver ewer, observed by Butler in the Cathedral at Cairo, and given in his *Coptic Churches*, Vol. II., p. 53. "After the celebration of the Korbân, an acolyte pours water from the ewer over the hands of the priest, who sprinkles first the haikal, then the other priests or attendants, then mounts a bench outside and scatters drops of water over the congregation, who crowd round with upturned faces eager to catch the spray."

Some Notes on the Roman Pavements at Isurium.

BY ALEX. D. H. LEADMAN, F.S.A.

THE picturesque village of Aldborough, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, stands on the exact site of the Roman city of Isurium, and the Romans, those proud conquerors of the world, have left in it traces of a civilisation but little, if at all, inferior to our own. Go where you will in Aldborough, Roman remains meet your view. Should a grave be dug in the churchyard, coins, pieces of pottery, and tiles are sure to be found. If a new building is to be erected, excavating for the foundations is certain to reveal something connected with the Roman occupation. The soil, so to speak, teems with relics, and will one day amply reward a thorough exploration, for in many places it has never been meddled with. It is, indeed, very much to be desired that a careful and systematic excavation and survey of Isurium should be undertaken.

The wall which surrounded the Roman city can be traced, and in some places has been bared, so that there is no difficulty in defining the exact size of the city. Aldborough is, indeed, a most attractive place for the antiquary, and should the day be fine, and that time of the year be chosen when the trees are in full foliage, he will linger in admiration of its beauties, and his visit will leave an indelible charm on his memory.

But, chief of all, Aldborough abounds in those monuments of an early industry, tessellated pavements. There are no fewer than nine, and of these six are *in situ*. There are also several fragments of others. The three which have been removed from their original sites were not shifted wantonly, but they were moved that they might be preserved, for they were found when laying gas mains and drains in the roads. What the original number of the pavements was it would, of course, be impossible to state, as some have perished through neglect, and others have been broken up in a past age, when very few people knew their priceless value, and when veneration for antiquities was at a low ebb. Evidently they must have been numerous, and they go far to prove that Isurium, in its days of Roman splendour, was the residence of the wealthy, and as its situation

is both pleasant and salubrious, it was most likely a health-resort, a kind of summer barracks, and not a stern war-camp like Eboracum. All these handsome pavements are on the west side of the city; nothing has been found to match them on the eastern part; the little that has been discovered there is very coarse and plain. It would seem that the Romans had their "West and East ends."

The pavements still existing are in good preservation, and, with one exception, are well kept. It has been my lot to show them to many of my friends and to numerous societies, and often indeed have I heard the remark, "I have never seen anything like them," and antiquaries who are familiar with Rome itself have uttered similar words to me.

On entering Aldborough from Boroughbridge, just past the present Aldborough Manor, there is a low, old-fashioned thatched house, and over its door a painted sign informs you that,

" This is the Ancient Manor House
And in it you will See
The Roman Works
A Great Curiosity."

In a room at the back of this house is a very perfect pavement (Plates ix. and x., Pavement i., Sections a, b. and c). It was discovered in 1732, and is about fourteen-and-a-half feet square. The design is irregular, part of the tesserae are arranged in lozenge form, part in squares, and the rest in long, straight lines. The colours of the tesserae are red, slate, and brown. There is not very much ornament, but when gazing upon the geometrical symmetry with which the little cubes are laid, one is struck with wonder at the thousands of tesserae employed, and the painstaking skill and patience of the artificer who laid it.

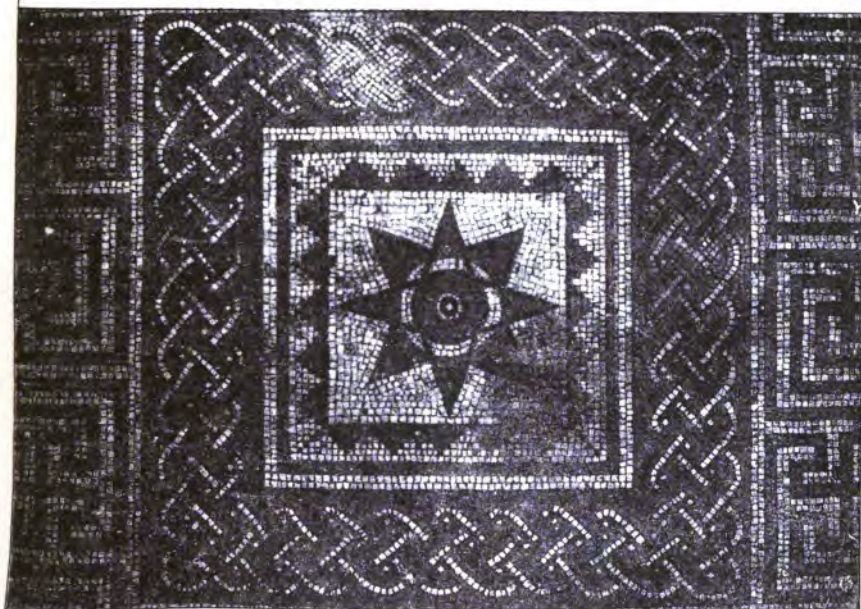
The other pavement, of which I have given an illustration (Plate x., Pavement ii.), is the gem of all. It was discovered in 1848, and is situated in the garden of that ancient hostelry, the *Aldeburgh Arms*. It is nine feet square, and is surrounded by its original foundations. At the southern corner a flue-tile remains still *in situ*, and the hollow flue can be detected a portion of the way round its edge. The pavement is formed of an elaborate pattern, full of colour, and replete with design. The centre is a beautiful star of eight rays springing from a circle, the tesserae are very small and of the most delicate workmanship. I question whether there is a finer pavement than this in England—or even in the whole world. I am glad to say that it is kept under lock and key, and protected by a substantial stone building.

I hope to be able to describe more fully the remaining pavements in some future paper.



PAVEMENT I.

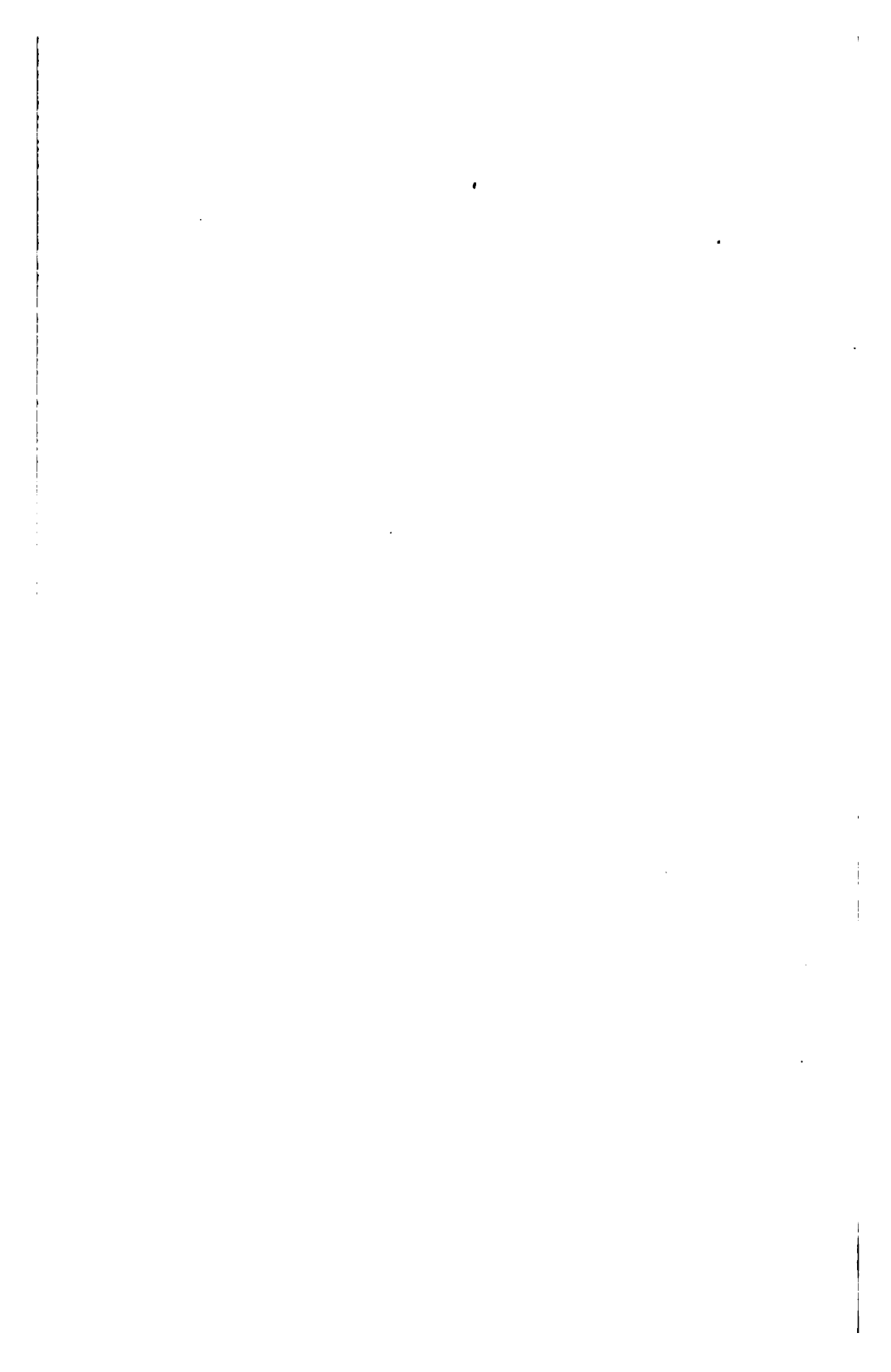
SECTION C.



PAVEMENT II.

BEHROSE & SONS. PHOTO-TINT.

LONDON & DERBY



The Powell Roll of Arms (temp. Edward III.).

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET.

(Concluded from Vol. III., page 240.)

| | | Powell. fo. sp. | Orig. fo. sp. |
|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 530. Arg., a chief Gu., and over all a bend Az.; a label of three pendants Or. | s' Rauff Crummewell. | [27, 4] | 24 ^b 11 |
| 531. Erm., a chief party per pale indented fusilly Or and Gu. | s' gilberd Schotussbrok. | [27, 5] | 24 ^b 12 |
| 532. Gu., a fess Vair betw. three fleurs-de-lis each issuant from a leopard's face Or. | s' William Cauntelo. | [27, 6] | 25, 1 |
| 533. Arg., two bends Gu. | s' Water Haket. | [27, 7] | 25, 2 |
| | s' th'm *a tr' [this struck out with the pen; above is written, in modern hand, "Wauton"]. | [27, 8] | 25, 3 |
| 534. Arg., a chevron Sa. and label of three pendants Gu. | s' Rich' basset. | [27, 9] | 25, 4 |
| 535. Arg., two bars Az., and in chief three chaplets of roses Gu. | s' Rob' tylliol. | [27, 10] | 25, 5 |
| 536. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. debruised by a baston Az. | s' Hug' fys hotus, Ebor. [this cancelled by ink strokes; above is written "s' Jon byssop-tone"]. | [27, 11] | 25, 6 |
| 537. Bendy of ten Sa. and Or, a canton Erm. | s' laurence Semor. | [27, 12] | 25, 7 |
| 538. Arg., two chevrons Gu. and a label of three pendants Az. | s' Simond furneus. | [27, 13] | 25, 8 |
| 539. Or, a bordure indented Gu. and label of three pendants Az. | s' nicole Semor. | [27, 14] | 25, 9 |
| 540. Arg., two chevrons Gu.; a label of three pendants Az. each charged a fleur-de-lis Or. | s' Rob' de Houtone, not-yngamschyre. | [27, 15] | 25, 10 |
| 541. Barry of six Arg. and Az. within a bordure of the second. | s' felyp Kyme, de Hiedeye. | [27, 16] | 25, 11 |
| 542. Gu., crusilly and a chevron Or. | s' Weliam bracebrigge, Ardern [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is: "braconbridge, Arderne"]. | [27, 17] | 25, 12 |
| 543. Arg., a cross patée Gu. voided of the field. | le count de Warwyk [later hand]. | [27, 18] | 25 ^b 1 |
| 544. Chequy Or and Az., a chevron Erm. | [Blank] bossew [later hand]. | [27, 19] | 25 ^b 2 |
| 545. Gu., a cinquefoil Erm. pierced . . . | [Blank] quynsse [later hand]. | [27, 20] | 25 ^b 3 |
| 546. Gu., six mascles, 3, 2 & 1, Or. | Count de Vleceter [later hand]. | [28, 1] | 25 ^b 4 |
| 547. Or, a cross Gu. | [Blank] penbrowk [later hand; "Valence" added in modern hand]. | [28, 2] | 25 ^b 5 |
| 548. Barruly (of 16) Arg. and Az., an orle of nine martlets Gu. | [Blank] at wod [later hand]. | [28, 3] | 25 ^b 6 |
| 549. Gu., a lion ramp. tail forked Arg. | | | |

| | | Powell. fo. sp. | Orig. fo. sp. |
|---|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 550. Az., three open brays in pale Or, and on a chief Erm. a demi-lion ramp. Gu. issuant. | { [Blank] Janville [later hand; written above, also in later hand, is: "Jenuelle."] | [28, 4] | 25 ^b 7 |
| 551. Or, a chief indented dancettée Az. | { [Blank] ormond; butteler [later hand]. | [28, 5] | 25 ^b 8 |
| 552. Quarterly Or and Gu., four lions passant counterchanged. | { [Blank] Waleis [later hand]. | [28, 6] | 25 ^b 9 |
| 553. Or, a lion ramp. Purple with a horse shoe in its mouth and langued Gu. | { counte Nycoll [later hand]. | [28, 7] | 25 ^b 10 |
| 554. Barruly (of 14) Arg. and Gu., an orle of eight martlets Sa. | { s' patrik Chaworth [later hand]. | [28, 8] | 25 ^b 11 |
| 555. Arg., a maunch Gu. | { [Blank] Therkyld [later hand]. | [28, 9] | 25 ^b 12 |
| 556. Az., crusilly and two hautboys in pile Or. | { s' Roger trumpentone. | [28, 10] | 26, 1 |
| 557. Gu., billetty and a lion ramp. Or. | { sire Rauff bolmer. | [28, 11] | 26, 2 |
| 558. Az., billetty and a cross Arg. | { s' Rob' stanegraue. | [28, 12] | 26, 3 |
| 559. Gu., fretée Arg., and a label of three pendants Or. | { s' Rich' de Hudelistone. | [28, 13] | 26, 4 |
| 560. Arg., on a chevron Sa. three roundles Or. | { s' Nicol de boys. | [28, 14] | 26, 5 |
| 561. Arg., on a chief Az. three lions ramp. of the field, and over all a baston Gu. | { s' th'm de bykenor. | [28, 15] | 26, 6 |
| 562. Arg., a fess Gu. fretée Or, and in chief three mullets of the second. | { s' ffeip de Vernay. | [28, 16] | 26, 7 |
| 563. Az., an eagle displayed barry of eight Arg. and Gu. | { s' Jon de castre. | [28, 17] | 26, 8 |
| 564. Or, on a fess betw. two chevrons Gu. three mullets Arg. pierced of the second. | { s' Water de Teye. | [28, 18] | 26, 9 |
| 565. Az., a fess Gu. betw. three popinjays Or. | { s' th'm de hauyle. | [28, 19] | 26, 10 |
| 566. Or, on a cross Vert five pierced mullets . . . [The mullets look like Sa. but are possibly Arg. discoloured]. | { s' th'm de chaucombe. | [28, 20] | 26, 11 |
| 567. Arg., three ravens Sa., beaked and legged Gu. | { s' Jon cormayl. | [29, 1] | 26, 12 |
| 568. Erm., two bars gemelles Gu. | { sire Water Hundur-combe. | [29, 2] | 26 ^b 1 |
| 569. Arg., three cinquefoils Sa. pierced of the field. | { s' Water bordoun. | [29, 3] | 26 ^b 2 |
| 570. Arg., on a fess Sa. three six-foils Or pierced of the second, and in chief a lion passant Gu. | { s' th'm moran. | [29, 4] | 26 ^b 3 |
| 571. Arg., a fess dancettée paly of six Sa. and Gu. betw. three mullets of six points of the second pierced of the first. | { No name. | [29, 5] | 26 ^b 4 |
| 572. Or, three bends Gu., and a label of as many pendants Az. | { s' Gy de la Peure. | [29, 6] | 26 ^b 5 |
| 573. Or, a chevron Vert. | { s' William Inge. | [29, 7] | 26 ^b 6 |
| 574. Gu., crusilly and a chief Or. | { No name. | [29, 8] | 26 ^b 7 |
| 575. Arg., a saltire engrailed Sa. | { s' bauduyn manerus. | [29, 9] | 26 ^b 8 |
| 576. Erm., a bend Gu. | { s' William bagot. | [29, 10] | 26 ^b 9 |
| 577. Quarterly Or and Gu., over all a baston Sa. | { s' Jon Clauerynge. | [29, 11] | 26 ^b 10 |
| 578. Gu., a lion ramp. Erm. crowned Or. | { s' Jon Hamelyn. | [29, 12] | 26 ^b 11 |

| | | Powell. fo. sp. | Orig. fo. sp. |
|--|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| 579. Az., frettée Arg. within a bordure indented Or. | s' Rob' Hechyngam. | [29, 13] | 26 ^b 12 |
| 580. Or, a fess betw. two bars gemelles Az. | s' geffrey de la mare. | [29, 14] | 27, 1 |
| 581. Paly of six Or and Gu., on a canton Arg. a mullet Sa. pierced of the third. | s' Rich' Welle. | [29, 15] | 27, 2 |
| 582. Vairy Arg. and Sa., a baston Or. | s' Jon grendon. | [29, 16] | 27, 3 |
| 583. Gu., a fess betw. three popin-jays Arg. | s' Jon fy marmd[u]jk. | [29, 17] | 27, 4 |
| 584. Arg., a saltire Gu. | s' Jon neuyle. | [29, 18] | 27, 5 |
| 585. Chequy Or and Gu., a chief Erm. | s' Rob' tatessale. | [29, 19] | 27, 6 |
| 586. Arg., on a chief Gu. two martlets Or; a bordure indented Sa. | s' Jon Seint Jon. | [29, 20] | 27, 7 |
| 587. Barry nebuly of six Arg. and Sa. | s' gilberd Elesfeld. | [30, 1] | 27, 8 |
| 588. Sa., three lions ramp. Arg. | s' Rob' Engleys. | [30, 2] | 27, 9 |
| 589. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa. billetty Or. | s' Rob' Askeby. | [30, 3] | 27, 10 |
| 590. Az., crusilly Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. | s' Ailsander monfort. | [30, 4] | 27, 11 |
| 591. Az., a lion ramp. Arg. debriused by a baston Gu. | s' Jon Weylaund. | [30, 5] | 27, 12 |
| 592. Arg., three bars gemelles Gu. | s' William Hertlou. | [30, 6] | 27 ^b 1 |
| 593. Az., crusilly and a lion ramp. Or within a bordure engrailed Arg. | No name. | [30, 7] | 27 ^b 2 |
| 594. Arg., a chevron Gu. and label of three pendants Vert. | s' th'm Se'mor. | [30, 8] | 27 ^b 3 |
| 595. Arg., on three bars Gu. six cross crosslets, 3, 2 and 1, Or. | s' Rob' daundeley. | [30, 9] | 27 ^b 4 |
| 596. Erm., three bars Gu. | s' Herry Husey. | [30, 10] | 27 ^b 5 |
| 597. Gu., three stirrups with straps Arg. | s' Pers Skydemor. | [30, 11] | 27 ^b 6 |
| 598. Gu., crusilly Or, a lion ramp. gardant and bordure engrailed Arg. | s' th'm ludelowe [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is "ludelowe"]. | [30, 12] | 27 ^b 7 |
| 599. Az., two bars gemelles and in chief a lion passant Or. | s' Henri tregos. | [30, 13] | 27 ^b 8 |
| 600. Arg., a double-headed eagle displayed Gu. | s' Jon Sigestone. | [30, 14] | 27 ^b 9 |
| 601. Az., two lions passant Or, and a label of three pendants Arg. | s' Rich' . . . eney. | [30, 15] | 27 ^b 10 |
| 602. Gu., three capons within a bordure engrailed Arg. | s' Rob' Capoun. | [30, 16] | 27 ^b 11 |
| 603. Az., six griffins segreant Or. | s' John Meus. | [30, 17] | 27 ^b 12 |
| 604. Gu., an orle Erm. and label of three pendants Az. | s' Ingramdounfframuyle. | [30, 18] | 28, 1 |
| 605. Gu., a lion ramp. Vair. | s' Weliam [surname almost gone; written over it, in Elizabethan hand, is "Eueringham"]. | [30, 19] | 28, 2 |
| 606. Erm., on a canton Gu. an orle Arg. | s' th'm Su . . . [rest gone; written over it, in modern hand, is "Bassett"]. | [30, 20] | 28, 3 |
| 607. Arg., on a chevron Sa. three leopards' faces Or. | s' Rob' gower. | [31, 1] | 28, 4 |
| 608. Arg., a lion ramp. tail forked Purpure. | s' William Story. | [31, 2] | 28, 5 |

| | | Powell. fo. sp. | Orig. fo. sp. |
|--|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| 609. Gu., bezantée and a lion ramp. Arg. | s' nicole Hewyk. | [31, 3] | 28, 6 |
| 610. Gu., a lion ramp. within a bordure engrailed Erm. | s' Rich' benet. | [31, 4] | 28, 7 |
| 611. Az., two bars Arg. | s' Hugh Venables. | [31, 5] | 28, 8 |
| 612. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or. | s' th'm Halwetone. | [31, 6] | 28, 9 |
| 613. Gu., three dexter hands erected, 2 and 1, Erm. | s' th'm malemeynus. | [31, 7] | 28, 10 |
| 614. Gu., crusilly fitchée and a lion ramp. Or, armed Az. | s' Water Hoptone. | [31, 8] | 28, 11 |
| 615. Gu., a chevron chequy Arg. and Sa. | s' William boteler. | [31, 9] | 28, 12 |
| 616. Gu., a cross Arg. betw. four cross crosslets fitchée Or. | s' th'm brokhille. | [31, 10] | 28 ^b , 1 |
| 617. Gu., billetty Or, a lion ramp. Arg. | s' Welliam gramori. | [31, 11] | 28 ^b , 2 |
| 618. Arg., a fess Sa. frettée Or. | s' Roger de burton. | [31, 12] | 28 ^b , 3 |
| 619. Arg., on an inescutcheon Gu. within an orle of eight-foils of the second, pierced of the first, three cross crosslets fitchée Or. | s' Rauff Darcy. | [31, 13] | 28 ^b , 4 |
| 620. Or, a lion ramp. Purpure. | s' Rich' Peule. | [31, 14] | 28 ^b , 5 |
| 621. Vair, a label of three pendants Gu. | s' milis beuchamp. | [31, 15] | 28 ^b , 6 |
| 622. Lozengy Or and Az. | s' Rauff gorges. | [31, 16] | 28 ^b , 7 |
| 623. Or, an eagle displayed Purpure. | s' Simond lyndesaye. | [31, 17] | 28 ^b , 8 |
| 624. Az., a cross recercellée and bordonnée Or. | s' moris de Bruñ [written above, in Elizabethan hand, is "brime"]. | [31, 18] | 28 ^b , 9 |
| 625. Arg., two bars Gu. | s' William martin. | [31, 19] | 28 ^b , 10 |
| 626. Or, frettée Gu. | s' Th'm Verdon. | [31, 20] | 28 ^b , 11 |
| 627. Or, a bend Sa. | s' Pers Mauley. | [31, 21] | 28 ^b , 12 |

[Finis.]

The following forty-five banners of the Nobility precede the Roll:—

| | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|----|
| 1. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Az., five fleurs-de-lis, 2, 1 & 2, Or; 2 & 3, Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or. | Ry dengleterre. | 1 | 1 |
| 2. The same with a label of three pendants Arg. | Prince de Galis. | 1 | 2 |
| 3. Blank. | Monsir Houel | 1 | 3 |
| 4. Blank. | Monsir Joh' de Gaunt. | 1 | 4 |
| 5. Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or; a label of as many pendants Az. | Counte de Lancastre. | 1 | 5 |
| 6. Gu., three lions passant gardant in pale Or within a bordure Arg. | Counte de Kent. | 1 | 6 |
| 7. Az., a bend Arg. betw. two cotises and six lions ramp. Or. | Counte de Herforde. | 1 | 7 |
| 8. Az., a bend Arg. betw. two cotises and six lions ramp. Or. | Conte de Norhanton. | 1 | 8 |
| 9. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Gu., a lion ramp. Or; 2 & 3, Chequy Or and Az. | Arun | 1 | 9 |
| 10. Gu., a fess betw. six cross crosslets Or. | Counte de Warwyk. | 1 | 10 |
| 11. Sa., a cross engrailed Or fimbriated Gu. | Cunt Suthfolke. | 1 | 11 |

| | | Powell. fo. sp. | Orig. fo. sp. |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 12. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Or, a maunch Gu. ; 2 & 3, Barry of ten Arg. and Az. (the martlets gone). | Counte de Penbroke. | 1 | 12 |
| 13. Arg., three fusils conjoined in fess Gu. | Counte de Salisbiri. | 1 ^b | 1 |
| 14. Arg., five cross crosslets fitchée Sa., 2, 1 & 2, and on a chief Az. two mulletts of the first pierced . . . | Counte de Hunedone. | 1 ^b | 2 |
| 15. Quarterly Gu. and Or, in the first quarter a mullet Arg. pierced . . . | Counte de Oxenforde. | 1 ^b | 3 |
| 16. Gu., crusilly fitchée Or and a cinquefoil of the second pierced of the field. | Counte de Anegoos. | 1 ^b | 4 |
| 17. Arg., three roundles Gu., and a label of as many pendants Az. | Counte de deueñschir. | 1 ^b | 5 |
| 18. Or, two bars and in chief three roundles Gu. | Wake. | 1 ^b | 6 |
| 19. Or, a lion ramp. Az. | Perci. | 1 ^b | 7 |
| 20. Gu., a lion ramp. Arg. | Mumbrai. | 1 ^b | 8 |
| 21. Gu., three water bougets, 2 & 1, Arg. | Ros. | 1 ^b | 9 |
| 22. Quarterly Or and Gu., in the 2nd and 3rd quarters frettée Or, and over all a baston Sa. | Sire Spenser. | 1 ^b | 10 |
| 23. Or, a chevron Gu. | barun de stafforþe. | 1 ^b | 11 |
| 24. Gu., a lion ramp. within a bor- dure engrailed Or. | Talbot. | 1 ^b | 12 |
| 25. Gu., on a chevron Or three estoiles of five points Sa. | Cobham. | 2 | 1 |
| 26. Az. three bars Or, and on a chief of the first two pales betw. two gyrons of the second ; an inescutcheon Arg. | Mortimer. | 2 | 2 |
| 27. Or, three chevrons Sa. | Maugne. | 2 | 3 |
| 28. Barry of eight Arg. and Az. | Grey. | 2 | 4 |
| 29. Barry of eight Arg. and Az. ; a baston Gu. | Rytherisfelde. | 2 | 5 |
| 30. Barry of six Vert and Or. | Ponyngis. | 2 | 6 |
| 31. Or, a saltire engrailed Sa. | buthurth. | 2 | 7 |
| 32. Gu., four fusils conjoined in fess Arg. | Daubeneye. | 2 | 8 |
| 33. Erm., a cross engrailed Gu. | Northwode. | 2 | 9 |
| 34. Gu., crusilly potent and a chevron Arg. | berkelee. | 2 | 10 |
| 35. Or, on a bend Gu. three goats passant Arg. | Cheueriston. | 2 | 11 |
| 36. Gu., semée of roundles Or, a canton Erm. | le suche. | 2 | 12 |
| 37. Az., three cinquefoils in pale Or pierced of the field. | Bardolf. | 2 ^b | 1 |
| 38. Arg., a lion ramp. Sa., crowned Or. | Morle. | 2 ^b | 2 |
| 39. Gu., eight escallops Arg., 3, 2 & 3. | Scalis. | 2 ^b | 3 |
| 40. Per pale Az. and Gu., over all a lion ramp. Erm. | Norwyc. | 2 ^b | 4 |
| 41. Gu., a saltire engrailed Arg. | Kerdestoñ. | 2 ^b | 5 |
| 42. Or, a fess betw. two chevrons Gu. | feyz Walter. | 2 ^b | 6 |
| 43. Arg., a saltire engrailed Gu. | Typho. | 2 ^b | 7 |
| 44. Erm., three fusils conjoined in fess Gu. | muntageu. | 2 ^b | 8 |
| 45. Gu., crusilly fitchée and a bend Arg. | Houhard. | 2 ^b | 9 |

Inventory of the Goods of Mr. Francis Bradshaw, 1635.

The following Inventory was made after the death of Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw Hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, High Sheriff for the county of Derby, 1630. He was the eldest son of Francis Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, by his marriage with Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam. He married twice, his first wife being Barbara, daughter of Sir John Davenport, of Davenport, co. Chester, but he left no issue by either wife, and dying in 1635, was succeeded by his brother George, from whom Mr. C. E. B. Bowles, the present representative of the family, and owner of Bradshaw Hall, descends, and who has kindly sent a transcript of the Inventory to us.

Pedigrees of the family occur in the *Reliquary*, Vols. ii. and viii.

A True and perfect Inventorie of all suche Goodes Cattell and Chattells of Francis Bradshawe late of Bradshawe in the parishe of Chappell in le Frithe in the said County of Darbie Esq^r deceased as were by John Flackett of Hanson Grange Esq^r Raphe Bagnold Robert Bagshawe Henrie Mellor Edward Wright & William Bryan viewed valued and prysed the Thirteenth day of Marche & the third day of September In the eleaventh yeare of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England Scotland France & Ireland Kinge Defendor of the Faithe &c. Annoque Dñi Millesimo Sexcentesimo Tricessimo Quinto.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|-----|----|----|
| Imprimis In Gould and silver in the Cheste of the said decedent | 919 | 6 | 3 |
| Itm in Goodes in the Halle vidlt Three Tables Three Formes and a loose Board valued att | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Itm in Goodes in the Parlor vidlt One Bedd Furnished a Liverie Table and Cloth for itt. Two Chaires Nyne Stooles Two Cushions a Closse Stool Fire Pann and a p ^r of Tongs | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in Goodes in the Dyninge Roome vidlt One Double Table Three liverie Cupboards* Fower green Cloath Carpettes Eleaven Chaires Thirteen Stooles eighteen cushions a Table att the Staire head a p ^r of Tables Fire pann a p ^r of Tongs & two p ^r of Snuffers | 19 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in his Bedchamber one Bedstidd w th Curtaines & Vallances & all other furniture a Truckle Bedd† & Fetherbedd thereon Two Tables one Standinge Cupboard Three Chaires two plaine Chaires Nyne Joynt Stooles two litle ones a Close Stoole six Tables & Cupboard Cloathes Two Skreenes a | | | |

* *Liverie Cupboards*, open cupboards with shelves.

† A small bed made to run under the big bedstead.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|----|----|----|
| Lookeinge Glasse Three Brushes a p ^r of Snuffers fire pann and Tongs | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| In the best Chamber one Bedstidd w th Curtaines Vallances a downe Bedd & all other Furniture answereable thereto a liverie Cupboard with a Clothe Cover ymbroadered one Chaire two stooles a win- dowe Cushion ymbroadered two windowe Curtaines and rodds two other Cushions a litle plaine stoole a Lookeinge glass fire pann & a p ^r of Tongs. | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| In the Inner Roome belonginge to the said Chamber a Canopie Bedd readie furnished a litle stoole and a Close Stoole | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm In the Buttrey Chamber Bedstidd w th Curtaines & Double Vallances two feth ^r Bedds and all other furniture thereunto a Truckle Bedd readie furnished a Court Cupboard* another plaine one w th a Cloath Cover Fower chaires Three Stooles Curtaine & rodde Fire pann & Tongs | 19 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm in the Gallerie Chamber one seeled Bedstidd readie furnished one other Bedstidd a Rugg a plaine Table and a plaine Chaire | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm in the Clocke Chamber Two Bedstidds w th Cur- taines & Vallances two Fetherbedds & all other furniture thereunto a plaine Chaire Three Stooles Fire pann & a p ^r of Tongs | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| In the litle chamber adioyninge thereto a Bedstidd w th Curtaines & Vallances & all other Furniture for the Bedd a plaine Chaire & two litle stooles | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm in the Maides Chamber Three plaine Beddstidds readie furnished | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in the Menservants lodgeinge fyve Bedstidds all readie furnished & fower loose Boards | 7 | 1 | 4 |
| Itm Goodes in the Clockhowse two old Clocks and a sheet of Lead | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm Goodes in the Gallerie vidlt Three Chests Three Joynt stooles one Chaire Nyne Boards and a Course presse or Cheste | 1 | 16 | 8 |
| Itm Goodes in the Store Chamber vidlt Seaven fitches of Beef Twentie two fitches of Bacon Seaven Stone of Greasse & Tallow Two Stone of Woll Twentie nyne yeardes and a halfe of Lynen Cloath or there- abouts Twentie fower Sacks Three pieces of haire Cloathe a Windoweinge Cloathe fowerteen vessells for Milke Two Cheese Tupps hopps and other sorts of Treen ware | 36 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm a Chest and Candles therein Fyve Truncks a deske & Box | 2 | 18 | 0 |

* Court Cupboard, i.e., a movable sideboard.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|----|
| Itm Goodes in the Brewhowse vidlt Two Brasse pannes one greate Brewinge Fatt Tenn oth ^r Vessells for that purpose an old chest. Two measures two Burne Irons a Wiskett* a Stoole a p ^r of Tongs & a Bakeing Stone | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm Goodes in the Utter & Inner Dryhowses vidlt one Greate Arke two Cheese presses Butter & Cheese And their vessells & sevrall other sorts of Lead & Wodd vessells & Boards for the uses there & two Stills | 16 | 3 | 4 |
| Itm Goods in the wett Larder vidlt Two Beefes & fower greate vessells for the uses there | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm Goods in the Sellar vidlt one greate Tuninge vessel and three lesser vessells & twentie Barrells | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| Itm Goods in the Buttrey vidlt Twentie six Stone of piewter Two Tables Two formes Twelve Dozen of Trenchers Canns Bottles Seaven Candlesticks Three Basketts & a Trea for Water | 17 | 13 | 4 |
| Itm in silver plate there of several sorts valued att | 114 | 3 | 2 |
| Itm in Goodes in the Kitchen vidlt Six Brass pannes Twelve Brass potts an Iron pott a posnett† Fower Ketles Six Skelletts fyve Brass ladles a Brass Morter an Iron pestill Eight Broaches Three Iron Drop- pinge pannes a litle Brass Morter a p ^r of Iron Racks a Foulinge peece & a fire Forke | 18 | 14 | 0 |
| Itm in Goodes in the Pastrie vidlt a Safe a Greate Vessell for drincke a Cofer a Box a dish cradle a Pastie prale Three pigons‡ a wodd platter and fower boardes | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm in Grocerie of severall sorts thereof | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm Goodes in the Closett vidlt a greate Cofer Three Searceinge Sives§ Bosketts potts Glasses & sevrall sorts of necessarie banquettinge dishes & other particular vessells | 6 | 13 | 4 |
| Itm in Goodes in the Studie vidlt in Books, a greate presse a table a deske a Cofer Three Boards & a p ^r of Gould waights | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in Lynens of severall sorts | 42 | 9 | 4 |
| Itm in Oates and Oate Meale | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in Barley Malt | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm Goodes in the Barne vidlt one greate double Graner a Fann and a Wheele | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| Itm in Goodes in the Stable vidlt fyve sadles Two Pillions Three Horsecloathes & a Chest | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm in Horses in the Stable Three for the Hackney & Three for the Husbandrie | 30 | 0 | 0 |

* A straw basket.

† *Posnett*, a little pot.‡ Query *piggins*, small wooden tubs.§ *Searceinge Sives*, sieves for siftings.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-----|----|-----|
| Itm in Goodes in the Stable Chamber vidlt fower Arks two Cofers Three packe saddles Sithes Shovells axes Mattocks Muckforks Cowp Timber pickforks hamers an Iron Crowe A Stone Malle & severall other sorts of ymple ^m provided for husbandrie & for the Gardeyn | | 7 | 8 8 |
| Itm in Goodes in the Workehowse vidlt fower paire of Wheeles Iron bound & Waynes To them belonginge fower Sleades* Eight yoakes Eight Teames two p ^r of Bridles Fyve paire of Clevies† Three plowes & two harrowes | | 13 | 7 0 |
| Itm in Cattell of theis sorts vidlt Six Yoake of Oxen six oxē Twentie six heifers Fyfteen Kyne Nyne Stirks Two Calves a stallefedd oxē & a Bull Itm Twentie seaven Ewes and a Ramm | 216 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in Hey and Strawe | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm Six Swyne | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in Poultrei and fuell | 11 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm in Corne on the ground sowed in the decedent his lief tyme | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in Stone Slate & Planches‡ | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Itm in Plate w ^{ch} the said decedent hadd & Received to and w th Lettice his wief one of his nowe Executors & by him left whollie unto her amountinge to the value of | 66 | 13 | 4 |
| Itm in weareinge appell late belonginge to Barbara Bradshawe the decedent his first wief | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm in a parcell of Newe Lynen Cloathe a Satin peti- cote Six Silver Spooones & a Trencher Salt | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Itm one Leasse frome one Francis Ashton to the decedent for fower yeares or thereabouts from the Anūciacon of Blessed Marie w ^{ch} shalbe in A ^o D ⁿⁱ 1639 valued att | 17 | 5 | 0 |
| Itm another Leasse from the same Ashton for Twentie and one yeares or thereabouts from The said Anūciacon of blessed Marie valued att | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm an Assignem ^t from one Rowland Eyre§ dated 30 ^o Maij 5 ^o Caroli for Tenn yeares or Thereabouts from the 26 th of Marche then last past valued att | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm a Defeasance from one Nicholas Browne th' elder whereupon onlie to be paid | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Itm a Leasse dated 26 ^o Martij 19 ^o Jacobi from Nicholas & John Bagshawe to the decedent For about 21 ^{yr} yeares from the said Anūciacon then last past valued att | 46 | 0 | 0 |

* *Sleades*, sledges or trucks on four wheels.

† *Clevies*, a kind of draft irons for ploughs.

‡ *Planches*, boards.

§ Rowland Eyre of Hassop was brother-in-law of Francis Bradshaw, having married Gertrude, daughter of Humphrey Stafford.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|------|------|-------|
| Itm a Leasse from one Nicholas Bradshawe dated 30 ^o Maij 3 ^o Caroli & made also to the said decedent for 9 yeares or thereabouts from the date thereof valued att | | 6 | 0 0 |
| Itm in Arrerages of Rents due to the decedent att severall dayes & tymes nowe paste amountinge in the whole to about | | 24 | 15 11 |
| Itm the said decedent his apparell purse and Girdle | | 40 | 0 0 |
| Itm in Debts pte whereof were due to the decedent in his lief Tyme & the rest to be due at severall dayes & tymes & in severall yeares yett to come as by divers Specialties from severall psons therefore made may more fullie appeare amountinge in the whole to about | | 2328 | 3 4 |
| Sum total ... | £ | s. | d. |
| | 4396 | 00 | 4 |

Miscellanea.

[Under this heading, we propose for the future, to devote a small space to Short Notes on subjects of antiquarian interest, which do not call for long papers, and we shall be very glad to receive from our readers, contributions to this portion of THE RELIQUARY.]

The Relics in Coventry Cathedral Church, 1539.

PERHAPS one of the worst acts of vandalism committed in the reign of Henry VIII. was the demolition of the glorious cathedral church of St. Mary of Coventry. So complete has been the destruction of that magnificent house of God, that even its foundations can scarcely be traced to tell us where it stood, and only a fragment of its west end, with part of the north tower, remain. The appeal of its bishop, Roland Lee, that it might be spared if its Benedictine convent were changed into a chapter of secular canons, is printed by Dugdale in *Monasticon Anglicanum*, iii. 199. The arms of the church of Coventry were: *Or, an eagle displayed sable*. The list of relics, for a transcript of which we are indebted to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, is full of interest and curiosity, and is also, thanks to some profane wag of the time, not without an element of humour as well. It is written in a beautiful, clear hand, dating evidently from the suppression of the cathedral priory in 1539, and on the front page of a folio sheet.

Egerton MS. 2603. f. 26.

THE INVENTORIE OF ALL MANER OF RELIQ'ES CONTEYNYD IN
THE CATHEDRALL CHURCHE OF COVENTRIE

ffirst a shryne of Saynt Osborne* of Copper and gylt
 Saynt Osborne's hedde Closyd in Copper and gylt
 A parte of the Hollye Crosse in Sylu' and gylt
 A Reliq'e of Saynt† Thomas of Canterburie / parte Sylu' & parte
 Copper
 A pece of Owre ladyes Tombe / Closyd in Copper
 A Relyquie Saynt Ciscilies foote / parte sylu' and parte Copper
 A Crosse w^t a Relyquie of Saynt James Sylu' & gylt & set w^t stones
 An Image of Saynt (Jorge *erased*) George w^t a bone of his in his
 shelde / Sylu'
 An arme of Saynt Justyne in Sylu'
 An arme of Saynt Jerome in Sylu'
 An arme of Saynt Augustyne in Sylu'‡
 A Reliquie of Saynt Androwe in Copper and gylt
 A Ribbe of Saynt lawrence in Sylu'
 An Arme of Saynt Sylvyne in Sylu'
 A Image of on of the chylderne of Israell of Sylu'§
 A smale shryne of the Appostells of Copper and gylt
 A Reliquie of Saynt Katern in Copper
 A barre|| of Reliq'es of Confessors of Copper
 A Reliq'e of the thre Kynges of Colleyne of Copper
 iiij lyttell Crosses of Coppez
 ij Bagges of Reliquies
 Owre ladies Mylke in Sylu' and gylt
 (*Added in another hand :*)
 And among thees reliquies yo^r lordeschypp shall fynde a peece of the
 most holy iowe bone of the asse that kyllyd Abell w^t dyv's like.

Endorsed, by the same hand that wrote the last entry :

"Reliquies in the Priorye of Coventre
 Notatu dignum"

and

"Inventarium Reliquiarum ecclesie
 Monachorum Coventrie."

* "Saynt Osborne," probably St. Osburga, abbess of a house of nuns at Coventry, destroyed by the Danes in 1016. In the cathedral church of Lichfield, besides the great shrine of St. Chad behind the high altar, there was a lesser shrine of St. Chad's head.

† This word is struck through.

‡ William of Malmesbury tells us concerning this relic :—"Coventriæ habetur brachium Augustini magni, theca inclusum argentea, cernunturque in celatura hujusmodi litteræ : 'Hoc brachium Sancti Augustini Egelnodus archiepiscopus rediens a Roma apud Papiam emit centum talentis argenti et talento auri.'"—(*Gest. Pontif. Angl.*, lib. iv., § 175.)

§ It is doubtful what the "Image of on of the chylderne of Israell" was.

|| A vessel in the form of "a barre||," or it may be a corrupt form of "beryl" or "birrall."

Thatched Churches.

IN addition to the list of churches with roofs of thatch, which we printed in the *Reliquary* for January, Mr. J. Lewis André has kindly written to tell us of the following :

| In Norfolk. | In Suffolk. |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| ACLE (nave only). | PAKEFIELD. |
| BURLINGHAM, ST. EDMUND. | RUSHMERE. |
| BURGH, ST. MARGARET. | RINGSFIELD. |
| COLTISHALL. | |
| POTTER HEIGHAM. | |

Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., has also kindly called our attention to the lists of churches with thatched roofs, which appeared in the *East Anglian*, Vol. iii., pp. 214, 226. As these lists were compiled as far back as 1868, we fear that in some cases at least, the thatched roofs will have been by now "restored" away. However, we reproduce the names of the churches given in the *East Anglian*, omitting those which we have already included in our own lists. We shall be glad of further information from our readers on the subject. The names given in the *East Anglian* are :

| In Norfolk. | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| BRIDGHAM. | KIRBY BEDON. | RIDLINGTON. |
| BELTON. | MAUTBY. | ROCKLAND. |
| CROSTWICK. | MARLINGFORD. | SKINGHAM. |
| HACKFORD. | NORWICH, ST. ETHELRED. | SWAFIELD. |
| HALES. | NORTH COVE. | THORPE, NEXT NOR- |
| HORNING. | ORMSBY. | WICH. |
| KEMPSTON. | PASTON. | THURLTON. |
| In Suffolk. | | |
| BUTLEY. | GORLESTON, ST. ANDREW. | THEBERTON. |
| COVEHITHE. | KIRTLEY. | UGGESHALL. |
| GISLEHAM. | MIDDLETON. | WESTLETON. |
| In Lincolnshire. | | |
| SOMERSBY. | MARKBY. | RIGSBY. |

The bearing of the civic Maces within the precincts of Worcester cathedral church, 1462.

We are indebted to Mr. J. Noake, of Worcester, for a transcript of the following document, which is preserved among the municipal archives of the city of Worcester. Appended to the original deed is a fragment of the seal of the prior and convent of Worcester cathedral church.

The prior and monks of Worcester cathedral church having obtained from the bailiffs of the city the privilege of laying pipes down in the civic territory to convey water from a well at Henwick to

their monastery, they in return made a concession whereby the corporate body enjoyed the following privilege :

"Thys indenture made betwene the prior and convent of the monasterie of the cathedrall church of our Ladie of Wyrecestre on the oon parte and the bailiffes and comonaltie of the cytie of Wyrecestre on the other parte witnesses that ye saide prior and convent have gyven lycense and graunted to ye saide bailiffes and comonaltie that the saide bailiffes and thyr successors bailiffes of the seyd cyttie and everyche of the same bailiffes for theyr wurship and honor shal have thyr maces borne afore them by theyr serjeaunts when they comyn in the seyd monastrie and cathedrall church, and within ye same monastrie, church, and cemeterie of the seyd prior and convent called Seynt Mary Churchay* and within Seynt John's. Also theyre serjeaunts may bear thyr maces under theyr gurdull yef they woll within ye same monastrie, church, and cemetrye, and Seynt Jones afore written in ye absence of thyr maisters. And for as moche as ye seyd monastrie, church, cemetrye, and Seynt Jones ben clearly within ye ffraunches, jurisdiccon, and libertie of the seyd citte, and that the bayliffs of ye seyd cyttie nor non of theyr officers nor ministers of the seyd citty have no maner power nor auctorite nor nev'r hadde to make an arest or doe anie other execution bylongyng to anie of theyr offices within ye monastrie, church, cemeterie, or Seynt Jones, the saide bailiffes and comonaltie of the saide cyttie graunten and permytten to the seid prior and convent that yf hereafter eny s'jt† of the seyd cytie arest or doe anie other execution by coloure of hys office within ye saide monasterie, church, cemeterie, or S. Johnes that then the bayliffs of ye saide cytie at that time being shal take awaie the mace from ye seid s'jt and that ye same s'jt shal niver be s'jt nor bearen mace within ye seyd cytie afterward. And if there be anie arest or execucon done withyn ye seid monastrie, church, cemetrye, or S. Johns, by anie of ye bailiffs of ye seyd cytie for ye tyme being by coloure of his office or by eny s'jt or other by his comaundement, and that dulle proved afore ye subprior and celerer of ye seyd monastrie for the time being and fower of theyr brethren, monks of ye seid monastrie by them thereto chosen, and afore the ij aldermen of the seid cyttie for ye tyme being and fower of the worthiest of ye cittizens of the seyd citty by the seid aldermen also therto chosen, if the seid aldermen and foure cittizens be so chosen and will therto atend with that they have thereof warninge by the space of seven daies, and if not then the dew prooffe thereof made and had afore the seyd subprior and celerer and thyr foure brethren, that then non of the seid bayliffs of the seid cyttie for the tyme being shal niver have thereafter anie maces borne afore them within the seyd monastrie, church, cemetrye, or Seynt Jones, nor none of thyr s'jts to have the maces borne under theyr gurdull nor openlie within the seyd monastrie, church, cemetrye, or S. Johns. In witnes whereof to the toon part of this indenture remayninge to the seyd bailiffes and comonaltie the seyd prior and convent have

* Church hay, the church yard.

† Serjeant.

put to theyr co'vent seale, and to the other parte of ye same indenture remayninge to the seyd prior and convent the seyd bayliffs and comonaltye have put to thyer comon seale, these witnessing, Maister John Carpenter, then being byshop of the diocese of Wyrecestre, Thomas Lytylton, s'jt at lawe, Walter Skull, Kñt, Thomas Throckmorton, Thomas Everdon, Humphrey Salwey, with manie other. Geven at Wirecester twentie daie of Januarie the yeere and rayne of King Edward fowrth after the Conquest, the ffyrst."

Similarly, the bailiff and citizens of Rochester enjoyed a like privilege, which was granted to them by bishop John Lowe in 1447.

"Concedit eciam idem episcopus pro se et successoribus suis consenciente priore et capitulo, quod Johannes ballivus qui nunc est, sicut et omnes successores sui ballivi Roffen. faciat coram se deferri per servientes suos *clavam vel clavas suas vocatas Macesse* ad et in ecclesiam non solum parochialem sed eciam in ecclesia cathedrali et cimiterio, presertim diebus festivis et processionibus ac sermonibus solempnibus et in recepcione ac installacione episcoporum ibidem aliisque temporibus congruis."—*Reg. Roff.* 577.

This right to carry the maces into the cathedral church on state occasions is still maintained by the mayor and corporation of Rochester. So also at Exeter, a protracted suit between the bishop, dean, and chapter on the one hand, and the mayor and commonalty on the other, was brought to a close in 1447 by arbitration. One of the awards then made was that the mayors and bailiffs, and their successors, should bear their maces within the cemetery and the cathedral church of Exeter without hindrance on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities.

The Will of Henry Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, co. Derby, 1521.

We are indebted to Mr. C. E. B. Bowles, of Aston Manor, near Derby, for a transcript of the probate of the Will of his ancestor, Henry Bradshaw, dated 1521. The testator succeeded his father, William Bradshaw, in possession of the family property in 1483, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Eyre, who was the second son of William Eyre, of North Lees, co. Derby.* Henry Bradshaw was the great-great-grandfather of the regicide John Bradshaw, and also of Francis Bradshaw, an inventory of whose goods we have printed on pp. 98, etc.

It will be observed that the will was proved in Youlgrave church, by the commissary of the Peculiar of Bakewell; there is no trace of any seal remaining.

In the name off god Amē In y^e zere off Ore lorde god. M^o. D^o. xxj^t. the Secunde dey off y^e Mone off March I henr Bradsha off y^e bradsha Woll off mynde & In gud remēbrans nott knowyng My last deyys Ordē & make my Testamēte In Man^r & fforme fflowoyng.

* Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 6695, f. 282, and 6668, p. 397, etc.

ffyrst I beqweyth my solle to god to Owre blessyd lady & to all they santes In hevvyn My body to be beryyd In y^e Chyrch off Sant Thom^as In y^e Chapell off y^e ffyrth It'. I Beqweyth to my Mortuary as vse ys Jn throughout y^e Contre It'. I beqweyth to sant Mare howse off Covètre iiijd It'. to sant chaddes howse off lychff' iiijd It'. I beqweyth to my too sonnes Wyll^m Bradsha & henre my fferme off y^e Tonstyd Mylne wych I have by Indèt' to me & to my Assyngnes as the Indèt' doyth pleynly Expres & Sow It'. I beqweyth to my Sayd Sonnes Wyll^m & henre my fferme off y^e Eyvys wych I Toke off trystrem Reyvell by Jndèt' & peydyd hym xs. off Income & vjs. iiijd. off Rentt befowr hond ffor x zeres terme Bye Worth off record as In y^e Indèt doth pleynly apere and y^e sayyd Trystrem kepyd In y^e Tenāde y^t was In a zere afft' contrary to to hys couand' Soo y^t I had neu' Entre theyroff It'. I beqweyth to my Wyff Elsabeyth Bradshaw to hyr dowary & Joyntre A Mese place off land Callyd y^e Tornecroftes w^t all the A portenās and all y^e Bradmarchys w^t the Aportenās vnto the Ēde off hyr lyffe & afft' to y^e performacyon off my Wyll y^t ys to Wytt vnto my too Sonnes Wyll^m & henr' vnto y^e tyme that Ryc' Bradsha Son off John Bradsha Cū to y^e Age off xxj^e zeres ffully. It'. I beqwyth to my Sonnes Wyll^m & henre All my londes & tenymettes w^t y^e A portenās lyyng w^t In y^e Conte off Derby or Elsweyre to y^e vse & behovs off Theyme or theyr assyngnes & ffor Wātt off lyffe off Other off my Sayyd sonnes to the vse & behove off y^e Other y^e longer leu' & hys assyngnes vnto y^e tyme y^t Rychard bradshaw A fowr Sayyd Cū to y^e age off xxj^e zeres ffully as Jn a dede off ffeffmēt made by me henre Bradsha y^e Eld' Mowr pleynly doth expresse & show It'. I wyll that my wyffe & my Sayyd sonnes Will^m Bradsha & henr' kepe to scole the Sayyd Ryc' bradshaw vnto he Come to ye Age off xxj zeres ffully yff he Wyll & mey be att theyr kepyng & yff noo I wyll y^t my Wyffe & my Sayyd sonnes Wyll^m & henre gyffe to ye Sayyd Ryc' Bradshaw xl s off gud money zerely to hys ffyndyng vnto y^e tyme y^t Ryc' bradsha Cū to ye age off xxj zeres ffully. It'. I Wyll y^t my godes and dettes nott bequeythyd be Eqwally departyd In iij partes Won partt vnto me A nother vnto my wyffe Elsabeyth bradsha & y^e Oder tred partt Eqwally to be departyd A mōge my iij Cyld^r Wyll^m henre & Margaret they Resydw off all my godes & nott beqweythyd my dettes peydyd & my fun'all expences done I gyff & beqweyth to my Sonnes Wyll^m bradsha & henre bradshaw to Order & dysposse ffor y^e helth off my Solle as y^e thynke beyyst It'. I make my Sonnes Wyll^m & henre my trew & laffull Executors to perfforme & fuffyll thys my presand Testamēt & last Wyll yt hytt mey be trewly fufffyllyd It'. I beseke mayst' s' godfrey ffoljamb off Waltō Knyth and s' georg' Savadg off y^e spetyll parson to be y^e Ou'sears off thys Sympull testamēt & last Wyll & to be gode Maysturs to my Wyffe & too my sonnes ffor goddes sake & trew preyars ffor them qwycke & ded Mayd att y^e Bradsha they dey & y^e zere A fflowr sayyd. Theys beyryng Wyttnes S' Wyll^m Bagshaw Vykar off hope S' Steuē Bagsha Curatt off y^e Chapell In y^e ffyrth S' John Bredbery Owre lady prest Nichol

bagsha off y^e chapell wat^r Marchyntō Rob' gee & Edward Kyrke w^t
moo

H' sūt Debet' q mⁱ debēt^r*

In p^rms John bradsha my Eldyst Son hys heys & hys executurs vij li
xiiij s iiij d ye qwyh I lantt hym att hys necessete It'. Wyll^m
Rydge xvs. ixs. iiij d. qwyh he howth to me ffor Corne & A flatt
Coo John Beyrnys vj s ffor dett Omfrey Alē xvij s ffor A flatt Coo
Wyll^m lomals xxxv s ffor ij Oxyn Ryc' Bagshaw vijs. ffor a Coo
Wyll^m beynett ix s ffor Woll Otnell Crofte v. s. I lantt hym

Also All y^e dettes that be Woying ffor Corne of y^e Mylne wych be
contenyd In y^e mylne boke

p me Rdulffum Blackwall.

The document is endorsed:

"Probatu approbatum et insinuaturn fuit presens testamentum
coram nobis commissario exempte Jurisdiccioni de bakewell In
ecclesia parochiali omnium sanctorum de yowolgreve penultima die
mensis aprilis Anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo xxiiij^o. Et
commissa est administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum dicti
defuncti concernentium executoribus infra scriptis In forma Iuris
juratis onerat' ac per eosdem admissis Dat sub sigillo nostro officii
dictis die anno et loco supradictis."

Also in another hand: "The last wyll & Testam^t of henrye Brad-
shaw father vnto Wyllm Bradsha my great grandfather."

Southwell Minster.

The following short but interesting inventory† occurs among the
returns of the commissioners (6 Edw. VI.) for church goods in the
county of Nottingham. It is signed by Henry earl of Rutland, and
the other commissioners, as also by three of the four churchwardens
of Southwell. It is rather badly written, and the exact spelling of
some of the names is a little doubtful. It is, of course, not the
inventory of the goods the chapter of Southwell once possessed;
they had gone, and the chapter was at the time dissolved, although
soon afterwards it was revived. The few goods here enumerated are
simply those which belonged to the parish of Southwell, and had
been spared for parish use. The "vestment of grene sarsenett"
may be the green cope which is still preserved at Southwell. If so,
its description as a "vestment" in the inventory is not without
interest. A similar verbal confusion, or looseness of language, may
perhaps be discovered in the rubric in the Prayer Book of 1549,
which directs that the priest at the Communion, "commonly called
the Masse," shall "put upon hym the vesture appointed for that
ministracion, that is to saye, a white Albe plain with a *vestment or
cope*."

* *i.e.*, Haec sunt debeta quæ mihi debentur.

† The inventory has been printed, but not quite fully or accurately, by Mr.
G. M. Livett, in his book, *Southwell Minster*, pp. 35, 36.

P.R.O., Church Goods Q.R. 111.

Southwell. Decimo nono die mensys Septēbris anno Regni Regis
Edwardi sexti sexto

The invētory of ye ornamts pertenyng to y^e churche there, p^eentyd
y^e same day by John Wylughbye, henrye Robertson, thomas weldon
& Edmundē Caithleye churchwardens Edmundē Culbye, & Rycharde
Wodwarde paryschoners as folowyth

fyrst one chales* of sylvere & gyltte / w^t y^e corporaxe /

It'. ij candlestykkys of latten / and ij ault^r clothes /

It'. ij towells / ij crewetts of lede /

It'. one vestment of grene sarcenett w^t y^e aube /

It'. a comunyone booke / a byble / & iij salters

It. in the steeple / vij bells / w^t cloke & chyme of the same bells & a
hand bell

It'. as for the chapell in the burgage / m^r beamūde hathe pullyd ytt
downe to the grownde / and we have the bell /

It'. one chappell in normanton / & one bell pertenyng to y^e same /

It'. ther belongythe to y^e parysche of Southwell viij chappells or
churchys as norton bleisbye halughton farnyfeld Edingley halome
vpton & Kyrtyngton y^e inhabytants of the whyche towns hathe
p^esented as apperythe by there bylls

It'. as for magdalene chapell yt ys sold by the kyng & pullyd downe
to y^e grownde

John Wyloughby†
hare Robertson
Thomas Weldon

H. Rutland
E purpoint
Anthony sevyll
Jo heron

In this connection it may not be amiss to take the present opportunity of putting on record the assignment and order of the canons' stalls in the choir of Southwell collegiate church, from a note we made in 1869. This was before the unhappy removal of the excellent side stalls erected at the beginning of this century in stucco by Bernasconi. Although not in themselves ancient or of stone, they no doubt perpetuated the old arrangement of the choir, and were very good copies of the exceedingly beautiful work on the screen.

This arrangement has not, we believe, been previously recorded in print, and now that the ancient capitular body has been dissolved, and a new chapter is in process of formation, it may not be amiss to place the order of the stalls on record before it is forgotten. With regard to the stall bearing the label PRIOR DE THURGARTON, Rastall,† says: "The Prior of Thurgarton claimed a seat in the Church of Southwell above the heads of the Canons, which was allowed him, though it does not appear at what period. The seat

* The corresponding inventory for the parish of Kynalton, Notts., contains, "Inprimis a challis of Sylver, the paten of brasse" etc. This is the only mention of a brass paten we have met with.

† Each of the three names in this column has a special mark appended to it.

‡ *History of Southwell*, p. 377.

still remains and retains its original name of *the Prior of Thurgarton's seat.*" The un-assigned stall on the north side, facing that of the prior of Thurgarton, was used, it may be added, by the vicar choral who read the prayers.

South returned stalls.

VICAR GENERAL.*
NORWELL OVERALL.
NORMANTON.

South.

NORWELL III.
NORTH MUSKHAM.
WOODBOROUGH.

* * * *

OXTON II.
EATON.
HALLOUGHTON.
PRIOR DE THURGARTON.

North returned stalls.

RESIDENS.
NORWELL PALISHALL.
OXTON I.

North.

SOUTH MUSKHAM.
DUNHAM.
BECKINGHAM.

* * * *

NORTH LEVERTON.
SACRISTA.
RAMPTON.

* * * *

Rastall also states† that the chapter decreed that a throne should be erected for the Archbishop of York, in place of one which had been demolished during the Commonwealth. This throne was erected in 1755 at the expense of archbishop Matthew Hutton. It would appear that, in the absence of a proper throne, the archbishops had in the meantime occupied the residentiary's stall "on the right hand of the entrance into the choir." The stall in the ancient collegiate chapter of Southwell last held was that of Beckingham. It became vacant in 1873, on the death of the Rev. T. H. Shepherd; and with his decease the chapter was accounted to be dissolved, and its patronage was very awkwardly distributed between the bishops of Ripon and Manchester. By the kindness of Mr. J. Whittingham, of Southwell, we are enabled to give a representation of the latest of the seals used by the chapter of the collegiate church. It originally appeared in Messrs. Kilpack and Clarke's *History and Antiquities of The Collegiate Church of Southwell*, published in 1839 by Mr. Whittingham.



* At the back of this stall was affixed, at the time, a painted shield of the arms of the see of Lincoln, surmounted by a mitre.

† *History of Southwell*, p. 271.

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

As these notes are going to press, we have received a communication from the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, recording a discovery of very great interest which has just been made at Canterbury. In a grave in the cathedral church, believed to be that of Archbishop Hubert Walter (1193 to 1205), there has been found the most richly adorned silver chalice (with a paten) of the early part of the thirteenth century that has yet been discovered in England. The decoration of the chalice is very elaborate, the bowl has the quasi lip belonging to chalices of this early date. Below the lip there is an engraved belt of ornament which surrounds the bowl, and which is formed of a series of interlacing arches springing alternately from two levels. There is no stem proper, and the knot alone intervenes between the bowl and the trumpet-shaped spread of the foot. The knot has twelve convex flanges, and both above and below it there is a moulding formed of large beads. The base of the foot is quite flat, and rising from it, round the outside spread of the foot, are twelve engraved devices, rising upwards to points above, together with other ornamentation.

The paten is a plain plate, with the device of the holy Lamb in the centre, round which is the usual legend, *Agnus Dei, qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis*. Surrounding the rim of the paten, there is, again, another curious and long legend, *Ara crucis tumulique calix lapidisque patena sindonis officium candida bisus habet*. The discovery is altogether one of great importance, and of no little interest, coming as it does so soon after the finding, last year, of the chalice and paten in the grave of Bishop Oliver Sutton at Lincoln.



It is proposed by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES to raise a capital sum of £3,000 as a RESEARCH FUND, the interest of which can be devoted by the President and Council to the excavation of sites, and other methods of advancing archæological knowledge.



At the meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on February 13th, Mr. C. Jackson read a very exhaustive paper on the history and evolution of the spoon. In connection with Mr. Jackson's paper, a very large number of old English spoons were lent to the Society, more than three hundred being sent for exhibition. By far the most interesting of these was the Coronation Spoon, which was lent by Her Most Gracious Majesty. The date of this spoon has hitherto been a matter of much doubt, and it has been supposed that it was the particular spoon made for the coronation of King Charles II., the bill for the making of which is preserved. An investigation of the spoon itself very soon showed that it is beyond all doubt of great antiquity, and it has been suggested that it was perhaps made for the coronation of Henry III., in place of that belonging to the regalia lost by King John in the Wash. The date of the spoon, it may be added, would fit very well with this theory. Another question arises, and that is as to what use was made of the spoon before the Reformation. The use of "holy oil," poured from the ampulla by the archbishop into the spoon, and then used to anoint the sovereign, is obviously of post-Reformation origin. Before the Reformation, the chrism (*oleum catechumenorum*) would be used for the anointing, and a spoon would scarcely be a convenient adjunct to its ministration. The *Liber Regalis* throws no light on the subject, but if the analogy of the French coronation service,* as also that of the ancient ordinal, may be taken as evidence,

* *The Form, Order, and Ceremonies of Coronation*, by Monsieur Menin. Translated from the French, London, 1727, p. 167, etc.

then the paten would have been used. It is an interesting point, and one which ought, if possible, to be cleared up. An inventory of the medieval regalia might do this, and possibly if a search were made, such an inventory might be discovered at Westminster. Meanwhile we will hazard the suggestion, that what is now known as the "anointing spoon," is none other than an ancient chalice spoon; "ad propiciandum vinum sive aquam pro calice,"* and that since the Reformation it has been diverted to the other use of holding the small amount of "holy oil" required for the actual administration of the unction on the person of the sovereign.



We desire to call our readers' attention to a work of labour which has been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by the Society of Antiquaries. We refer to a compilation, with much care and accuracy, of a complete Index to the volumes of *Archæologia*. There is a perfect mine of archæological lore buried in these volumes, so that the publication of a proper index to them is an important matter, and of great value. The Index can, we believe, be purchased of Mr. Quaritch for the very reasonable sum of two guineas.



At the meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on the 3rd of February, the Ven. Archdeacon F. R. Chapman read a communication and exhibited documents on the purchase of the manor and advowson of Mepal in the fourteenth century by the prior and convent of Ely, as witnessed by a series of parchments which are preserved in the muniment room of the cathedral church. The document of chief interest which he exhibited was a computus roll of a certain monk, William of Wysbech by name, presented to the chapter in the year 1361, and which contained a detailed account of moneys which he had received and expended for the convent, in the purchase and mortification of the manor and church. By this account it was shown that only a small portion of the necessary funds were provided from the treasury of the house, the greater part having been voluntarily subscribed by the monks themselves and their friends in the neighbourhood. The names of all the donors are set out at length with the sums which they gave; and special gifts are recorded of silver vessels, forks, cups, and mazer-bowls. The amount of the purchase-money is the first item on the debit side, and there follows an exact entry of three several journeys which the monk had taken to London for the purpose of obtaining the king's licence for the conveyance of the property to the church of Ely, with his personal expenses, and the fees which he paid to the various officers of the king. Other documents, to the number of twenty-four, were also shown and described, by which were illustrated the several legal processes which had to be gone through, and the various transfers which had to be effected before the requirements of the mortmain-acts of that time could be satisfied, and the property legally conveyed to the "dead hand" of the Church.

A few observations on Archdeacon Chapman's paper were made by the Rector of Mepal and by Professor Middleton, who explained that *furatus* meant *perforated* in medieval documents.

Mr. E. A. W. Budge commented as follows on the Syriac and Coptic versions of the martyrdom of St. George of Cappadocia, the patron saint of England:—"A few years ago I became aware of the existence of a Coptic manuscript containing the history of George of Cappadocia, his martyrdom, the building of his shrine, Lydda, and the miracles which took place in it. This MS. belongs to one of the old collections preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and is divided into three sections. The first gives a brief account of his life and martyrdom, and was written by his servant, Pasikrates, who professes to have been present during the whole time of his master's torture, and to have witnessed his death. The second relates the account of the bringing of George's body from Tyre to Diospolis, and the building of a shrine there by his kinsman, called Andrew. This section purports to have been written by Theodosius, bishop of Jerusalem. The third

* *Fabric Rolls of York Minster*, p. 185.

section contains the narrative of the miracles which took place in the shrine, and gives an account of the death of Diocletian by miraculous means. This MS. is written in the Memphitic, or Coptic dialect of Lower Egypt. There is preserved in the Vatican an encomium upon St. George of Cappadocia by Theodotus, bishop of Ancyra, whose testimony is perhaps the most valuable of all, for it preserves many details which amplify the brief narratives of Pasikrates and Theodosius. Theodosius is probably to be identified with the Palestinian monk, who caused such a disturbance at the council of Chalcedon, A.D. 451, and who afterwards came to Jerusalem, and usurped the throne of Juvenal, from which he was expelled about the year 453. The work of Theodosius is referred to and quoted by Theodotus, who lived in the early part of the fifth century. Thus we have two full accounts of the martyrdom of St. George written before the end of the fifth century. We may take the matter a step further back, to prove that the story was known at the end of the third century; for we are distinctly told that Diocletian sent one of his generals called Euchios, to demolish a shrine in Syria built in honour of St. George. The Coptic account, however, of the martyrdom, which appears to have been translated from the Greek, has been so altered by the Coptic scribe that the original form of the story has quite disappeared in this version. We may say in passing that this version was read publicly in the churches of Upper Egypt soon after the sixth century. As the work was known in Egypt at an early date, it follows as a matter of course that it would also be known to the Syrian monks who lived in the Scete desert. We should then expect that a translation into Syriac would very soon be made by them, and this turns out to be actually the case. We have in the British Museum three Syriac MSS. containing the history of St. George. They were written in the sixth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries respectively. A fourth MS. of great value for the text is one indicated in this paper by D, and is preserved in the University Library of Cambridge. If we compare the Coptic and Syriac versions of the history of St. George as we know it from the MSS. described above, we shall see that they are to all intents and purposes identical, and that they appear to have been translated from a Greek original. It is true that the Syriac account differs in some respects from the Greek version published by Pappenbroch in the *Acta Sanctorum*; nevertheless, making allowance for variant readings in the Greek MSS., it is quite clear that these two versions are the same. The Syriac version is simpler in form, and has less of the miraculous in it than the Coptic; and as the Syriac MSS. are older by three centuries than any Coptic MSS. known to us, we may assume at once that the editions in the Coptic version were added from the imagination of the scribe. As the Coptic version of the story has already been published by the present writer, it will only be necessary here to give the Syriac text of the history with the variant readings of the four MSS., together with an English translation of it." This translation was read, and some observations were made by Mr. Budge, and comparisons drawn between it and the myth, common to so many nations, of the combat between light and darkness.

Canon Churton observed that the legends of St. George the Martyr assumed such a variety of form that it seemed impossible to ascribe them all to one origin. Canon Maclean, of the Archbishop's Mission to the Nestorians or Eastern Syrians, had been making translations from their *Euchologion*, and amongst the features of a very scanty Hagiology, including the commemoration of the seven Maccabean martyrs and a few other saints, a conspicuous place was given to St. George the martyr, which was a striking evidence of the widely-extended influence of his name.



At the meeting of the same Society on the 3rd of March, the Rev. E. G. Wood gave the following note on the cultus of St. George:—"Attempts have been made to show that special cultus of S. George of Cappadocia existed in England even in the pre-Norman period; Pappenbroch, Seldon, Dr. Smith in his edition of Bede's *Martyrology* (Cambridge, 1777), and Heylin in his *Life of the Saints*, have all done so. It cannot be said that their efforts are very successful, or really go beyond showing that in common with the rest of Christendom, the Anglo-Saxon Church esteemed S. George highly. One great argument employed has been that in Bede's *Martyrology* the name of S. George stands alone on April 23;

and that this would seem to indicate that in *England* he was so specially venerated that no other name, as in other Martyrologies, was allowed to appear on that day. This consideration is of little weight, first because the *Martyrologium Vetus Romanum*, contemporary with Bede's itself, has S. George's name and none other on April 23, and Rabanus Maurus commemorates only S. George; secondly, Bede's idea as expressed briefly by himself at the conclusion of the *Ecclesiastical History* seems to have been to give only the names of martyrs whom he believed to have some genuine history, and the structure of the Martyrology bears this out. Many days are vacant, and many besides Ap. 23 have only one name, e.g., Jan. 18, S. Prisca, and June 15, S. Vitus, other Martyrologies containing many names on those days. Both these are entered exactly as S. George is; but there is no pretence for saying there was any special cultus of either of them in England. An examination of the *Leofric Missal* does not, except in one MS., disclose anything pointing to a special devotion to S. George. Indeed, in the Calendar his name appears not among the 34 greater feasts of Saints marked 'F', but among the 77 lesser marked 'S'. The one exception is the Robert of Jumiege's MS. now at Rouen, and which, undoubtedly, was brought from England in the Conqueror's time. In that the names of S. George, S. Benedict, S. Martha, and S. Gregory are inserted in the Canon of the Mass after S. Lawrence. The most probable origin of the genesis of the patronal cult of S. George in England is, as regards substance, the fact of his general recognition in Europe as Patron of Soldiers, and, as regards time, the period of the Crusades and the belief in his apparition to Cœur-de-Lion. The *Ordo Romanus*, a document dating from the eighth century, is witness to the fact of his being venerated as the spiritual patron of the military art. In the order for the Consecration of a Knight the prayer at the girding on of the Shield is 'by the merits of thy Martyrs and Soldiers, Maurice, Sebastian, and George, grant to this man victory against his foes.' Selden cites an old French Ceremonial, in which the form of knighthood simply consisted in the words, 'Je te fais Chevalier au nom de Dieu et de Monseigneur-Sainte George.' Jacobus de Voragine, in the *Golden Legend*, quotes John of Antioch as relating the apparition of S. George to the Christian army besieging Jerusalem. The *Black Book of Windsor* preserves the legend of a similar apparition to Richard I., and the evidence for the fact of the latter having repaired the ancient Church at Lydda, dedicated to the Saint, seems fairly trustworthy. We may, therefore, without much risk, conclude that the Crusaders would bring back with them to England a certain enthusiasm for S. George. It has been alleged that the Council of Oxford under Langton in 1222 established the festival of S. George, but there can be little, if any, doubt that the Canon in the *Collectio Regia* containing a list of festivals is not genuine. No English MS. of the Acts of the Council contains it, nor is it cited by Lyndwood in the title *de Feriis*. The feast of S. George does not occur in the *Consuetudinary* of S. Osmund in its original form, nor is it included in the list contained in Archbishop Islip's *Constitutions* (1350). But the time was approaching for a formal recognition of the position which popular devotion was gradually according to S. George. The wars alike of the first and the third Edward had much to do with this; their military glory was identified with the national life. The latter, in establishing the Order of the Garter, had chosen S. George as its patron, and he is related by Thomas of Walsingham to have invoked the Saint at Calais when pressed in a certain encounter, 'Ha! S. Edward, Ha! S. George.' It may be suggested that this invocation marks a transition. Doubtless the name of S. Edward had been that most frequently in Englishmen's mouths as a national saint. Here he is put before S. George. Under Archbishop Arundel, at a synod held at S. Paul's in 1399, the clergy presented a petition desiring that 'the feast of S. George the Martyr, who is the spiritual patron of the soldiery of England, should be appointed to be solemnized throughout England and observed as a holiday, even as other nations observe the feasts of their own patrons' (*Ex. Reg. Arundel, Wilkins III.*, 241). He is only, it will be observed, spoken of as being as yet recognised as military, not as national patron. The matter, however, dropped through, to be revived under Archbishop Chichele at the beginning of the next reign, that of Henry V. The Constitution establishing the feast is in Lyndwood, *C. Ineffabilis tit. de Feriis* (i. 3). It is ordered that the feast be observed both by clergy and laity as a 'greater double' with abstinence from all servile work, even as on

the feast of Christmas, and that all should come to church and pray for the Saint's patronage, and especially 'pro Rege et Regni salute,' and this was to be observed for all future time. Lyndwood, in his glosses on the Constitution, remarks that it was adopted at the express instigation of the king on the eve of his departure for Normandy. He also remarks that though ceremonially the Feast was not put in the highest rank (viz., that of principal greater doubles which were only Christmas, Epiphany, Easter, Ascension, Whitsunday, the Assumption and the Patronal and Dedication Festivals of a Church), yet that by reason of the abstinence from servile work it was made practically equal. This Constitution was then the formal recognition of S. George as the National Patron. Devotion to him as such rapidly spread. The *Liber Metricus* of Thomas of Elmham ascribes the victory of Agincourt to S. George—

'O Christi genitrix O miles Sancte Georgi
Sub quibus alma viget Anglia fertis opem.'

cap. 26.

and

'Cernitur in Campo sacer ille Georgius armis
Anglorum parte bella parare suis
Protegit hic Anglos victrix manus altitonantis
Non nobis sed ei gloria tota datur.'

cap. 40.

Thenceforth 'S. George for Merry England' was the cry of the nation as well as of her soldiery. It may be noted that the rank assigned to the festival in Chichele's Constitution, is ignored by the printed copies of the Sarum Books. This does not necessarily indicate that the day was not observed as that decree prescribed. We have, in fact, evidence (in the *Greyfriar's Chronicle*) of its being so observed in London as late as 1552."



Reports have from time to time appeared in our pages of objects of antiquity that have been discovered during the building of the New Markets at Carlisle; most of those mentioned by us found their way to the Carlisle Museum, the proper destination for objects of antiquity found on the property of the corporation of Carlisle. Great surprise was expressed by the authorities of the museum that so few coins came to hand, barely a dozen, including half-pence of George II. Now that the work is over, and the workmen are dispersed, it begins to leak out that quantities of Roman *denarii* were found, and sold by the workmen to amateurs and dealers, one ganger alone disposed of two handfuls of them to a Liverpool dealer. These coins have not any particular value, when severed from their domicile of origin or discovery, but, preserved in the Carlisle Museum, they would have been of particular interest—might have helped to a date—as it is, all that is known is that the lot included one or two of Julia Domna and of Caracalla. The committee that superintended the erection of the Markets (including, as it did, a keen local antiquary), were anxious to garner in all they could for the local museum, and so informed the officials. This, however, acted detrimentally, as it induced the workmen to hide all small objects that they found with a view to their sale to casual and ignorant amateurs, who spoil the prices by giving 2s. 6d. to 5s. for a silver coin, whose price in a dealer's list would be from 1s. to 1s. 6d. As the Museum authorities could not do this, and would not go beyond 1s. 6d. to 2s., the coins never, as a rule, came to their notice, and the bulk ultimately went to dealers' prices. It is only due to the contractors to say that they afforded every assistance in collecting for the museum, but it proved to be impossible to prevent the men from secreting coins and small objects.



THE WORCESTER ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its annual meeting on Tuesday, March 4th. From the report it appeared that the roll of membership is well sustained, and that a balance of nearly £75 remains in hand. Among the places of historical interest visited by the Society during the

past year were Severn End, the ancient seat of the Lechmere family, and the old Episcopal Palace of Worcester (now the Deanery). A valuable paper on the former, with an illustration of one of the quaint timber-framed structures so picturesque and so common in Worcestershire, has been prepared by the Rev. T. W. Wood, vicar of Eldersfield, near Tewkesbury; and will appear in the next volume of the *Associated Societies'* transactions, while the history of the Bishop's Palace has been undertaken by the Society's hon. secretary, Mr. J. Noake, who has discovered much interesting historical data with reference to the building, and especially as to the episcopal prison apparently still remaining underneath the arched stone vaulting of its basement. These corridors display a considerable mass of Early English masonry in excellent preservation. But by far the greatest historical acquisition made by this society during the past year has been from the pen of the Rev. Canon Creighton, who recently, when the members of the society were assembled by invitation of Dean Gott in the basement above alluded to, produced an essay on the four non-resident Italian Bishops of Worcester, intruded into that diocese by the Popes immediately preceding the Reformation. Dr. Creighton managed to fill up almost a blank page of local history in his account of these men, gathered from State documents and other authentic matter, and showing how the diocese was served in their absence. This contribution will likewise appear in the next volume. On the whole we can congratulate this society on its vigorous and useful existence.



A GOLD COIN of Cunobeline, of the rare type figured by Dr. Evans on his Plate ix., No. 11, in his *Coins of the Ancient Britons*, has been found at Westerham, in Kent. The peculiarity of this type is that the contractions CAM. CVN. appear, one on each side of the ear of barley on the obverse of the coin. On the reverse appears one horse with a very long neck, and beneath the horse we read CVM. Above the horse a short branch is faintly seen. As Colchester (*Camalodunum*) was the place at which Cunobeline's coins were minted, the greatest number of them have been found in Essex. In Kent, however, examples (of other types) have formerly been found at Cudham, at Reculver, and at Borden by Sittingbourne, all of gold. Copper coins of Cunobeline have been discovered in Kent at Springhead, at Westgate, at Boughton Monchelsea, and near Canterbury.



KNOWLE HOUSE, near Sevenoaks, is now re-opened to the public, who can gain admission every Friday. The late Lord Sackville incurred great odium by closing this celebrated house against the public.

Archæologia Cantiana, Vol. xviii., has now been issued to the members of the Kent Archæological Society. It contains over 500 pages, 46 separate papers, and 59 illustrations.

The lonely TOWER of St. Mary's Church, in Burgate, Canterbury (of which the nave and chancel were taken down years ago), has been so injured by recent gales that the city surveyor has ordered it to be removed or repaired. The mayor of Canterbury personally undertook to receive subscriptions for its repair, but they are slow in arriving.

The site of a ROMAN POTTERY, or of a Roman cemetery, has been discovered on the northern, or Hoo bank of the Medway, at Stoke Hoo, opposite Upchurch.

Further discoveries of Saxon heads, brooches, and glass have been made in the Kingsfield brickfields at Faversham, whence many interesting objects have been recovered during the past twenty years. Many relics found there are now in the British Museum.



The question of the removal of the head-quarters of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY to Guildford was referred to the council by the last Annual General Meeting, and a special committee appointed to carry out the same. This committee held several meetings, and also had a conference with the mayor and corporation of Guildford, with regard to the tenancy of a house situated in the

Castle Arch, thought to be very suitable for the needs of the society. It was unfortunately found impracticable to secure the same at that time. After inspecting several other places in Guildford, none of which were found suitable, it was determined to wait until such time as the house in the Castle Arch should be vacant. An afternoon meeting of the society was held at Wandsworth, on Saturday, June 1st, under the presidency of Viscount Midleton. The Manor House, Church, and Public Library were visited, and papers on them were read; but the annual excursion, fixed for Thursday, July 25th, to Limpsfield and Titsey, had to be abandoned at the last moment, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Ronald Leveson-Gower. It was found impossible to arrange another at such short notice. The council, in their report, express a hope to be able to hold one or more afternoon meetings during the coming summer, in addition to the annual excursion. The reserve fund of the society, according to the annual report, consists of £338 13s. 3d., 2½ per cent. consols. The council state that they found it necessary to temporarily borrow the £45 on deposit, in order to pay off existing liabilities. This will be repaid as early as possible.



The society has determined to proceed at once with a catalogue of the Church Plate of the county. The Rev. T. S. Cooper, M.A., one of the hon. secs., and a small committee, have the matter in hand, and are now engaged in drawing up a circular to issue to the clergy. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Winchester and Rochester, and the Archdeacons of Surrey, Southwark, and Kingston-upon-Thames, have signified their approval of the scheme.



The council has further determined to undertake an archæological survey or map of the county, somewhat on the lines of that lately produced for the adjoining county of Kent. The council has already procured a set of the six-inch Ordnance Survey, to be kept at the head-quarters of the society, to serve as the groundwork of the scheme; and members of the society are invited to send notes of camps, finds, etc., which may come under their notice in their own districts.



The new part of the proceedings of the society lately issued, contains papers on "Wandsworth Manor House," by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., Librarian at Lambeth; "Wall Paintings at S. Mary's, Guildford," by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A.; "Ockley Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts," by Mr. A. R. Bax; "The Grammar School, Guildford," by Mr. D. M. Stevens; "Surrey Tokens," by Mr. C. G. Williamson; and "The Visitation of Surrey, Ao. 1623," edited by Dr. Howard, F.S.A., is resumed after several years' suspension. For the compilation of the index, the members are indebted to Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., one of the honorary secretaries.



Messrs. E. W. Colt-Williams and Moffatt are still engaged in the preparation of the account of the *Church Plate of Herefordshire*; several interesting discoveries have been made; the medieval vessels preserved in the county are two chalices each with its paten, at Leominster and Bacton respectively, and another paten at Norton Canon, the chalice belonging to which has disappeared.

From the Rev. E. R. Gardiner we hear that the enquiry in Berkshire as to Church Plate has already yielded two medieval patens to the list hitherto known. One of them at Childrey bears London hall-marks apparently for the year 1536. This paten is of type D (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. xliii.), and has, as usual, a vernicle for the central device. The other paten is at West Challow, and is a simple plate, with the sacred letters **ihc** in the centre. This paten has no hall-marks. We congratulate the Berkshire Society on these discoveries, and trust that their investigations may be rewarded by several more.



The annual meeting of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY was lately held under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Curzon. The report and balance sheet which was presented is a highly satisfactory one. The receipts for the year have been £130 5s. 9d., and the expenditure £124 16s. 7d., leaving a balance in hand of £5 9s. 2d., the investment account standing at £263 5s. od. to the credit of the society. There were to have been three members' excursions during the year. The first, to Owen's College, Manchester, was abandoned; the second took place on Saturday, August 17th, to Chesterfield and Staveley, when Chesterfield Church and the Revolution House, Whittington, were the chief objective points, and the members were kindly entertained by the Rector of Staveley, Rev. C. H. Molineux. The third expedition was carried out on Saturday, September 21st, to Castle Donington, Hemington, and Lockington, when the Vicar, the Rev. A. S. Mammatt, read a paper on Castle Donington Church, and visits were made to Hemington Church ruins and to Lockington, the members eventually becoming the afternoon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Curzon, at Lockington Hall. The hon. secretary, in his report, refers to the desirability of further subscriptions for the thorough exploration of Rains' Cave, near Brassington, and to the work done in many ways during the year. The society has been placed in connection with the Society of Antiquaries. The well of S. Thomas à Becket has been restored through the instrumentality of one of its members, Mr. John Keys; and efforts have been made, though apparently unsuccessfully, to prevent demolition of the chancel of Chapel-en-le-Frith Church. A graceful allusion is made in the report to the losses the society has sustained during the year in the deaths of the Rev. Wm. Hope, Rev. M. K. S. Frith, and Rev. James Chancellor, who were one and all closely associated with the society in its work. The report, which also acknowledges the valuable work done by Mr. John Ward and Messrs. Rains, at Brassington, was adopted. A proposition to amalgamate with the Derby Natural History and Philosophical Society was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, Dr. Cox remarking that if Mr. Fletcher's views (Mr. Fletcher, we believe, has interested himself closely in the scheme of amalgamation) were intelligently and earnestly carried out, the fusion would be indeed a benefit. Dr. Cox also exhibited some "finds" from the cave at Deepdale, near Buxton, which has recently been brought to public notice, and from a handful of seemingly prosaic potsherds, developed quite a large and interesting history. Mr. W. R. Holland read an acceptable paper upon "The Greaves Parchments," producing deeds in illustration, and Mr. George Fletcher contributed a valuable paper upon "Valleys and Caves," having reference especially to those of Derbyshire. The society's journal, which is edited by Dr. Cox, contains *inter alia* some contributions from the Rev. J. Chas. Cox, "On Chesterfield Church and Deepdale Cave"; from Mr. John Ward on "The Subject of Contorted Yoredale Strata, near Ashover," and on "The Brassington Diggings"; from Mr. George Fletcher on "The origin of Derbyshire Scenery"; and from Mr. George Bailey on "Beckett's Well" and "Prebendal Houses at Little Chester." Mr. Ward, whose paper "On Some Diggings near Brassington, Derbyshire," is of a very interesting and valuable nature, and is well illustrated by his own pencil, has republished this contribution in pamphlet form under the title, "An Antiquary's Spade and Pencil." The Derbyshire Natural History and Philosophical Society having also at their annual meeting agreed to amalgamate with the Archæological Society, the union of the two associations is now effected, and will, we trust, result in much concentrated and valuable work in the future.



The first annual meeting of the THORNSBY SOCIETY was held on February 18th in the Law Institute, Leeds, Mr. Edmund Wilson, president, occupying the chair. There was a good attendance. The financial statement, prepared by Mr. Stansfeld, treasurer, showed an income of £193 3s., including subscriptions from 21 life members and 156 annual subscribers. There remained a credit balance of £189 10s. 2d. Professor Ransome read the annual report. The first suggestion for the establishment in Leeds of a local historical and antiquarian society was made in a letter sent by Mr. Edmund Wilson to the editors of the *Leeds Weekly Mercury* and *The Yorkshire Post*, and published by them in March, 1889. In this letter

Mr. Wilson spoke of the "number of persons who took an interest in local history, antiquities, topography, and genealogy," and the interest shown in historical research, as evidenced by the popularity of the antiquarian column in the Leeds weekly papers; Mr. Wilson proceeded to advocate the formation of a local society for the purpose of collecting and preserving materials for the past and present history of Leeds; and asked for the names of those who were willing to aid in the work of carrying his idea into effect. In response to this invitation, a large number of letters were received, and Mr. Wilson was encouraged to call a general meeting, which was held in the Library of the Philosophical Hall on the 13th May. Mr. Wilson, having been asked to take the chair, gave a short account of what had been done and of the nature of the society which he proposed to form, and, on the motion of Professor Ransome, seconded by Dr. Eddison, it was resolved that an association, to be called the Leeds Historical and Antiquarian Society, should be formed, and a committee of gentlemen was appointed to draw up rules for its conduct, and to submit them to a future meeting. This having been done, the proposed rules were submitted to a further general meeting, which was held in the Library of the Philosophical Hall on July 10th. At this meeting the name of the association was changed to the Thoresby Society, and it was resolved that life members should pay a single donation of £5 5s., and ordinary members an annual subscription of 10s. 6d. The first care of the council was to secure for the society suitable premises for the transaction of its business, and, after some negotiations with the officers of the Leeds Law Society, it was arranged that the Thoresby Society should rent for the society the right to hold its meetings in the committee-room or large hall at the Law Institution. It was also resolved that the arms used by the society should be those of Ralph Thoresby, impaled by those of the borough of Leeds, and by the liberality of Mr. John Stansfeld a stamp bearing these arms was presented to the society. With a view to regulating the operations of the society and to interesting as many members as possible in the work, it was resolved that the members should be invited to attach themselves to sections, which should take in hand special branches of antiquarian research. This division of the society into various sections will, it is hoped, enable it to do more work than is usually accomplished by other societies. It is a novel experiment, and we shall await the result with much interest. It has been resolved to print a section of the Parish Church registers, and also a portion of miscellaneous matter, and to give the same to the members for the year 1889. The number of life-members is 21, and of annual members 156. The various sections have since been at work, and some of them have been able to lay before the council matter which, in their opinion, is worthy of publication. The council expressed a wish to draw the attention of the society to the desirability of every member attaching himself to one section or another, so that the work of each may be as efficient and rapid as possible. During the past year the council have acknowledged numerous donations of objects of antiquarian interest, which will in time form the nucleus of a museum. Such a collection would be a great advantage to a town like Leeds, and members with curiosities at their disposal are most earnestly requested to aid the society in this matter. In conclusion, the council congratulated the society on the progress that has already been made, and expressed the opinion that, under efficient management, the society is in a fair way to hold its own, and to become a permanent and valuable addition to the institutions of the borough of Leeds.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and financial statement, said they might congratulate themselves on the success of the society, which had been greater than any but the most sanguine could have anticipated. The section having charge of the publication of the Parish Church Registers had made rapid progress, and a portion would shortly be issued to the members. Some of the sections had made very rapid progress and had produced considerable material, while others had not been able to make such rapid progress. He was not able to give an account of each section, as they worked independently, but the council had agreed to recommend certain materials for publication in addition to the Parish Church Registers, and their recommendations would be laid before the meeting. It was proposed that the transcripts from the Church Registers should form one part, and the shorter and miscellaneous articles should form another part. He was afraid they would not be able to purchase objects of interest very rapidly, and at present the storage space at their disposal in that place was quite

adequate, but he hoped as time went on they might get a respectable collection together. It was almost as important a thing as publishing, and he hoped that every member would attend to that part of their work.—The adoption of the report was then seconded and agreed to.

Professor Ransome read out the following list of publications recommended by the council :—(1) The probate of the will of Ralph Thoresby ; (2) the rent-roll of Kirkstall Abbey for 1459, presented by Mr. Stansfeld ; (3) Pedigrees of the Families of Smeaton, Graveley, and Falshaw, prepared by Mr. Morkill ; and of the family of Ellis of Kidall, prepared by Mr. Waddington, of Whitby ; (4) the Leeds Borough Sudsidy Roll for 39th Elizabeth ; and Genealogical notes from the British Museum relating to Leeds Families, prepared by Mr. James Rusby. On the motion of Professor Bodington, the proposal of the council was adopted. On the motion of Mr. Margerison, seconded by Mr. W. S. Cameron, it was agreed that the secretary should communicate with the secretary of the Leeds Photographic Society, to ask if something could be done in the way of forming some plan for a photographic survey of the parish of Leeds for antiquarian purposes. The meeting then terminated.



Mr. Alexander D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., of Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, is preparing a paper on the BATTLE OF MARSTON MOOR, and he will be much obliged to any reader of the *Reliquary* who may possess any family tradition connected with the battle, if he will kindly communicate with him as to it.



At the January meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, the Chairman, Col. Fishwick, F.S.A., briefly referred to the recent decision which had been given in the law courts with regard to the illegal possession of marriage registers. He was very glad that the law had been declared on the subject.

Mr. W. O. Roper, of Lancaster, then read a paper on Warton Church, near Lancaster. He told the history of the church, and gave a number of particulars relating to the families connected with the parish. The Middletons of Leighton were the owners of the "Middleton pew" in the church. In connection with this pew, Mr. Roper drew attention to the proceedings in the Manchester Consistory Court, before Mr. Chancellor Christie, that day, when the Rector of Warton had applied for a faculty for the restoration of the church. The proposed restoration swept away the pew altogether, made it a part of the aisle, and caused the removal of some of the arms. The application had been opposed, and the Chancellor had adjourned the matter for three months. For the time, therefore, the "Middleton pew" was rescued, and he hoped it would still remain as a part of the church. It was at Warton Church where the arms of the family of Washington, with whom it is thought George Washington was connected, were found. Mr. Roper gave a pedigree of the family, compiled by Waters, of Boston, from which it might be concluded that Warton could claim to be the old home of the Washington family from which the President of the United States was descended.

A short discussion followed, in which the Chairman, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Albert Nicholson, and Mr. G. C. Yates took part.

Mr. Daniel F. Howorth also read a paper on the "Revolutionary Period of the Eighteenth Century in Europe," as illustrated by coins and medals, the latter being selected from his own cabinet, supplemented by some interesting examples shown by Mr. W. S. Churchill.



At the February meeting of the same Society, the Honorary Secretary read a letter from Captain French, of Bolton, saying he intended to ask the Council soon to participate actively and financially in the opening of some "barrows" near Bolton.

Dr. H. Colley March also read a paper on "The Place-name 'Twistle.'" There were some English words, he said, which seemed to have indicated, indifferently,

both the fusion of two things into one, though both meanings had not in all cases survived. The meeting of two boundary lines was formerly called *twicene*, and the same word was applied to the junction of two ways or two streams. There were many places still called *Twichen* and *Twitching*. The term *twistle* occurred in Early and Middle English as a noun, a verb, and an adjective. *Twitchell* was doubtless the variant of it, and found a place here rather than the term *twicene* or *twichen*. The use of the verb was highly instructive. In an old boundary charter we found: "Then along the road to Ketelstream, westward of Mulescoomb, where the roads *twistle*." In another charter there occurred the following: "Then from the boundary to the lake, where the brooks *twistle*; then from the *twistle* to the boundary borough." In both quotations the expression was very noteworthy. It was not "where one road or one stream divided into two," but "where two roads or two streams joined into one;" not where the brook *twistles*, but where the brooks *twistle*. That the word never meant what we understood by a fork, might be inferred from the fact that no vocabulary had the term *furca* glossed by *twistle*. At the same time the idea of bifurcation was clearly involved in some other use of the word *twistle*. Thus in Aelfric's vocabulary, under the head "*Nomini tritici sunt*," occurred *scandula*, glossed by *twistl corn*. The term *scandula* clearly meant something cleft or divided into two. A remarkable circumstance enabled us to fix the time when the word *twistle* fell into disuse. Wyclif's translation of the Vulgate was first given to the world in 1380. In this work, Ecclesiasticus v. 16, 17, was thus rendered: "Be thou not clepid a *twisil tunge* in thi lif, and be thou not take in thi tunge and confoundid. Forsoothe upon a thief is confusioun and peyne taking and werst reprof on the *twisel-tunge*." In a version by John Parney, Wyclif's friend and disciple, produced fifteen years afterwards, the word has disappeared and "double-tongue" has taken its place. Dr. March proceeded to deal with English *twistle* place-names which have survived, particularly referring to those in the north of England. The conclusions he drew were as follows:—1. The word *twistle* is not met with in the literature or place-names of Norway, but can be found in those of Germany and Austria. It is therefore Teutonic and not Scandinavian. 2. The word was formed on the base *twi* = two. The "s" is part of the adverbial genitive of the A.S. *twiges*, or *twies*. The "t" is intrusive, and only represents the sharpened sibilant "s" or "z." The terminal suffix "l," in cases where the word is used to signify bipartition, is the frequentative, like "l" in kneel, to keep on knee-ing; or in settle, to keep on sitting. Where the word is used to signify a small branch coming off from a stem, the "l" suffix would be the diminutive. 3. Two streams, or roads, or valleys, or boundary lines, that run together into one were said to *twistle*. 4. The actual point of union was called a *twicene* or *twichen* as well as a *twistle*. 5. If the parts of the bifurcating road or stream differ much in size, the smaller branch was sometimes called the *twistle* or *twichel*. 6. There is no clear evidence that the land enclosed by a river fork was itself designated a *twistle*. 7. The name *twistle* may have been sometimes applied to a ridge, or fence, or cluster of trees that ran out like a tongue, and divided a valley or an estate into two parts.

The Rev. E. F. Letts, Mr. Sales, and the Chairman took part in the discussion on Dr. March's paper.



At the meeting of the BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, held on February 27th, Dr. T. Gwyn Elger read a valuable paper on "Recent Archæological Discoveries at Kempston." This, we hope, will find its way into print in some permanent form, and we very much regret that the limits of our space will not allow us to make more than this brief allusion to it. In illustration of Dr. Elger's paper, a large number of urns, discovered at Kempston, were lent by their various owners. The paper was also illustrated with drawings of the trench in which the largest number were found. Dr. Elger has succeeded Dr. Phillips as Honorary Secretary of the Bedfordshire Society.



Many others, besides our London readers, will be glad to learn that it is proposed to transcribe and print the Inventories, etc., of the various London city churches,

which are now buried in manuscript at the Record Office. Several of these inventories have already been transcribed for this purpose, and it is hoped that a plan for the publication of the whole will shortly be matured.



We are glad to hear that the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford is preparing a new edition of his *Blason of Episcopacy*. This will be on an entirely different plan from that of the first edition, and will contain : (1) a description of the arms of the several Sees ; (2) a list of Bishops arranged chronologically under their Sees ; (3) an alphabetical list of all the Archbishops and Bishops from Lanfranc down to the present time, with descriptions and illustrations of their armorial ensigns ; and (4) an ordinary of all the arms described in the work.



HOUSES OF CARTHUSIANS were so few in England, and so little remains of any of those few (with the exception of Mount Grace in Yorkshire), that it is a matter of great interest to learn, that a recent examination has shown that very much more exists of the plan of the Charter-house at Coventry than was supposed. We understand that the owner having given his consent, the whole will now be carefully excavated. It is also, we believe, intended very shortly to begin some excavations at Mount Grace also.



We omitted to state in the *Reliquary* for January that the Bishop of Salisbury presided on November 27th at the annual meeting of the PLAINSONG AND MEDIEVAL MUSIC SOCIETY, which was held in the Jerusalem Chamber, and congratulated the members on the progress the society had made since its foundation. After the transaction of formal business the paper on Plainsong, read by Mr. H. B. Briggs at the previous meeting, came up for discussion, in which Dr. Bridge, Mr. J. T. Southgate, and others took part. Allusion was made to the recently expressed opinion of M. Gevaert, director of the Conservatoire at Brussels, that the great body of Gregorian music was not edited, as was supposed, by St. Gregory the Great in the sixth century, but was probably composed towards the end of the seventh century by Sergius I., one of the Byzantine Popes, and afterwards collected and authorized by Gregory III., who died in 741.



The Rev. Chr. Wordsworth, Canon of Lincoln, is engaged in editing for the Cambridge University Press the late Mr. Bradshaw's edition of the *Statutes of Lincoln Minster*. This work, when it appears, will form a very valuable addition to our knowledge of the constitution and history of the cathedral church of what, before the Reformation, was perhaps the most extensive of the dioceses of England. Do many persons, we wonder, realise the fact that before the latter part of the reign of Henry VIII., a line drawn from the diocese of St. Andrews in Scotland to the diocese of Coutances in France, would have passed through only four dioceses, viz., Durham, York, Lincoln, and Winchester ?



When recently examining a volume of Domestic Papers at the Public Record Office we were surprised to come across several autograph letters, with beautifully sharp and clear impressions of signet seals attached. Among them were those of Archbishop Laud, Bishop Morton of Durham, and other prominent men of the reign of Charles I. We fear that the pressure of the letters in the volume we refer to, must in time cause injury to these beautiful little seals, unless some means are adopted to preserve them from the weight to which they are at present subjected.



We referred in the *Reliquary* for January to the correspondence last autumn in the *Standard*, on the removal and loss of brasses from various churches. A correspondent writes to us as follows: "At Ringsfield church, in Suffolk, there is a very pretty brass fixed *outside* the south wall of the chancel. It is of the early part of the sixteenth century, and has kneeling figures of a man in a tabard, and a lady in an heraldic mantle; three shields of arms are above these figures, with the coats (I believe) of the Garney and Clere families. It is now fixed within the panel of a curious red brick monument of Jacobean date, and has evidently been taken from the inside of the church, and where it ought to be replaced without delay. In its present position it is only a few feet from the ground, and it might easily fall a prey to any dishonest seeker after 'curiosities.' Perhaps if you call attention to this in the pages of the *Reliquary*, the brass may be restored to its proper position within the building."



We have recently received a copy of the twelfth annual Report of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS. From the report we learn that during the previous year no less than some hundred and fifty cases of "restoration" came under its notice. In some cases the remonstrances of the society seem to have proved successful, but in other instances this was not so. There seem to be, from the Report in question, two classes of restorers: the one those who do mischief ignorantly, and who are willing to listen to reason, while the other class consists of "restorers" who glory in their folly, and will listen to nobody. We extract from the Report the following instructive cases; they will show how much work there is for such a society, and we trust that any of our readers who may be so disposed, will add their names without delay to the roll of members of this very useful society. The address of the Secretary, Mr. Thackeray Turner, is, 9, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., and the annual subscription half-a-guinea.

"*St. Mary's Church, Bentley, Hampshire.*—This is almost, if not quite, the worst case which has come under the society's notice this year. At the end of last year the building was surveyed for the society, and the committee did its utmost * * *. The committee's fears were not without foundation, for we find that two new arcades and a new chancel and chapel arch have been built, and the interesting passage which ran from the nave into the chapel on the north side of the church has been destroyed, as well as the north wall of the nave. All the buttresses have been replaced by new ones. The old gallery and all the old fittings have gone. In the place of the old pavement. Staffordshire tiles are to be laid down. The old red tiles on the roof are to be replaced by Broseley tiles, and the pretty old red brick upper stage of the tower is to be pulled down, and a new stone top put in its place. All new work is in imitation of Gothic work; in fact, it is a case of 'thorough restoration,' such as would have been considered thoroughly satisfactory twenty or thirty years ago.

"*Brampton Church, Huntingdon.* As an instance of the work of 'restorers,' the following story will be of interest. A lady wrote to inform the Society that three finely carved old oak stalls were exposed for sale in a second-hand furniture shop in Cambridge. Upon this, inquiries were made, and it was found they were of great value, and had already been bought for the Cambridge Archaeological Museum. They were described as of unusually early date, probably about 1360. Various occupations are represented on the misericords, viz., reaping, carpentering, and cloth dealing. The cloth dealer is represented as cutting a piece of cloth from a roll with a large pair of spring scissors. After some inquiries, it was found that they came from Brampton Church. The committee, therefore, wrote to Lord Sandwich, upon hearing that he was churchwarden of Brampton. A courteous reply was received, expressing sorrow that the church should have lost such valuable work, and expressing a wish that it should be replaced. His lordship also stated that they were sold when the present Bishop of Barbadoes was rector, and before he was churchwarden. The committee tried to get the ancient work restored to its place, but was unsuccessful. It would be interesting if we could have ascertained the name of the architect who sanctioned the removal of the stalls.

"*St. Catherine's Almshouses, Exeter.*—We gave an account of this case in our

report last year. Since then the committee, being led to believe that a strong interest was felt for the buildings in the town, wrote a letter of protest to the Exeter papers. Very little resulted from this, and there is no disguising the fact that the inhabitants of Exeter do not realise the value of the ancient buildings of their city, and this is further proved by the wanton destruction of a fine timber-fronted house in North Street during the past year. Each year that one visits the town one finds some ancient work gone, and some modern abomination in its place. This is well expressed by the remark of an inhabitant, 'You see, we want to move on and keep up with the times.'

"*The Wall of Antoninus Pius, Falkirk.*—This wall is but an earthwork, and therefore can hardly be called an ancient building. Its value is nevertheless very great, and the committee felt bound to do its best and try to save it. The following letter was published in the London daily papers, and was copied in a number of the local papers:—

'SIR,—I beg that you will permit me to say a few words on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings respecting the great Northern Roman Wall, otherwise known as the Wall of Antoninus Pius. The portion of the wall to which I refer lies close to the Forth and Clyde Canal, near Falkirk, and its fate hangs in the balance. The North British Railway Company is acquiring the property on which this portion of the wall stands. At present there are no restrictions to prevent the destruction of the wall by the company, and if the managers of the company consider the interest of their shareholders only (as I suppose they are bound to do), it will eventually become their duty to destroy this valuable relic. This society is slightly stepping out of its province in advocating the salvation of a wall, which is, in fact, an earthwork; but the urgency of the case must be its excuse, for a private Bill is to be brought before Parliament this session. Several societies have tried unsuccessfully to get some arrangement made for the preservation of the wall, and we have reason to believe that an effort will now be made in the House. I feel sure, sir, that you will sympathise with this society in its desire to save the remains of this old Roman wall, and I trust you may be able to allow this letter to appear in your valuable columns, in order that Members of Parliament may be aware of the threatened destruction.

'I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

'THACKERAY TURNER, Secretary.

'The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings,
9, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C.'

"Sir John Lubbock helped the society by calling attention to the subject in the House of Commons, and Major General Pitt Rivers did all that lay in his power. Still, there are no powers possessed by the Government by which they can say valuable relics such as these shall not be destroyed, for the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act is but a permissive Bill, and gives no real powers. It is, however, possible that the strong public feeling which has been expressed will cause the Directors of the North British Railway Company to refrain from harming this ancient piece of work.

"*Yaverland Church, Isle of Wight.*—In November of last year a gentleman wrote to the society to say that this church was to be destroyed, and at the same time gave the address of one who would be willing to correspond on the subject. The committee at once wrote for particulars, and when it had obtained all the necessary information, laid its views before the vicar. The reply received showed that the views of the society were not appreciated. The vicar informed the committee that he had accepted the living for three years, for the purpose of *restoring* and *preserving* Yaverland Church, and that he was going to pull down the north wall in order to enlarge the building, by adding a north aisle. The committee urged the vicar not to enlarge the church, as it was quite large enough for the population of the parish, and it was shown that to enlarge such a perfect little building, which had escaped enlargement since Norman times, in order that accommodation for summer visitors might be provided, was not justifiable, for it was spoiling the building for its rightful owners, who would have to suffer the inconvenience of being in a church far too large for them during the greater part of the year. All appeals to the vicar soon proved useless, and the committee then wrote to the patron, but with no better success; for he assured the committee that the church was in Mr. Christian's hands, and consequently safe."

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE STREETS AND LANES OF THE CITY OF NORWICH, BY JOHN KIRKPATRICK. Edited by the Rev. W. Hudson, M.A. Boards, Quarto, pp. vii. 138, with seven plans. *Norwich: Agas H. Goose.* Price 12s. 6d.—We are not at all sure that we approve of local societies suspending their regular journals in order to bring out some special volume. Such an act is only to be justified in very exceptional cases; but the present is certainly one of those cases. The Norwich and Norfolk Archaeological Society is not only one of the best of all the local associations, publishing much valuable matter, and that for the very low annual subscription of seven shillings and sixpence, but it is also one of the most active in the matter of excursions and general work. There is, in fact, more life about it than is perhaps to be found in any other of the provincial societies, if we except the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. We imagine that no members of the society will complain because this exceedingly valuable and interesting survey of the city of Norwich, together with the earlier maps and plans which are reproduced in it, takes the place of the ordinary part of *Norfolk Archaeology* due last year. We heartily congratulate the society on the production of this volume on the topography of the capital of East Anglia; and we can only express a wish that other English cities and ancient towns could have a similar work done for each of them. The editing has been very carefully done indeed, and Dr. Bensly's notes on the early maps of Norwich are extremely interesting and of high value. We note that in the Sanctuary plan of Norwich, 1541, the Cathedral church (dedicated to the Holy Trinity) is called "Criste church," this is in accordance with the prevailing custom elsewhere, but we had not met with it in connection with Norwich before.



WORCESTERSHIRE NUGGETS. By an Old Digger. *Worcester: Deighton & Co.* Foolscap 8vo., pp., iv., 386. Price 5s.—Although the title-page does not tell us, we learn both from the cover, and also from the preface, that the "old digger" is Mr. J. Noake, the secretary of the Worcestershire Society. This is by no means the first book on an archaeological subject for which the public have to thank the author, and we trust that it will be by no means the last. Mr. Noake tells us in the preface that he cannot pretend that the work will be a popular book, that it is crammed with fact, and that he does not expect the least pecuniary gain as a result of the labour he has bestowed on the book. These statements indicate quite plainly, that Mr. Noake entered on his labour in the true spirit which should actuate the antiquary. We certainly wish that antiquarian works brought more pecuniary gain to those who spend their labour in producing them than they do. Unfortunately it is very seldom that such a work pays, but whether it pay, or whether the writer is a loser by it, there is no doubt that the question of pecuniary gain is one of the last that an antiquary should set before his eyes as a motive for writing a work on archaeology. Mr. Noake's book bears throughout its pages clear evidence that it has been a labour of love to the author. It forms a sort of general reference book to the local history and antiquities of Worcestershire. In the first forty-four pages we have an article full of interesting matter on "Royal Visits and Public Events." Then, in succession, we have "The Castle of Worcester,"—now no more; "Forests, Woods and Parks;" "Worcester House, London;" "Monastic Annals;" "Religious Houses;" "Valor Ecclesiasticus;" "Church Notes;" "Worcester Manuscripts;" "Local Trading Regulations;" "The Stuart Wars," and an article on various items of local history which could not be arranged under any of these heads. Last of all, (if we except a fairly full index), is a list of local place-names, with the old forms of spelling which Mr. Noake has at various times come across. This list would have

been much increased in its value if it had been possible to add the particular date to each spelling of a name. Probably the list grew in such a manner from a small beginning, that Mr. Noake was unable later on to add the dates. In going through the volume we have been struck with Mr. Noake's considerably wide knowledge, and his general accuracy. We will not say that the book has no defects—*Humanum est errare*—but we can say that we have found very few errors. The chief defect is, that distinct references to authorities are not in all cases given. Had they been so given, the value of the volume, for purposes of reference, would have been much increased. Its use as a book of reference may be illustrated by our own discovery, on page 249, of the existence of the document we have printed elsewhere, concerning the carrying of the Worcester civic maces. Seeing the mention of the document, we wrote to Mr. Noake, and in reply to our enquiry, we received from him the transcript we have printed. Mr. Noake may be satisfied that his book will be indispensable to future Worcester antiquaries for some time to come.



DIOCESAN HISTORIES:—**CARLISLE.** By Richard S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., Chancellor of Carlisle. London: *Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge*. Fcap. 8vo., pp. 245. Price 2s. 6d.—The venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is much to be congratulated on the general excellence of the series of Diocesan Histories which it has published. Some of the volumes, such as that for the diocese of York, by the late Canon Ornsby, have been extremely well done; and it is only natural to find that the volume before us, by Chancellor Ferguson, treating of the history of the diocese of Carlisle, is quite one of the best that have been published. We are sorry that the space at our disposal will not admit of our making more than a brief mention of the book. Mr. Ferguson makes several acknowledgments of help he has derived from various sources, and he says that he has “pillaged without mercy” the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. Those who know how much those transactions owe to the Chancellor's own pen, and when not to his own pen, to his own instigation, will feel that he had a full right to “pillage” them without even saying that he had done so. The first four chapters give us one of the best, most thorough, and at the same time one of the clearest descriptions of the early history of the district which later became the diocese of Carlisle that it would be possible to find anywhere. The medieval history of the diocese and see is very carefully written, although perhaps rather too briefly. The reformation period is very carefully surveyed, and here, especially, we fancy the “pillaging,” before alluded to, has come into play with good effect. The later history is of far more interest than might be expected, but we rather fancy that much the same would be found to be the case in other dioceses, had they the good fortune to possess a Chancellor Ferguson to unearth the curious and interesting events which are frequently buried in documents and forgotten. It is worthy of note that throughout the reign of Elizabeth, and during part of that of James I., the deanery of Carlisle was practically secularised, and was held by laymen. Too great a theological inference, therefore, must not be made of the fact, if here and there we find (as at Durham) similar ecclesiastical preferments held by persons not in canonical orders, but who had received presbyterian ordination only. This History of the diocese of Carlisle will certainly take a very high, if not the highest, place in the series, of which it is the latest volume issued. Prefixed to it is a map showing the ancient extent of the diocese, and also its modern limits. There are also some woodcuts of ecclesiastical seals.



ENGLISH HISTORY FROM CONTEMPORARY WRITERS: S. Thomas of Canterbury, 1118-1220. Edited by W. H. Hutton, M.A. 16mo., cloth, pp. 350. *David Nutt*. Cut 2s., uncut 2s. 6d.—This is another volume of this very useful, and very well edited series, of which we noticed the volume on *England under Charles II.*, in the *Reliquary* for January. Mr. Hutton evidently, from his estimate of S. Thomas and the influence of his character, which he well summarises in the

preface, has entered on his task with judgment and discrimination. Of course, as he remarks, the mass of literature which has arisen round S. Thomas makes a selection a matter of some difficulty. We think, however, that the selection he has made is a very good one, and the notes he adds in brackets are useful and to the point. If the volumes of this series, under Mr. York Powell's editorial supervision, manage to maintain the present fairly high level of excellence, they will form a very useful, trustworthy, and convenient series. The book is nicely printed, and has some very fair illustrations.



A LAYMAN'S PRAYER BOOK ABOUT 1400 A.D. : By Henry Littlehales. Quarto, pp. xii., 14. Rivingtons. Price 3s. 6d.—We reviewed rather severely in the *Reliquary* for January, Mr. Littlehales' *Catalogue of Medieval Features in Churches*, and we should be very glad to bestow praise on some other work of his in order to make some amends for our criticism. We wish we could do this in the present instance, and in a sense, we can. The reproduction of the pages of the primer by photo-zincography is very well done, and, of course, they are interesting enough ; but then comes the question, as to what useful purpose can be served by printing off in this way a few pages of a primer. If Mr. Littlehales had transcribed the whole primer, or such of it as remains (it is, he tells us, an imperfect volume), and had annotated it carefully, and had then reproduced, as a specimen, some of the more interesting parts, his present book would have been both useful and very interesting, whereas in its present form it misses the mark of usefulness. Mr. Littlehales' preface too might have been ampler, and more fully annotated. There are many interesting references in the medieval wills and inventories, that have been printed, to primers, and these references might with advantage have been collected together in the preface. The photo-zincograph plates have been well taken, and if ever a second edition is called for, we hope that it will take the form of a careful reprint of the entire primer in question, and a fuller survey of the subject generally in the preface.



THE PRINTERS' VOCABULARY : By Charles Thomas Jacobi. Crown 8vo., pp. vi., 160. *The Chiswick Press*. Price 3s. 6d.—This book is beautifully printed, as the fact that it comes from the "Chiswick Press" naturally leads one to expect. It contains some two thousand five hundred technical words, etc., mostly relating to letterpress printing. It will surprise many persons that it has been possible to collect so many, but Mr. Jacobi has evidently spared no pains to gather in all he could possibly find. In, perhaps, a few instances he has included words scarcely cognate to his subject, such for instance as "Dextrine—a cheap substitute for gum," where neither the word itself, nor the explanation are quite satisfactory ; but this is one of the few doubtful entries we have found in the vocabulary. It is a book which must have taken a great deal of trouble to compile, and which will be both of interest and use to all who have to deal with printers or printing. At the end is a specimen of a corrected proof. We congratulate Mr. Jacobi and the Chiswick Press on the volume.



ÆSOP REDIVIVUS : By Mary Boyle. 8vo., paper covers, pp. 152. Field and Tuer, Leadenhall Press. Price 1s.—This is a book which is explained in a couplet prefixed as a preface,

"Old cuts are here wedded to Fables new,
But I'd skip the Morals if I were you."

The old wood cuts give an attractive appearance to the book, which is well printed on hand-made paper, and in the style of a child's story book of eighty or ninety years ago. The authoress has compiled some fifty-five new "Fables," many of them are very amusing, and with no small amount of cleverness ; and she has appended to each an appropriate "moral." These "morals" are often

very pithy, and we fancy people will not in anywise wish to skip them, as is so thoughtfully suggested in the lines we have quoted. For instance, although not a new proverb, the following is a very good new version of an old one—

“ Don't wrangle about the vane
Until you've erected the steeple.”

A shilling might be worse spent than in buying this rather nondescript, but attractive, work of the modern Æsop.

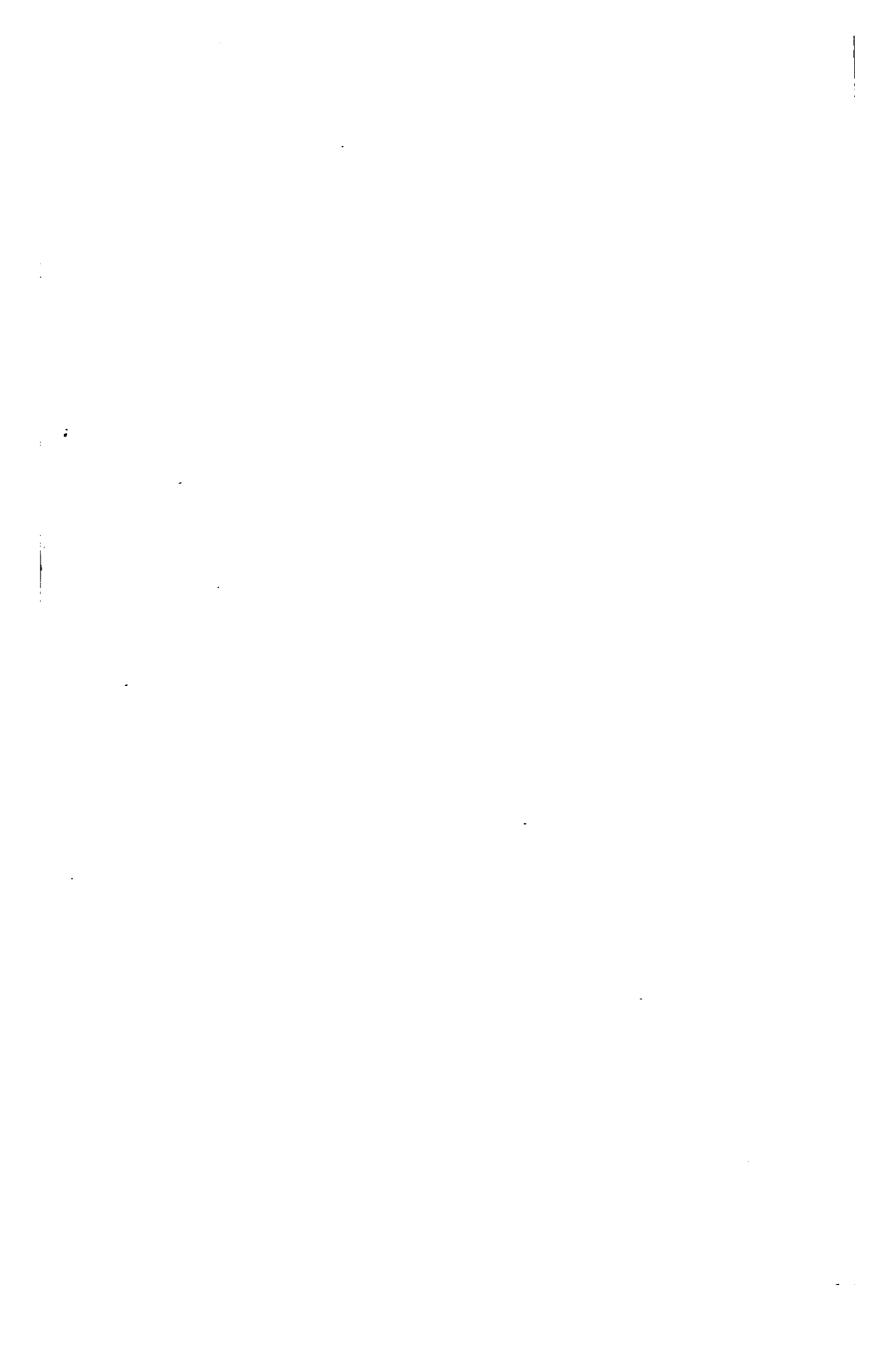


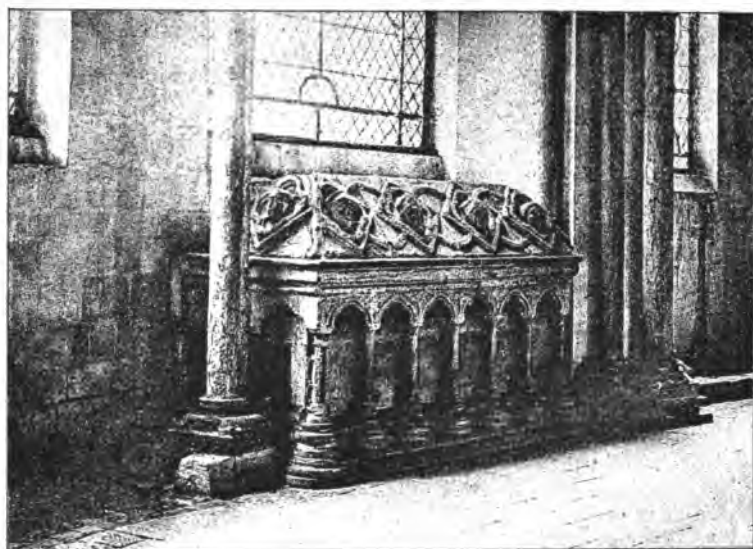
We have received THE ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES' REPORTS AND PAPERS FOR 1888, containing, with other papers, “The Leicestershire Lay Subsidy Roll, 1327,” a paper by the Bishop of Nottingham on “The Churches of Barton-on-Humber;” another (and that an exceedingly interesting one), by the precentor of Lincoln, on “The old Churches of the city of Lincoln,” many, we might say most, of which were pulled down at the reformation. Notes by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A., on “All Saints' Church, Winterton.” “Some Churchwardens' Accounts from 1551, of Saxilby-cum-Ingleby, Lincolnshire,” by Mr. Gibbons; and a paper by Dr. Fairbank, of Doncaster, on “Roche Abbey,” in which, however, we venture to think he hardly does justice to Mr. St. John Hope's help in connection with the excavations which the owner, the Earl of Scarborough, has made there, and Mr. Hope's exceedingly ingenious explanation (and no doubt the correct explanation) of the relics of St. Godric is passed over rather slightly. There is also a paper on “Early Christian Sculpture in Northamptonshire,” by Mr. J. Romilly Allen.

We desire also to acknowledge the receipt of several parts of Vol. iii., New Series, of THE EAST ANGLIAN, Numbers 3 and 4 of THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE BERKS. SOCIETY, the Transactions of the S. ALBANS ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY for 1888, and from Cambridge, the fifth ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANTIQUARIAN COMMITTEE TO THE SENATE; and last, but not least, Numbers 80 and 81, Vol. ix., Fourth Series, of the JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND. These are excellent numbers, with a generous supply of excellent woodcuts and other illustrations to several capital papers. The illustrations in Number 80, include two of Iniscaltra; two of Kilmallock Abbey; two of a seventeenth century chalice from Kilmallock; two of Dunnahoe Cashel, in Mayo; two of Mungret Abbey, Co. Limerick; and two, with a plan as well, of Manister Abbey, Co. Limerick. All these illustrate good papers, and are most of them full-page pictures. There are, in addition, several other good papers which are not illustrated. In Number 81, which has just reached us, the subjects illustrated are:—An ancient Irish Hot-air bath in Co. Cavan, with a very interesting paper by Mr. Seaton F. Milligan; three full-page illustrations and plans of antiquities at Dromiskin, Co. Louth; a mold for casting a Celt with a double loop, lately found in the south of Ireland; an ancient sepulchral cross and monumental slab at Devenish Island, Lough Erne, of which there are three illustrations; and the mace of the extinct corporation of Castlemartyr, with papers by Mr. R. Day, F.S.A., on that mace, and on another of partly medieval date, formerly belonging to the corporation of the city of Cork. There are also some small illustrations as well, and several good papers which are not illustrated, and which our space will not allow us to refer to in detail. The *Journal*, we may add, is sold to the outside public at five shillings a number.

Books for review, and communications for the Editor, should be sent to Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, 23, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

Cases for binding volumes of the *Reliquary* may be obtained of the publishers, price 1s. each. Messrs. Bemrose & Sons also undertake to bind the volumes for 1s. 6d. each, including the cases.





THE TOMB BEFORE IT WAS OPENED.



THE TOMB AS OPENED MARCH, 10TH 1890.

THE RELIQUARY.

JULY, 1890.

Archbishop Hubert Walter, and his Tomb in Canterbury Cathedral Church.

BY THE REV. CANON W. A. SCOTT ROBERTSON, M.A.

THEOBALD and Hubert Walter were two brothers, natives of Norfolk, who distinguished themselves during the reign of Henry II. Theobald went with that king to Ireland in 1171; and was made the king's chief butler in Ireland, six years later. His descendant, the Marquis of Ormonde, still holds the office of Hereditary Chief Butler in Ireland. The younger brother, Hubert Walter, became Dean of York in 1168. He was a Justiciary, or one of the king's judges, in the reign of Henry II.; he became Bishop of Salisbury in 1188; Archbishop of Canterbury in 1193; and he was Chief Justiciary of England from 1193 until 1198, under king Richard I., whom he crowned afresh in 1194, after Richard's return home from his captivity. Under king John, whom he twice crowned, he was Chancellor of England from May, 1199, until his death in 1205. When Bishop of Salisbury, he accompanied Richard Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land, and his discourse with Saladin, in 1192, is recorded by Geoffry de Vinsauf the Chronicler.

Gervase tells us that Archbishop Hubert was a munificent benefactor both to the See and to the Priory of Canterbury.

On the 29th of June, 1205, he celebrated the Greater Mass in Christ Church, and on the 6th of July he affectionately addressed the monks in their Chapter House. Alluding to the possibility of his own death, he asked and bestowed forgiveness for any offences. The members of the convent wept at his departure for Teynham Manor House. There, on the 11th of July, he was seized with fatal illness. Having summoned Gilbert de Glanville, Bishop of Rochester, and Geoffrey, Prior of Christ Church, he made his will, bequeathing to the Convent of Christ Church much valuable plate and many rich vestments. He died on the 13th of July, and on the following day he was buried by the monks, with many tears and lamentations, in his church at Canterbury.

The position of his grave was not mentioned by Gervase, but it is recorded in a MS. which was obtained by Archbishop Parker, and was by him given to Corpus Christi College, in Cambridge, where it

is still preserved (*Parker MS.*, No. ccxcviii. 5).^{*} On folio 106 we read "*Sepultus est in Ecclesia Christi Cantuar, juxta feretrum Sancti Thomæ.*" These words tell us that Archbishop Hubert's tomb was in the retro-choir, generally called Trinity Chapel, wherein the shrine of Archbishop Thomas Becket was completed in A.D. 1220. In the outer margin of the manuscript a note is added, which the Rev. S. S. Lewis, Fellow of Corpus, believes to be in the writing of Josselin, the secretary of Archbishop Parker. The note consists of these words: "*aliter sub fenestra in parte australi.*" This note leads us, at once, to the only tomb which stands under a window in the south part of the retro-choir, or Trinity Chapel. It is a very remarkable tomb (Plate xi.), which is directly opposite to that of Archbishop Courtenay, and nearly opposite (but south-east of) that of the Black Prince.

It is made of Purbeck marble. In shape, it differs from every other tomb in the cathedral. It has a sharp ridged top, somewhat like the roof of a house, of which the gable ends are not vertical, but are sharply inclined inwards; in fact, it resembles a shrine more than an altar tomb.[†] The northern front of this shrine-like tomb is adorned with arcading. Six trefoiled arches, each 2 feet 6 inches high, spring from small circular shafts, with well moulded round caps and bases.[‡] The trefoiled head of each arch is not pointed, in any sense. Each of the three cusps of the trefoil is a segment of a circle. Similar trefoiled arches were used by the French architect, William of Sens, who rebuilt Canterbury choir after the great fire. He used these trefoiled arches in some broad but shallow windows, which form a second tier above the great windows of the choir. There are five of them on the north and five on the south side. They were inserted in A.D. 1177, or 1178.^{||} Probably they are the earliest examples, in England, of the trefoiled arch.

Along the sloping, roof-like top of the tomb, are carved four heads in high relief. Each head stands in the centre of a quatrefoil, which is enclosed within a lozenge. Two of the heads are mitred; another with short whiskers, beard, and moustache, wears a peculiar cap (like that of a secular canon perhaps); the fourth is defaced. Two other heads appear on the ends of the top, one facing east and the other west. These are not much defaced.

The interpretation of these symbolical heads must remain matter of conjecture. I venture, however, to suggest that the mitred heads represent (i.) Hubert Walter's episcopate at Salisbury, from A.D. 1139

^{*} A copy of this portion of the MS. will be found in Lambeth Palace Library, MS. No. 585, folio 86.

[†] In Rochester cathedral, at the east end of the choir, north of the sacarium, a similar tomb is ascribed to Bishop Gilbert de Glanville.

[‡] These are shown on Nic. Battely's Plate of "The Tomb of Abp. Theobald," between pp. 34 and 35 of his *History of Christ Church in Canterbury*, printed A.D. 1703. The tomb is better shown in Messrs. Brindley and Weatherley's beautiful book on *Ancient Sepulchral Monuments*, London, 1877.

^{||} These windows are indicated by Professor Willis on two Plates in his *Architectural History of Canterbury Cathedral*, opposite pp. 74, 77.

to 1193, and (ii.) his Primacy from A.D. 1193 to 1205. One of the heads probably represents him in his Decanal position as Dean of York. He was a Judge or Justiciary in the reign of Henry II.; he was Chief Justiciary of England under Richard I., and Lord Chancellor under King John, so that the defaced heads may have represented him in those capacities.

As this tomb is so unlike an ordinary altar tomb, and as it closely resembles a shrine, or *scrinium*, a suggestion had been made that it did not contain the body of any one person; but that it was possibly the receptacle wherein many relics of saints had been deposited. I may say, however, that this opinion was never held by myself.

In consequence of this suggestion, it was resolved that the tomb should be investigated. On Saturday, the 8th of March, 1890, one of the top or roof-stones was lifted, and a lighted taper was inserted. To the great surprise of those who were looking in, there was seen a complete stone coffin with well moulded lid (Plate xi.). On Monday, the 10th of March, the contents of the coffin were fully examined.

The lid, which is 7 inches thick, tapers from a width of $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the head (or west end) to $22\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the foot (or east end). Two chamfers run completely round the lid. The outer one is a simple flat chamfer, about $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. The inner or upper chamfer is a wide shallow hollow, which varies on the two sides, and at the corners from $6\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 inches in width. These chamfers cause the central top surface of the lid to be only $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the head, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the foot. The total length of the coffin lid is 6 feet $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The depth of the exterior of the coffin is 16 inches, below the lid. The width of the coffin is rather greater at the top than at the bottom; so that at the foot, the exterior width of the top is 24 inches and of the bottom 22 inches.

When the coffin was opened we found that it was drained by means of an orifice 3 inches wide—about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch above the bottom of the coffin's interior. When the lid was lifted, the body of an archbishop in full pontificals was disclosed. His head rested upon a stone pillow, at the west end of the coffin. A hollow, to receive the head, had been hewn in the stone. The stone-pillow extended across the full width of the coffin.

Upon the head of the archbishop was a plain mitre made of an oblong piece of silk, now of the colour we call "old gold" (but originally white, perhaps); without any embroidery or ornament. This silk was merely folded into shape; two *insule* or labels seem to have been attached to it with a couple of stitches.

The archiepiscopal *pallium*, and all other woollen fabrics in the coffin, had decayed away; but two gilt pins, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which had fastened the *pallium* to the chasuble, near the shoulders, still remain; and the leaden weights which kept down the ends of the *pallium* were also found. They were flat pieces of lead about 2 inches square, which had been covered with black silk. The heads of the *pallium*-pins were shaped like daisies or marguerites,

five-eighths of an inch in diameter. Each marguerite has 16 petals. Some prefer to call the flower a marigold.

Around the primate's neck was the collar of his amice. The amice itself (like the alb and *pallium*) had decayed away. This collar is a wonderful example of embroidery in gold thread, on golden coloured silk. The width of it is only $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and its length 22 inches. Yet within this small space are embroidered seven distinct figures; each within a roundel. A small, round piece of bone, coloured to look like a turquoise, had been inserted between each pair of roundels, but these have all fallen off.

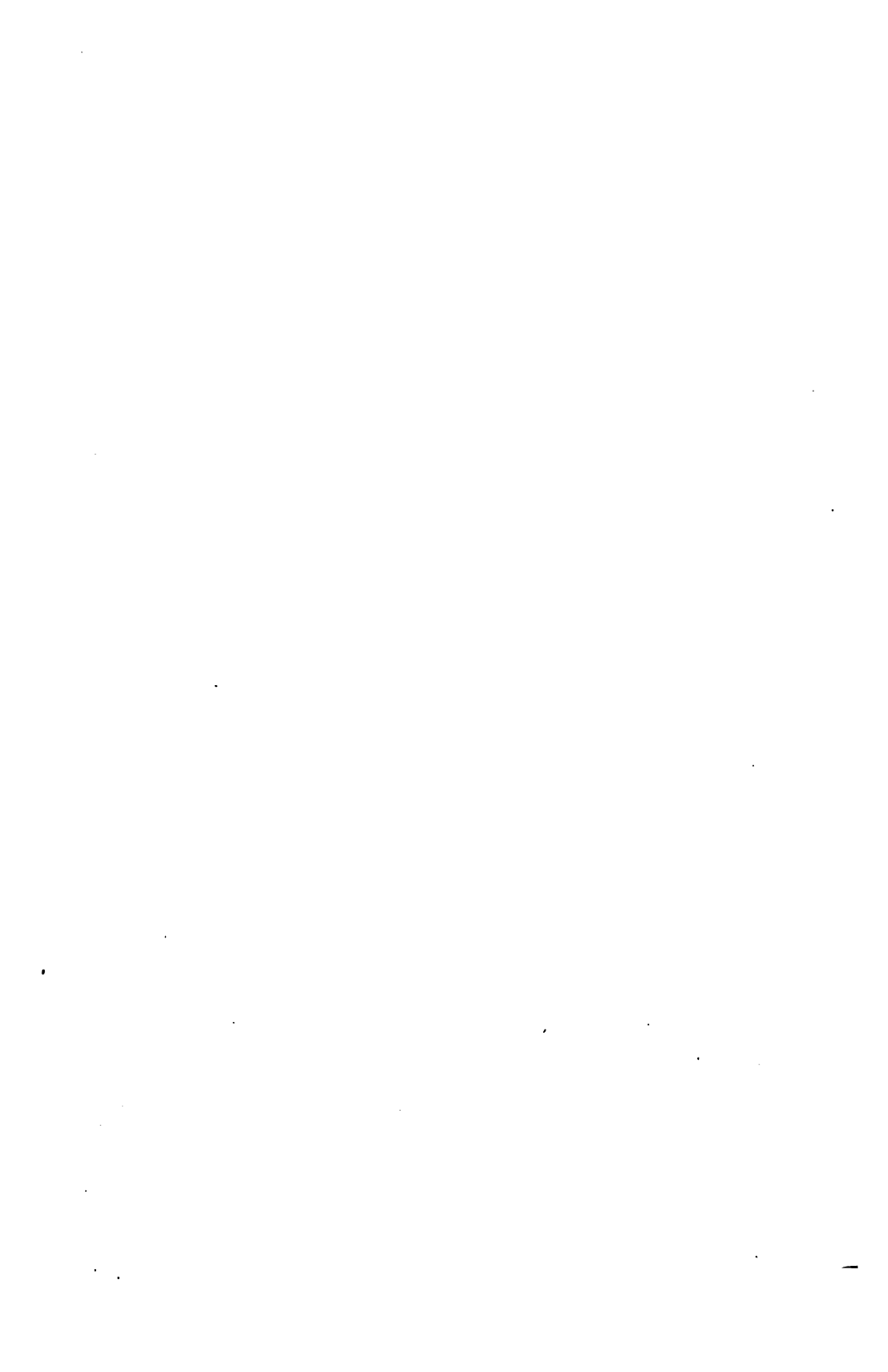
- (I.)—The central figure represents our Blessed Lord seated, with His right hand upraised in the attitude of Benediction. His left hand holds a book. Above His right shoulder is Alpha, and above His left is the letter Omega.
- (II. and III.)—Right and left of our Lord's figure, are the Evangelistic symbols of St. Matthew and St. John, with the name of each embroidered, not in a straight line, but with the letters placed wherever room could best be found.
- (IV.)—On the right of St. Matthew's symbol appears that of St. Mark, with the name "Marcus."
- (V.)—On the left of St. John's Eagle appears the symbol of St. Luke with the word "Lucas."
- (VI.)—On the spectator's extreme left is the figure of the Archangel Michael, with his name; and near his right foot is one crescent moon.
- (VII.)—On the extreme right of the spectator is the figure of the Archangel Gabriel, with the name "Gabrielis," and two crescent moons, which may possibly symbolize his two messages of Annunciation: one to Elizabeth, and the other to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

The lettering of all these names is in capitals of the twelfth century, closely resembling those which appear upon the wall paintings in the crypt chapel of St. Gabriel, in Canterbury Cathedral.

The chasuble of the Archbishop is composed of silk, perhaps white originally, but now of the same old-gold colour seen in the mitre, in the ground work of the amice-collar, and in the Primate's *sandalia* or sanctuary shoes. This very ample chasuble is bordered at its edges by a gold ribbon, about one inch wide, formed of green silk and gold thread woven together.

The silk of which the chasuble is made is damasked with large roundels. In each roundel stand two birds, face to face; but between them is a vertical rod, or pillar, or tree.

Up the centre of the front of the chasuble passes a broad braid, or silken ribbon. This vertical and central stripe has near its base two short flanking stripes, which seem to lean against it like buttresses. They produce the effect of a tripod at the base, and they at once remind us of the similar ornament upon a chasuble of Archbishop Thomas Becket, which is still preserved at the cathedral church of Sens. There are other additional stripes of ornament on that chasuble of Becket; but this of Hubert Walter, which we examined on the 10th of March, closely resembles that of Becket in amplitude and shape, as well as in this portion of its ornament.





CHALICE & PATEN FROM TOMB OF ARCHBISHOP HUBERT WALTER, AT CANTERBURY.

Parts of the stole, woven in silk with various combinations of the tau and the filfot patterns, still remain; and a piece of the hair shirt was found at the waist.

The hands having withered away to little more than mere bones, the Archbishop's signet ring of gold was lying loosely. It contains a Gnostic gem of the fourth century, as the Rev. S. S. Lewis tells us, formed of the green stone called *plasma*, and adorned with the figure of a serpent standing erect, about whose head are rays of light. Parallel with the serpent's body is inscribed his name, in Greco-Coptic letters, "*Knuphis*." This ring weighs half an ounce avoirdupois. The inner diameter of the ring is seven-eighths of an inch, and it exactly fits the fore-finger of my own right hand. The gem is three-quarters of an inch long, and nine-sixteenths of an inch broad. Probably Hubert Walter had worn this signet when he was Bishop of Salisbury, and did not discard it when he became Primate.

The "sandals" or sanctuary shoes of Archbishop Hubert Walter are very remarkable. They are formed of silken fabric, now of old-gold colour, and they are covered with a profusion of embroidery in gold thread. Their depth is such that they must have surrounded the ankles. The design used most is that of large pear-shaped hollow curves. Two of these are interwoven at the toe. Between the toe and the instep are five of these pear-shaped curves, their broad ends being towards the toe, and the pointed end of each is finished with a jewel (a garnet) set in gold thread as in a ring. On each side of the instep are two figures; the upper pair are two large heraldic lions passant; the lower pair being two bird-headed monsters. Around the heel we see another monster, and several repetitions of a square figure, from each corner of which projects a fleur de lis, while a similar fleur de lis projects from the centre of each side of the square. This design reminds me of some stamps used by early bell-founders.

Upon the primate's legs are buskins or long boot-like hose, cut out of woven silk, and embroidered all over with gold thread.

Near the feet is the apparel of the alb. That garment itself has entirely disappeared, having gone to dust.

The crozier's stem is of cedar wood, round, and about three-quarters of an inch (or rather more) in diameter. At the bottom is a long spiked ferrule of metal, which was close to the primate's right foot. Near the top was a large silver gilt boss, in which were four antique red gems, one of which has dropped out. The crook itself was small and plain, of silver gilt, and had become separated from its staff. The crozier was found lying across, and resting beside the left shoulder of the archbishop. The Rev. S. S. Lewis pronounces the three gems in the crozier-boss to be (i.) a pale carnelian, bearing a horse, passant; (ii.) a red sard, engraved with a hand holding three wheat ears; and (iii.) a red jasper with a figure of Persephone.

The massing chalice (Plate xii.) of base silver is unique. It is more highly ornamented than any early coffin chalice which has

previously been found. It weighs $10\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois, and is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. The broad hemispherical bowl, $4\frac{5}{16}$ th inches in diameter, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, is wholly gilt inside, and has a decided lip curving outward. The exterior is adorned with engraved patterns, which are parcel gilt. The design on the bowl shews 24 round arches interlaced. Twelve of these are short, and spring from twelve small bosses; the other twelve are deeper, and spring from twelve larger bosses, on a lower level than the others. The base and knop are all in one piece. When a rule is inserted within the hollow of the base and knop it penetrates $3\frac{5}{16}$ th inches.

The knop is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in depth. It is shaped into twelve convex flanges; above and below which there is a ring of large beads, 22 in number. Between each pair of flanges there is a minute incised ornament, resembling a series of small angles drawn parallel to each other.

The swelling trumpet-like base is highly adorned and parcel gilt. It bears 12 repoussé flanges, flattened—not convex. Each is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and at its upper part beneath the knop $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide, while at the bottom the widest part is $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch, beneath which comes the curved end. Engraving enriches each of these repoussé flanges, and the engraving is gilt. Around the edge of the base, which is $4\frac{1}{4}$ or $4\frac{7}{16}$ th inches in diameter, there is a band of simple engraving, parcel gilt. The pattern resembles a series of triangles standing alternately on base or on apex.

Inside the bowl there is, on one side, at the bottom, a discoloration of the surface. Whether this was produced by wine or by other action, one cannot be sure. It is merely superficial. The gilding is perfect beneath the stain. On the exterior of one side of the bowl there are signs of decay, produced by chemical action; probably at that part of the bowl which was in contact with the hands.

The small plate-like paten (Plate xii.), has especial interest from its double inscription, in twelfth century capitals. This little paten weighs $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois. Its diameter is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The centre is not flat but curved. Its centre is dished so as to have a depth of $\frac{7}{16}$ ths of an inch. The diameter of the dished centre is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The width of the rim is $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an inch.

Upon the rim, and upon the curved central part, appear two gilt bands bearing inscriptions. These bands are each $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch wide. That upon the dished centre surrounds a carefully engraved figure of the Holy Lamb facing the sinister. A cruciform nimbus surrounds the head of the Lamb. The inscription around this central figure is "AGNVS DEI QVI TOLLIS PECCATA MVNDI, MISERERE NOBIS." The only contracted words are *Dei*, *tollis*, and *nobis*. For them the letters engraved are "DI", "TOLL'", and "NOB'."

The lettering is especially remarkable. It exactly resembles the twelfth century lettering seen on the wall paintings in the Crypt Chapel of St. Gabriel. In this inner inscription we find one square backed E (being the second E in the word MISERERE). Otherwise,

all the letters E, upon this paten, have round backs. Of the other letters all except H are shaped like Roman capitals ; and every N is reversed thus N.

The inscription around the rim is—

✠ ARA CRVCIS TVMVLIQ' CALIX LAPIDISQ' PATENA SINDONIS OFICIVM
CANDIDA BISSVS HABET.

Already several good translations have been made of these lines. I will quote an amplified rendering by Canon Francis Holland, of Canterbury :

“The altar duly to our eyes Brings the Cross of Sacrifice,
So the Chalice, fruitful womb, is the emblem of the Tomb,
And the Paten thereupon, Shews the sealed sepulchral Stone,
Whilst the Corporal o'er the Bread, Is the Napkin at the Head.”

The Latin lines occur upon a small altar slab of the twelfth century at Cologne, in a church of S. Mary. This we learn from Franz Boch's book *Les Trésors Sacrés de Cologne*, translated from the German by W. and E. de Suckau, Paris, 1862.

Upon the altar-slab two weak lines precede those which we see upon Archbishop Hubert's Paten.

A London Citizen's Diary in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.

II.

BY ALFRED WALLIS, F.R.S.L.

THE seventeenth century diary of the Lever family, from which I gave extracts in a former paper (*Reliquary*, Vol. iii., N.S., p. 90), is continued (after the death of James Lever, senior, in December, 1693) by his nephew and successor (also named James Lever, and born in 1647), who, having been bound apprentice to Mr. Samuel Bayley, in January, 1664, married his master's daughter, Mistress Mary Bayley, on the 16th of April, 1678, the officiating minister being “Cosin Mr. Benjamin Calamy.” She died on the 28th of November, 1680, and was buried, “from Cordweyners Hall,” in Bow Church. The widower remained in single blessedness for six years, and then married Mistress Ann Major, the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Major. The entry made by James Lever, the elder, of this event is amusing :

“Cosen James Lever was married on Tuesday being 26th of Aprill 1686, to M^{rs} Ann Major, the eldest daughter : at Hammersmith and dined at Richmond. Her hon^d Father made a very greate feaste—M^r Tho Major.”

The second Mrs. Lever died January 17th, 1693, and was buried “att St. Faith's under Paules,” and on the 2nd of June, in the

following year, her disconsolate survivor led Mistress Ann Needham to the altar at Shoreditch Church, "Sir Richard Levett giving her in marriage." By this marriage he had an only son, whose birth is chronicled in these words :

"My 3^d wiff, Ann, was bro^t to bed Wednesday, 30th of October 1695, about 12 of y^e clock att noon, and was Baptized y^e 5th of Novemb. following by M^r Shower, publicly, att his Meeting in Juen Street, and was Baptised James—being Tuesday."

This child was the third James Lever, who, as we shall see later, brings this interesting record to a conclusion in 1746.

In 1697, our prosperous citizen, being then in the 50th year of his age, writes :

"Y^e 7th of 7ber I had a Grene Stafe sent me from S^t Thomas Hospital to be governor of that House."

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the wand or staff, as an emblem of office, has been used from remote antiquity. In the time of the Romans a long round slender rod was carried in the colonies by lictors and ushers instead of the *fascies*, and the practice has come down to us from the Middle Ages. Thus, the Charter of the Borough of Derby provides that "the mayor of the borough, for the time being, may and shall have full power and authority to carry in his hand a *white staff*, or *white wand*, so long as he continues in the office of mayor of the borough, and no longer." The *white staff* being the ensign of municipal or general authority, private corporations adopted different colours for their purpose, the governors of St. Thomas' Hospital, as appears from this record, being distinguished by *green staves*.

The close of the seventeenth century was marked by a sad event happening to a member of the Lever family.

It is thus recorded :

"Robert Lever, jun^r.—Cousin Rob^t. Lever's son of Alkington was sett upon near Highgate y^e 11th of July, 1699, by highway men and futtpaders as he was going into Lancashire, and was most barbarously wounded, of which he dyed y^e next day att Higate. His man was also much wounded but recovered." To this entry is added, in a later hand—"One of y^e Rogues was afterwards taken and hanged in chains near y^e place."

The last entry in the 17th century relates to the Mayoralty of the City of London, and mentions two names well known in the Derbyshire genealogies :

"S^r Rich^d Levett was elected Lord Mayor of London y^e 29th of 7ber, 1699. S^r Tho. Abney was returned wth him to y^e Court of Aldermen. It was a very free Election & no poll was demanded." To this is added in another hand : "S^r Thomes Abney succeeded him Lord Mayor y^e year following."

Sir Richard Levett was, it will be remembered, one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of James Lever, sen., and was also a prominent person at the second marriage of the writer of this section of the diary. Sir Thomas Abney, of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, was of a younger branch of the Abneys of Willesley, *co. Derb.*, now extinct,

the heiress having died unmarried in 1782. (See Lysons' *Derbyshire*, cxii.)

The eighteenth century opens with—what must have been a memorable occasion in the life of our citizen diarist—a visit to his Lancashire relations. He writes :

"In June 1700, my wife and I, with my son James went into Lancashire in my Bro. Butler's Chariott and was kindly rec^d & entertayned by my Cousin, Rob^t Lever, att Alkington, for a month, my son not being then 5 years old."

This Robert Lever of Alkington was probably the one of that name who married Ann, only child of Nicholas Mosley, Esq., of Collyhurst Hall, by which marriage the estate of Collyhurst, near Manchester, passed into the Lever family. (See Sir Oswald Mosley's *Family Memoirs*. Privately printed, 1849, 4to., p. 23).

The death of William III. is recorded with some minuteness of particulars as follows :

"The most Illustrious King, William y^e 3^d, of Blessed Memory, departed this life att his House att Kensington y^e 8 of March 1701, about 8 of y^e clocke in y^e morning, being y^e Lord's Day, and Queen Ann was p^{claimed} Queen y^e same day about 4 of y^e clocke in y^e afternoon, and the King was interred y^e 12 of Aprill, 1702, about eleven or 12 of y^e clocke at night, being Lord's Day. Prince George of Denmark was Chiefe Mourner which is husband to Queen Ann."

Then follows—

"King W^m y^e 3^d his Caracter.

The ready Hand & Heart
of y^e Confederacy. The
Assertor of y^e Lib^{ty} and Re-
liever of Nations. The Sup-
port of y^e Empire. The
Bulwarke of Holland and of
fflanders. Preserver of
Britane. Redeemer of Ire-
land. Terror of ffrance.

His Thoughts were wise & secret.
His Words few & faithful. His
Actions many & heroick. His
Gov^tment without Tyranny. His
Justice without Riggour. His Reli-
gion without Superstition. He was
great wthout Pride; Valiant, wthout
Violence; Victorious, wthout Triumph;
Active wthout Wearinesse. Caucious,
wthout fear and Meritorious without
Thanks."

"Queen Ann was Crowned y^e 23^d of Aprill 1702, being Thursday about 4 or 5 of y^e clocke in y^e afternoon. The Bishop of Yorke preach[ed] her Coronation Sermon."

One of the most terrible storms that this country has ever witnessed is thus briefly mentioned :

"1703. Saterday morning y^e 27th of Novemb. about one of y^e clocke, there happened a verie great and violent Storme w^{ch} lasted about 5 or 6 hours, w^{ch} did much Damage by y^e ffall of Chimneys and Houses in and about London : many were killed and much damage at Sea by loss of Shippes."

This direful event is known, emphatically, as "The Great Storm." It was chiefly felt in the south and west of England—the northern counties scarcely suffering from its effects. Among its thousands of

victims were the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Dr. Kidder) and his wife, who were killed in bed by the fall of a chimney-stack at the episcopal palace.

Of all the "glorious victories" of the Duke of Marlborough in the reign of Queen Anne, only one is recorded by our citizen—that of Ramilies :

"The 12th of May 1706 being Whitsunday there [was] a very great victory obtained by y^e Duke Marlborough & y^e Confederates against y^e ffrench in fflanders, & a publike Day of Thanksgiving was appoynted by authority y^e 27th of June following, and then the Queen went to Paul's Church."

It is remarkable that the previous victory of Blenheim is passed over without the least notice. The good citizen was probably of a peaceful turn of mind, and unaffected by such soul-stirring events, except so far as their effects upon the money market were noticeable. But he carefully records an attack of small-pox in his household in the following quaint fashion :

"1708, 20th Decemb. My daughter Mary was taken very ill of y^e Smallpox. It was a very bad sort and very little Hopes of her Recovery, but, Blessed be God! He hath restored her to Health again. And that day month, January 1708, my son was taken ill of y^e same Distemper, but not soe bad a sort, and did recover in 14 Days' time. Let God have all y^e Prayse for these his Mercys towards me."

About this time several entries respecting the family of Sir Richard Levett occur. In 1710, we find recorded the deaths of Robert Lever of Alkrington, and Ann, his wife, and of Sir Richard Levett, in the 87th year of his age.

"1714. The Reverent M^r. Math. Henry, Minister of y^e dissenting Congregation at Hackney, departed y^e 22^d of June; having preached att Chester y^e Lord's Day, and at Nantwich on Monday, died there the next morning and was interred near his father."

"1714. Queen Ann dep^{ed} this life y^e first of August, about half an hour after seven in y^e morning, being Lord's Day, & George, Duke of Brunswike was procl^d King of England, &c., y^e same day about 4 of y^e clocke in Cheapeside & other places, as is usuall."

"The 4th of August, 1714. The great Duke of Marlborough came to London with great Acclamations of y^e People, being for some considerable Time out of Faver of y^e Queen."

The Duke's triumphal entry was made for the purpose of over-awing those who were inimical to the Protestant succession, and Rae's *History of the Rebellion* narrates that his Grace's grand coach broke down by Temple Bar, to the great satisfaction of the Jacobites. The above is the last memorandum of any event of imperial importance entered by the hand of the second James Lever. At the death of the Queen, he was 78 years of age, and his handwriting betrays his advancing feebleness. Nevertheless, he continued to set down family notes and jottings until 1732, when he reached his 86th year. His son, James, was bound apprentice to Mr. Ludlow for seven years in September, 1714, being then eighteen or nineteen years old. Mr. Ludlow was of the Coopers' Company, and it is

stipulated by the young man's father that his son's "time" shall begin from the 29th of June (the date on which he went to his future master "upon likeing") and that he shall be "free to trade for himself" after having served four or five years. Events, as recorded, prove that the third James Lever was by no means inferior in point of worldly wisdom to either of his predecessors.

"1716. An Ordinacyon att y^e Old Jury y^e 19th of December of these five P^{ersons}—M^r. James Read, M^r. Sam. Read, M^r. Bisco, M^r. Smyth, & M^r. Chandler. M^r. Brown open[ed] that solemne Exercise wth Prayer, M^r. Robinson preacht: M^r. Reynolds examined M^r. James Read and prayed over him; M^r. Young did the like to M^r. Sam. Read, M^r. Smyth did the like to M^r. Bisco, M^r. Evins to M^r. Smyth, & D^r. Oldfield to M^r. Chandler. D^r. Calamy gave a chardge, and M^r. Harris concluded with Prayer. The Exercise began about 10 of y^e clocke in y^e Morning, and concluded about 5 att night, y^e Place was very full and much crowded."

"Cosin Thomas Crispe Esq. was High Sherife for y^e County of Lancash^r in the year 1716, in y^e time of y^e Rebellion, w^h was most at Preston where y^e Rebells were defeated and overcome."

On Thursday, the 10th of November, 1715, the rebel army, under Forster, was mustered at Preston, in Lancashire, where they were attacked by the King's forces commanded by General Wills. The advantage was at first on the side of the rebels, but on Sunday morning the army of General Carpenter arrived, and Forster, yielding to *force majeure*, surrendered at discretion. From a rather scarce *History of the Rebellion*, written by the Rev. R. Patten, we learn that the Scotch officers and gentlemen-prisoners, divided into three parties were distributed under guard at the signs of the "Mitre," the "White Bull," and the "Windmill." The Highlanders and common soldiers were put into the church, where they continued about a month, the townspeople being obliged to furnish them with bread and water, "whilst they took what care of themselves they could, unripping all the Linings from the Seats or Pews & making thereof Breeches and Hose to defend themselves from the Extremity of the Weather."

The above entry in the diary seems to have been an after-thought, as it follows a record of the death of John Lever, of Alkington, on the 22nd of June, 1718.

"M^{rs}. Heathcote departed this life the 8th of February, 171⁸/₁₀ of smallpox. My wife and I had 10^h given us for mourning."

"Sir Gilbert Heathcote was elected President of S^t Thomas Hospital, in y^e Plase of Sir Tho. Abney deceas^d, the 1st of March 172¹/₂, being Tuesday."

This Sir Gilbert Heathcote was the eldest son of Alderman Gilbert Heathcote, of Chesterfield, *co. Derb.* He was one of the founders of the Bank of England, was Knighted by Queen Anne, 1711,*

* He was Lord Mayor of London in 1711, and is said to have been the last Mayor who rode on horseback in the civic procession. Since his time, the Lord Mayor has always appeared in his state coach on similar occasions.

and created a baronet, 1733. Ford's *History of Chesterfield*, p. 272, is responsible for the statement that the elder Gilbert Heathcote (who died April 24th, 1690, aged 65) "was thrice Mayor of Chesterfield." I take him to have been the alderman of that name who was expelled, 14 Charles II., as a non-juror. Godfrey Heathcote was four or five times mayor of that borough.

Mr. Lever next records that he witnessed the will of Mr. Joseph Burrows on the 27th June, 1722, adding "there was none present in the room but he and myself; it was witnessed by — Smith before w^{ch} was M^r Burrows his clerk." Mr. Burrows died two years afterwards and "left 10^l for mourning" for our diarist. In 1725 he set out from London on the 8th of April, to go and see his sister Butler, at Preston, where he stayed a month, a somewhat venturesome journey for a veteran of 79 years, when the means of travelling and dangers of the road are taken into consideration.* He notices in the same year, too, that so much rain had fallen that "there was no goeing by coach through the waters in Church street or at Hamers^m w^{thout} a grete deale of danger."

"1727. Our most great and glorious King George departed this Life y^e 11th of June at Osnaborough about 2 of y^e Clocke, Lord's Day morning, of a fitt of an Apoplexy. The News was brought to London on Wednesday 14th, about 3 a clocke in y^e Afternoon. The next Day his Son, George, was proclaimed King."

The aged citizen's memoranda are fast drawing to a close; the writing becomes more and more shaky, and is in some cases almost illegible, and there are no further registers of marriages or births; the friends of his youth are falling around him like autumnal leaves:

"My dear good old friend M^r Thomas Gearing, whom I had a verie great vallew for, departed this Life y^e 24th July, about 10 of y^e clocke in y^e morning, 1730, and was interred at Bow Church y^e 4th of August, about 11 of y^e clocke at night. I was one that held up y^e Pall."

There is something inexpressibly touching in the idea of this old man—he was then in his 86th year—attending the midnight burial of his "dear good old friend," and the feeling is accentuated by the next entry:

"M^r Tho. Gearing's only son died the 20th of November, 1730,

* Arthur Young, writing nearly half a century later (*Tour in the North of England*, 1771), has left a tolerably vivid picture of the state of Lancashire turnpike roads:—"I know not in the whole range of language terms sufficiently expressive to describe this infernal road. To look over a map and perceive that it is a principal road one would naturally conclude it to be at least decent; but let me seriously caution all travellers who may purpose to travel this terrible country to avoid it as they would the devil, for a thousand to one they will break their necks or their limbs by overthrows or breakings-down. They will meet here with ruts which actually measured four feet deep and floating with mud, and this only from a wet summer; what therefore must it be after a winter? The only mending which it in places receives is the tumbling-in some loose stones, which serve no other purpose but jolting a carriage in the most intolerable manner." This was the post-road between Preston and Wigan.

and was interred at Bow Church y^e 4th of December. Father and son both dyed without a Will and left a verie mornfull Widow and Mother."

The last legible entry was written in 1732, as follows :

"D^r Edmund Calamy departed this Life y^e 3^d of June 1732, Satterday Morning. Inter^d at Aldermanbury Church y^e 10th, Satterday ; ab^t 62 years" [of age].

In the early part of this diary, the first James Lever has recorded the marriage of Mr. Edmund Calamy with Mistress Mary Geering, or Gearing, on the 17th August, 1669. Reference to my former extracts from this diary (*Reliquary*, N. S., iii., 90) will show how closely the Calamys and Levers were connected by family ties.

The last scene of all in the peaceful career of this worthy London citizen is described in the words set down by his son, James Lever, in the leiger-book as follows :

"My most dear and honoured Father, James Lever, slept in Jesus on Friday, the 13th April, 1736, about 7 o'clock in the morning, in the 90th year of his age : he call'd for his man as usual to help him up, and as he was putting on his cloaths, expir'd in the servant's arms without a groan. He was an ornament to Christianity, the darling of his family and the delight of his acquaintance. He was carried from Sun Hall, Cornhill, and interred on Friday, the 20th August, in Bow Church, London, just within the West Door, in the Ile rather more to the North than to the South. . . . He had left in writing the six following gentlemen to support the Pall, viz^t René de Bonville Esq., M^r. Benett Metcalf, Mathew Howard, Esq., Stamp Brooksbank Esq., Jonathan Collier, Esq., & M^r. John Howard ; but, the five latter being in the country, the Supporters were John Jacob, Esq. Sam^l Trench Esq., Rich^d Howard Esq., René de Bonville Esq., Ben^jn Devink Esq., Ja^s Lambe Esq."

Ten days afterwards his widow was also "carried from Sun Hall, Cornhill, and interred in the same grave with her deceas'd Husband."

In a concluding paper I shall hope to give some further extracts from the diary of the Lever family.

The Guilds of Reading.

BY THE REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., F.R.H.S.

IN studying the history of our progress and civilization, we find no subject more interesting than the nature and constitution of certain associations which have played no small part in the making of England—the ancient guilds. At one time they exercised almost universal sway, and in small country villages, as well as in the towns and cities, there were few who did not belong to some guild. We find in them the origin of many of the privileges and institutions

which we now enjoy ; from them arose the municipal corporations of our towns ; and by them were our trade and commerce protected in times of lawlessness and oppression.

The whole subject of the early history of guilds is shrouded in obscurity. What was the origin of the early religious guilds ; how the frith guilds came into existence ; the relation of the merchant guilds to the craft guilds ; how far the government of the town was placed in the hands of the former ; and when the merchant guild became the sole governing body, the forerunner of the municipal corporation—all these are questions, the answers to which can only be conjectured.

The word guild is probably derived from the Saxon word *geldan* or *gildan*, which means "to pay," and signifies that the members of the association were required to contribute something towards the support of the brotherhood to which they belonged. The early guilds were of the nature of clubs, and consisted of bodies of men united together under oath for their mutual benefit and for a common purpose. The character and nature of these clubs differed widely, and I will state as briefly as possible the various kinds of guilds which have existed in our country. In Roman times there were the *collegia opificum* which were firmly established in this country during the period of the Roman occupation. These colleges were corporations which could hold property, had regular constitutions, presidents and senators, treasurers and sub-treasurers, priests and temples. Each had its *curia*, or senate house, its common *arca*, or chest, its archives and banners. It constituted a kind of "Sick and Burial Club" for its members, and on two special days—*dies violarum* and *dies rosæ*—the sodales met at the sepulchre of departed brethren to commemorate their loss, and to deck their tombs with violets and roses, an offering pleasing to the spirit of the *manes*. At Silchester, when it was a large and flourishing city, there would certainly be such a college or corporation.

During the Anglo-Saxon period guilds certainly flourished in this country, and since Reading was, as Asser states, a Royal city and an important centre of the West Saxon kingdom, there was doubtless an Anglo-Saxon guild here ;* but few traces of Saxon Reading remain, as the place was completely destroyed by the Danes. When we examine the rules and regulations of the Saxon guilds, we are astonished at the high state of civilisation which they disclose. They resemble in some respects our modern friendly societies, and provided a scheme of mutual assurance for the members. I will take the Exeter guild for an example which, as in the case of all these early guilds, was of a religious type. At a

* Mr. Coates says that the Society of Guild Merchants of Reading was undoubtedly very ancient, existing before the foundation of the Abbey, and claiming a charter, or grant of privileges from Edward the Confessor.

This is proved by a statement made by the Mayor and commonalty in time of Richard II., before the King's justices of peace at Reading, in opposition to some of the claims of the Abbot, with whom the authorities of the town were always quarrelling.

meeting held in the city of Exeter "for the sake of God and our souls, that we may make such ordinances as tend to our welfare and security, as well in this life as in that future state which we wish to enjoy in the presence of God, our Judge, therefore, here assembled, we have decreed:—

"That three stated meetings shall be held every year. 1st, on Festival of St. Michael the Archangel; 2nd, on Feast of St. Mary, next following winter solstice; and 3rd, on Feast of All Saints', which is celebrated after Easter.

"That at every meeting every member shall contribute two sextaria of barley meal, and every knight one, together with his quota of honey.

"That at each meeting a priest shall sing two masses; one for living, the other for the dead. Every lay brother shall sing two psalms; one for living, and other for departed members. Everyone shall moreover in his turn procure six masses and six psalms, to be sung at his own proper expense.

"That when any member is about to go abroad, each of his fellow members shall contribute 5d.; and if any member's house shall have been burned, one penny."

Fines were inflicted for non-attendance, for abusive conduct, and "finally we beseech every member, for God's sake, to observe these things which are ordained in this society, in everything, as we have ordained them, and may God help us to observe them."

Mr. Toulmin Smith writes thus concerning these old Saxon guilds:—"The early English guild was an institution of local self-help, which, before Poor-laws were invented, took the place, in old times, of the modern friendly societies, but with a higher aim; while it joined all classes together in a care for the needy, and for objects of common welfare, it did not neglect the form and practice of religion, justice, and morality."

One of the objects of the London guild (tenth century) was the recovery of stolen stock and slaves, and if these could not be recovered the brethren subscribed to make up the loss to the owner. Horse was valued at $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, a cow at 20d., hog at 10d., sheep at 1s., a slave at $\frac{1}{2}$ pound. If he *himself has stolen* he shall be stoned, and every brother shall subscribe 1d. or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to make good the loss. Whether there was ever a Danish guild in Reading it is impossible to determine. There was a note done at Abbotsbury (Dorset), founded by Orcy, a friend of King Canute, 1030 A.D. The guild ordinance is quoted in Kemble's "Saxons in England," p. 511.

The brethren were required to contribute wax, bread, wheat, and wood. The wax was for the maintenance of lights in the Minster. Members were required to contribute to the comforts of the dying, and to attend the burial and pray for the souls of departed members.

We have a picture of later Saxon Reading recorded in the pages of Doomsday Book. It contained only thirty homesteads, with two better class of houses, two mills, and two fisheries. The Danes had attacked it a second time in 1006, and it had not recovered

from that disaster; so in such a small community, although a guild at this period existed, it must have been a very small company indeed.

But after the Conquest guilds began to multiply, and were established for the purpose of promoting religion, charity, and trade. There were the frith guilds, formed for the promotion of peace and the establishment of law and order; the religious guilds, which used to hold a festival on the day of the patron saint of the guild, attend church and perform a miracle play. In the *Liber Niger*, or *Black Book*, of the Corporation of London, there is a description of the anniversary feast of the guild of the Holy Cross at Abingdon. "The fraternity hold their feast on May 3rd, the invention of the Holy Cross; and then they used to have 12 priests to sing a *Dirge*, for which they paid 4d. apiece; they had also 12 minstrels, who had 2s. 3d. besides their dyet and horse meat. In 1445 they had six calves at 2s. 2d. each, 16 lambs at 12d., 80 capons at 3d., 80 geese at 2d., 800 eggs which cost 5d. the 100, and many marrow bones, cream, and flour; and pageants, plays, and May games to captivate the senses of the beholders."

Then there were the guilds of the Kalendars, which were principally composed of the clergy, and one of their duties was to keep a public record of events, to superintend and regulate a library open to all citizens, and to explain to those who required such assistance, any difficulties that might arise in these matters. They, too, did not forget the periodical feasts. Then there were social guilds, composed chiefly of laymen, for objects of good fellowship, benevolence, and thrift.

And now we come to a very important class, the Merchant guilds. These existed in Saxon times, and were formed for promoting the interests of particular trades, for the regulation of industry, for buying and selling; and very strict were the laws which they enforced, and merciless the restrictions which they placed upon all strangers who presumed to sell goods, and who did not belong to the guild. We shall notice some particular instances of these harsh rules which were in force in the town of Reading.

I find in the Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission that there were five companies of the Guild Mercatory at Reading. Originally these companies were separate institutions, which managed their own concerns, and were not concerned with the Municipal Government of the town. There were five wards, each ward having a trade guild attached to it. In course of time the guilds united for common purposes and formed the guild Mercatory, which asked and received charters from various kings, gradually acquired powers, privileges, lands, and property, and ultimately managed the whole municipal business, as well as their own trade concerns.

With regard to these guilds there were (1) the mercers' and drapers' company, which included the mercers, drapers, haberdashers, potuaries (or dealers in earthenware), chapmen, tailors, and cloth-drawers.

Of course no one was allowed to engage in any of these trades until he became a member of the guild; and to become a member

he had to pay. The fines for admission varied from £4 for a mercer or draper, to £2 for a tailor. Very minute were the regulations of each guild. For example in this case, no "foreigner," not a member of the guild, was allowed to retail cloth in the town; for each offence he was required to pay 10s. One tradesman might not trespass on the privileges of another tradesman, for no mercer or tailor might retail cloth or woven hose, under penalty of 3s. 4d. each time, for that would interfere with the cloth-makers and haberdashers. No tailor might employ a journeyman to work except he gave him meat, drink, wages, and lodgings in his own house. Here is a curious regulation—No haberdasher, not being a freeman, was allowed to sell caps or hats (except straw hats) on forfeiture of 12d.

The second company was the cutlers and bell founders' company, which included seventeen other trades; besides cutlers and bell-founders, there were braziers, pewterers, smiths, pinner, barbers, carpenters, joiners, fletchers (arrow-makers), wheelers, basket-makers, coopers, sawyers, bricklayers, card-makers (*i.e.*, wool combers' cards), turners, plumbers, painters, and glaziers. The barbers were subject to special regulations. No barber who was a stranger was allowed to draw teeth in any part of the town except in a barber's shop; and any barber shaving, trimming, dressing, or cutting any person on Sunday, except on the four fair days, should forfeit for each time, 12d.

The following curious bye-law was made by the Corporation in 1443, at the commencement of the dispute between the rival Houses of York and Lancaster, and was probably intended to prevent unlawful meetings taking place under the mask of a barber's shop. "The Mayor and burgesses of Reading, grant and ordain that from this time forward, no barber of Reading open any shop nor shave any man after ten of the clock at night, between Easter and Michaelmas, nor after nine of the clock at night, from Michaelmas to Easter, but if (*i.e.* except) it be any stranger or worthy man (*i.e.* gentleman) of this town, he shall pay 300 tiles to the Guildhall of Reading. as often times as he is found faulty, to be received by the cofferers for the time being."

Perhaps some of my readers may be astonished at the peculiar form of this fine. It is not usual to pay fines in the form of *tiles*! But it may be accounted for by the fact that thatch was beginning to be superseded by tile roofs. The public buildings were roofed with lead, but almost all private houses were thatched. Hence there was much danger from fire, and the Corporation wisely determined to encourage the employment of a safer material for the roofing of Reading houses. The poor barbers had to pay their fines in tiles, and very soon we find that one John Bristol was fined 2,100 tiles for shaving seven persons contrary to the order, but the number of tiles was reduced to 1,200 on account of his poverty.

The fine for disobedience or ill-behaviour was often enforced in this curious medium. One John Bristow, in the reign of Henry VI., was fined 4,000 tiles for disobedience to the Mayor, but the fine was

reduced to 1,000, with a sufficient quantity of lime. Any person who should quarrel was ordered to pay to the Church of St. Giles, six pounds of wax, and to the Guildhall, 500 tiles.

The third company was the tanners and leather sellers' company, including also the shoemakers, curriers, glewers, saddlers, jerkin sellers, bottle-makers, collar-makers, and cobblers.

In the rules of this company we find certain regulations which show that while the guild afforded protection to the tradesmen, it also acted the part of a somewhat severe tyrant. Here is a very severe enactment which might seem somewhat opposed to the freedom of our times. No shoemaker was allowed to make any boots or shoes in any part of the town, but only in Shoemakers' Row, that is to say on the east side of the street, from the Forbury Gate to the Hallowood Brook, under pain of forfeiting 3s. 4d. each time. No one was allowed to go and work where he pleased, but only in the part of the town prescribed by the guild. This company seem to have been the chief promoters of bull baiting and bear baiting, since there is a rule forbidding these sports to be held on the Sabbath day during service, on pain of 12d., to be paid by each householder where the baiting is.

The fourth company was that of the clothiers, an important industry in old Reading; and this included the dyers, weavers, sheermen, shuttle-makers, and ashburners.

No clothier was allowed to use more than two looms, but Mr. Aldworth, who was a privileged person, might have four. No clothier might weave cloth for another clothier. There are sundry other regulations, which show the severity of the company's laws.

The victuallers' company embraced the vintners, innholders, bakers, brewers, butchers, fishmongers, chandlers, maltmakers, flax-dressers, salters, and woodmongers.

The rules of this company do not, I believe, appear in the Corporation documents, but from other sources we find that the members of the guild were strictly enjoined to observe Lent, and were forbidden to kill or dress meat in that season without a license from the Abbot. Also to prevent imposition on the part of the publicans, two ale tasters were appointed to set the price of beer. The Corporation in former days performed a duty from which the present members of the municipal council would doubtless shrink. It assumed the power of regulating the price of such articles as beer and bread. In the time of Edward VI. a quart of best beer could be obtained for 1d.

These, then, were the five companies which formed the old guild Mercatory of Reading. They did not form (as Mr. Man says in his History of the town) "a society of mechanics and merchants without pretending to interfere in the government of the borough." In fact the guild was rather aristocratic in its tendency, and later on we find that the lower class of tradesfolk formed craft guilds in order to protect the interests of the artizans and smaller tradesmen. Of these the higher guild was very jealous, and frequently exerted its power to oppress the craftsmen and their guild. In the history of

nearly every borough we find instances of contention and jealousies between the two bodies. One instance of this occurred in the year 1662, "when the cobblers petition to the Corporation against the shoemakers for mending and repairing old ware in violation of the ancient orders of the borough."

It seems strange to us to think of the time when a man could not sell what he liked, or live where he liked, or work at any trade he pleased; but such freedom was impossible under the old guilds. No one could ply his trade in a town unless he was a freeman of the company; e.g., "in July, 1545, one Robert Hooper, a barber, being a foreigner, was this day ordered to be gone out of the town at his peril, with his wife and children," and the town sergeants were ordered to shut up his shop and see poor Robert Hooper and his wife beyond the borough boundaries. And the distinction between the various trades, between the carpenters and joiners, between the joiners and sawyers, and as we have seen between cobblers and shoemakers; and the privileges of each class were jealously guarded. Absurd as their restrictions were, the early guilds contributed greatly to the making of England. Green thus writes of them:—"In the silent growth and elevation of the English people the borough led the way. The rights of self-government, of free speech in free meeting, of equal justice by one's equals, were brought safe across the ages of Norman tyranny by the traders and shopkeepers of the towns. In the quiet, quaintly-named streets, in town mead and market place, in the Lord's mill besides the stream, in the bell that sounded out its summons to the borough moot, in the jealousies of craftsmen and guilds, lay the real life of Englishmen, the life of their home and trade, their ceaseless sober struggle with oppression, their steady unwearied battle for self-government."

Again, speaking of the policy of Edward I., who built up the power of the towns in view of checking the lawless tendencies of the barons, he says:—

"The bell which swung out from the town tower gathered the burgesses to a common meeting, where they could exercise their rights of free speech and free deliberation on their own affairs. Their merchants' guild, over its ale-feast, regulated trade, distributed the sums due from the different burgesses, looked to the repair of the gate and wall, and acted in fact pretty much the same part as a Town Council of to-day. Not only were all these rights secured by custom from the first, but they were constantly widening as time went on. Whenever we get a glimpse of the inner history of an English town, we find the same peaceful revolution in progress, services disappearing through disuse or omission, while privileges and immunities were being purchased in hard cash. The lord of the town, whether he were king, abbot, or baron, was commonly thriftless or poor, and the capture of a noble, or the campaign of a sovereign, or the building of some new minster by a prior, brought about an appeal to the thrifty burghers, who were ready to fill again their master's treasury, at the price of a strip of parchment, which gave them freedom of trade, of justice, and of government. For the

most part the liberties of our towns were bought in this way by sheer hard bargaining."

We have observed the numerous charters granted to Reading. The charter of Henry III., to which his successor refers, is the earliest known one, and in that we find the words :—

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England, &c., to all archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, &c., greeting. Know ye that we will, and command for ourself and our heirs, that all the burgesses of Reading *who belong to the guild Merchant in Reading* may be for ever free from all shires and hundred courts, and from all pleas, complaints, tolls, passages, ways, carriage ways, and that they may buy and sell wheresoever they will throughout all England, without paying toll, and no one may disturb them under forfeiture of 10 marks." This was confirmed by Edward I. and by successive kings. These charters were granted to the guild, the immediate predecessor of the corporation, the "warden" of the guild ultimately being called the "mayor."

But there was a great opponent to the rights and freedom of the good citizens of Reading in the person of the high and mighty Lord Abbot. Referring to the original charter of the abbey granted by Henry I., we see what extensive sway was placed in the hands of the abbot. He ruled Reading with a powerful hand, and when a former mayor of this town, in the time of Henry VI., thought he would like to have a mace carried before him as a badge of office, the abbot objected. The mayor appealed to the Crown, but he was told that it was contrary to the franchise and liberties of our church and monastery, that he was only a keeper of the guild at Reading, admitted by the abbot, and might only have "two tipped staffs" carried before him as a badge of office.

The extensive powers given to the abbot produced constant struggles for power between the guild and the ecclesiastical rulers. Sometimes they even came to blows, and the townsmen often assaulted the abbot's bailiffs in the execution of their duty. The men of Reading were cited in the reign of Henry III., 1243, to show what warrant they had for any privileges which they claimed as members of the guild. The sheriff of Berks received a strict injunction to prevent the men of Reading from interfering with the abbot's lawful rights. Two years later "a final and endly concord" was established between the contending parties, but in 1351, the dispute revived; quarrels arose about the election of a constable for the town, and the contention was not settled for 200 years. In 1430, abbot Henley seized from the guild the out-butcherly, or shambles, used by butchers not living in the town, which was another bone of contention.

The abbot received part of the fines paid by those who wished to become freemen of the guild. He received a fine of 5d., called chepin-gavel yearly from every member. He exercised criminal jurisdiction, tried prisoners, admitted and selected the warden or mayor, and in many ways held powerful sway over the good folk of this ancient borough.

But the day came when his power ceased, and the abbey was dissolved. By degrees the guild obtained more power, but the Reformation shook the fabrics of the old guilds of England, and they found that they had only exchanged masters, and that the new master was rather more masterful than the old, requiring inventories of guild plate, lands, and revenues, and appropriating much of their superfluous wealth to his own exchequer.*

In the time of Queen Elizabeth the guild merchant, the chrysalis, broke its shell, and became the full-winged corporation of mayor and burgesses. Although its place of meeting was still called the *Guild-hall*, and was situated somewhere near the Hallowed Brook, where the worthy brethren were often disturbed in their deliberations by the laundry women "beating their battledores," which was the approved style of washing clothes in those days. Subsequently the old Church of Grey Friars became the Guildhall until the old building was erected, from whose ashes the modern Town Hall phoenix-like arose.

The old burgesses, or members of the guild, were very provident. In time of Queen Mary it was ordered that every burgess should pay 20s. over and above his accustomed fine, as a fund for the relief of burgesses in old age or want.

It would be impossible within the limits of a short paper to trace the history of the guilds through all their stages, and in fact such an account would become practically a history of Reading. I have only attempted to point out the chief points of interest in connection with their growth and development. I have no doubt that the Corporation documents,† when printed, will disclose to us many treasures, and not the least valuable among them will be the early records of guild history, which forms so important a part in the making of England.

* 1545—By Statute 37, Henry VIII. An Act for dissolution of colleges, it was recited that divers colleges, free chapels, chantries, hospitals, fraternities, brotherhoods, guilds, and stipendiary priests, "having perpetuity for ever," had misapplied the possessions thereof in various ways; and it was then enacted that all the same be dissolved and the proceeds applied for supporting the king's expenses in wars, &c., and for the maintenance of the crown, &c.

The advisers of Edward VI. promptly availed themselves of this as a pretext for plunder.

† The Corporation documents of Reading are about to be published. The ex-mayor, Mr. G. W. Palmer, has generously defrayed the cost, and the editor is the Rev. J. M. Guilding, F.S.A.

Some Inventories, with Notes.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. KATHERINE, NEAR THE TOWER OF LONDON, 1546.

It is needless to point out to readers of the *Reliquary* that a medieval hospital was a very different institution from its modern namesake, where the sick are received for medical care and treatment. The medieval hospital was a religious house, whose members formed an ecclesiastical corporation, and were devoted to works of religion, of charity, and of hospitality. These religious hospitals existed in all parts of the country, and several of them still remain. The noblest and the best known of all is the hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. Little less important, however, than St. Cross, was the hospital and collegiate church of St. Katherine, near the Tower of London, originally founded in 1148 by queen Matilda, but re-modelled and re-founded in 1273 by queen Eleanor. As so re-founded, the corporation continues at the present day. It consists of the master, three brothers (priests), and three sisters, together with a specified number of poor inmates. The constitution of the church is unique; it is that of a collegiate church, with this remarkable feature, that while the master is in the position of dean, and the three brothers of canons residentiary, they have associated with them, with equal votes and power in chapter, the three sisters who are practically canonesses of the church, having each a stall in the choir, and vote in chapter assigned to her.* A reference to the "Clergy List" shows their names side by side with those of the clergy of the Church of England.

In the year 1825, by virtue of a special Act of Parliament, the ancient hospital and collegiate church were pulled down, and the ground on which they stood was excavated to form St. Katherine's Docks. New buildings were erected in the Regent's Park, and there the establishment still remains. A full account, with several plans and illustrations of the ancient hospital and church, was published in 1785 in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 5, written by Dr. Ducarel, commissary of St. Katherine's, and dean of Mallig. In Appendix XIX. he printed an inventory of the goods of the hospital from Harleian MS. 5912, but it is only meagre. The inventory which is here printed for the first time gives us a picture of the hospital at the close of the reign of Henry VIII. It is apparently unfinished, for it ends abruptly at the top of a page, and is unsigned. There is, moreover, no reference to the chambers occupied by the sisters. Imperfect as it thus would seem to be, it is, nevertheless, full of interest, and it tells us much concerning this very interesting foundation, and the chattels and church goods it then possessed.

* See more as to this:—*The Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower, in its relation to the East of London*, by F. Simcox Lea, M.A. (Longmans, Green and Co., 1878.)

† We reproduce on the opposite page (Plate xiii.) two views of the ancient church, from Dr. Ducarel's book.



BEMROSE & SONS PHOTO-TINT.

LONDON & DERBY.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST CATHERINE.

For several of the foot-notes we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, M.A.

P. R. O., Land Revenue, $\frac{439}{1}$

This Indenture made the secunde daye of marche in the yere of the Reigne of o' moost sou'aigne lorde henrye the eight by the grace of god kinge of England frannce and Ireland defendor of the ffayth and in earth supream heade of the Churches of England and also of Irelande the xxxvijth Betwene Gilbert lathum prest m' of the Colledge of sainte katerines by the towre of london on thone partie And S' marten Bowes knight mayor of london Edmonde Busshopp of london S' Roger Cholmeley Knight cheyf Baron of the Kinges Escheker S' Richard Gressh'me Knight Wymonde Carewe Esquyer Robert Brooke Recorder of london Nicolas Bacon and Thom's mildemaie Esquyers Commyssioners assigned for the Viewe and S'vey of the Colleges Hospitalles ffraternyties Brotherheades and other Sp'uall promocons w'in the Citie of london on thother partie Witnessith that the same Commyssion's opon the viewe examinacion and S'vey of the State of the said Colledge have left and by these presentes don leve and delyver into the handes chardge and custodye of the said m' theise parcelles of plate Juell'es ornamentes employmentes leade belles and other goodes founde by them in the said Colledge at the tyme of the said S'vey savely and suerlye to be kepte ordered and leyde vpp vntyll the Kinges highnes pleasure be knownen for the further order and dysposicon of the same. The parcelles wherof ben conteyned as hereafter folowith

That is to saye

| | |
|---|------------------|
| In the vestre | |
| Three Challeces gilte w ^t two spones* gilte to them weinge | } lxxvij oz. di |
| Itm iij Challeces parcell gilte weinge | xl oz |
| Itm ij Censars of Sylver white weinge | liij ounces |
| Itm ij Candelstickes of sylver parcell gilte weinge | xlj oz |
| Itm ij bookes w ^t pictures on them of sylver parcell gilte† weinge w ^t the bookes | } Clxxix oz. di. |
| Itm ij Crewettes of sylver gilte weinge | viiij oz. di |
| Itm a ship of sylver parcell gilte w ^t a spone weinge | xvj oz. di. |
| Itm a monstrall of sylver gilte weinge w ^t the burall | xxij vnnces |
| Itm a Crosse of sylver and gilte excepte the picture‡ that is white weinge | } lvj oz |
| Itm a bell of sylver weinge | iiij oz di |
| Itm an other cros of sylver parcell gilte weinge | liij oz |
| Itm an Image of sainte katerine of siluer parcell gilte w ^t a chayne and a table weinge | } xlvj oz. di. |
| Itm a Cote for sainte katerine garnysshed w ^t small parcelles of sylver and gilte | [no sum entered] |

* The late survival of the chalice-spoons should be noted.

† "ij bookes w^t pictures on them of sylver parcell gilte" were probably texts with covers adorned with silver-gilt plates wrought with devices in low relief.

‡ A silver-gilt cross with an ungilt figure of the Crucified Saviour.

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Itm an other lyttell crosse parcell gilte of <i>Relickes</i> | } lix oz. di. |
| without a foote weinge | |
| Itm ij other lyttle crosses of <i>Relickes</i> plated w ^t | } xiiij oz. di. |
| sylver weinge | |
| Itm a box of Iverye plated w ^t sylver* | [no sum entered] |
| Itm a lyttle pece of berall sett in sylver | [ditto] |
| Itm a box w ^t certen p ^l es in it | [ditto] |
| Itm a lyttle crosse of golte (<i>sic</i>) sett w ^t ij | } j oz. iij qv ^{ts} . di. |
| emorodes weinge | |
| Itm ij small <i>Relickes</i> | [no sum entered] |

Howseholde plate

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Itm a playne Cuppe w ^t a cover gilte weinge | xxiiij oz j q ^{rt} |
| Itm ij saltes w ^t a cover parcell gilte weinge | xxvj oz. di. |
| Itm xv spones of sylver white weinge | xix oz. |
| Itm iij goblettes w ^t out a cover weinge | xxxiiij oz. |
| Itm a blacke nutte garnysshed w ^t sylver weinge | } xx ^d oz. |
| with the nuttet | |

In the hall

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Itm a table w ^t ij trestelles | ij ^s vj ^d . |
| Itm a longe forme to the same | xij ^d . |
| Itm a syde table w ^t trestelles | xij ^d . |
| Itm a forme for the same | viiij ^d . |
| Itm an olde Cupborne (<i>sic</i>) | iiij ^d . |
| Itm the hanginges w ⁱⁿ the same hall | xx ^d . |
| Itm a Cole rake of Iron | iiij ^d . |

In the chamber over the Vestre

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Itm xij copes of grene dornyckes† | xxxvj ^s |
| Itm iiij ^{or} copes of bawdekyn w ^t garters§ vpon | } vij viij ^d |
| thorfres of sattyn of brugis | |
| Itm iiij ^{or} copes of grene bawdekin w ^t orfres of grene | } viij ^s |
| bawdekin | |
| Itm ij copes of blew bawdekin w ^t sters | x ^s |
| Itm iiij ^{or} copes of olde crymsen velvett w ^t purces¶ | } xx ^s |
| of clothe of golde | |
| Itm ij copes of crymsen velvett fugery** withe | } xl ^s |
| flowers of golde | |
| Itm ij copes of white Damaske w ^t oken leves of | } x.s. |
| grene velvett and black | |
| Itm ij copes of cloth of bawdekin of Collent†† stuff | x ^s |

* Probably the pyx.

† A cocoa-nut shell mounted in silver.

‡ A material deriving its name from Tournay.

§ These copes may have been made from the robes of some Knight of the Garter, which were originally powdered all over with Garters.

|| Bruges.

¶ The ornaments powdered with purses were perhaps the gift of a Lord High Treasurer.

** Figured.

†† Cologne.

| | |
|---|---|
| Itm vij copes of whit bawdekin | vij ^s |
| Itm ij blacke copes of velvett fugere w ^t strakes of golde | xx ^s |
| Itm a cope of blewe bawdekin w ^t birdes of golde | v ^s |
| Itm a cope of Red cloth of golde of bawdekin | xvj ^s |
| Itm a cope of cloth of golde of tissue | lxvj ^s . viij ^d . |
| Itm sainte Nicholas Cope* | xij ^d |
| Itm ij awt'cloth of crymsen velvett w ^t p'ces† | xls |
| Itm an awt'cloth of Red clothe of golde | lxvj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm a vestement of cloth of golde of tissue | xliij ^s iiij ^d |
| Itm a vestament of black velvet fugery with flowers of golde | x ^s |
| Itm a vestament of blacke saye | ij ^s |
| Itm a vestament of grene satin fugery | ij ^s viij ^d |
| Itm a vestament of blew bawdekin w ^t birdes of golde | ij ^s viij ^d |
| Itm a vestament of grene bawdekin | ij ^s viij ^d |
| Itm a vestament of Red and grene bawdekin w ^t garters w ^t thappurtenneces | ij ^s |
| Itm a vestament of Red bawdekin Collen stuff | ij ^s |
| Itm a vestament and ij tenacles of Red clothe of bawdekin | xl ^s |
| Itm ij vestamentes [vestament]‡ of whit bawdekin | iiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Itm ij tenacles of whit bawdekin | ij ^s |
| Itm ij tenacles of grene dornykes w ^t their Awbes | iiij ^s |
| Itm [ij]‡ a vestament and ij tenacles of grene bawdekin | vj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm ij tenacles of Red and grene bawdekin | iiij ^s |
| Itm [ij]‡ a vestament and ij tenacles of grene bawdekin | v ^s |
| Itm ij tenacles of blewe bawdekin w ^t byrdes of golde | v ^s |
| Itm ij tenacles of Red bawdekin of Colen stuff | ij ^s |
| Itm [ij] tenacles‡ a vestement and ij tenacles with blew sarcentt w ^t trees of Colen stuff | v ^s |
| Itm ij tenacles of white bawdekin | ij ^s vj ^d |
| Itm a Vestament of blew bawdekin | ij ^s |
| Itm a vestament and ij tenacles of crymsen velvett w ^t p'ces of cloth of golde | xx ^s |
| Itm ij Aut'clothes of Arres§ workes | xx ^s |
| Itm a paincted cloth to hange afore the rode | viiij ^d |
| Itm an aut'cloth of blew baudeking | xij ^d |

* The cope worn by the child bishop.

† The ornaments powdered with purses were perhaps the gift of a Lord High Treasurer.

‡ These words enclosed in brackets have been erased in the original.

§ Arres workes, a superior kind of tapestry so named from Arras, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands.

|| To cover the rood during Lent.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Itm a Canape clothe of whitt sarcenett bordered with colen golde* | xvj ^d |
| Itm an awt'cloth of Red bawdekin | ij ^s |
| Itm a vallannce for an aut' of blew and white | xij ^d |
| Itm iiij ^{or} Courteynes of single sarcenet wherof ij be blew and ij be white | xvj ^d |

In the vtter Chamber over the vestre

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Itm ij banner clothes | iiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Itm a crosse staffe gilte | viiij ^d |
| Itm a longe cheste to ley banner staves in | xij ^d |
| Itm ij olde shipchistes | v ^s |
| Itm a table vppon ij trestelles | ij ^s |
| Itm the tȳbre of the Sepulchre and the cros for the Candelstickes | ij ^s |
| Itm olde paincted clothes for the same | iiij ^d |
| Itm a flatt chiste w ^t v bookes in it | viiij ^d |
| Itm ij olde Images of woode | ij ^d |
| Itm an olde helmett | ij ^d |

In the Inner Chamber over the vestree

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Itm a great chiste barred w ^t Iron w ^t iiij lockes | xx ^s |
| Itm iiij great old flatt [chiste]† cofers | xv ^s |
| Itm a lyttle flatt chiste | x ^d |
| Itm a focer‡ | vj ^d |
| Itm iiij silken cotes for sainte katerine | ij ^s |
| Itm a pres w ^t xj frames for to hange copes opon | vj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm an olde Cace w ^t a lyttle padlocke | xvj ^d |
| Itm iiij ^{or} Red okered staves for the Canapy with a cros staffe | viiij ^d |

In the nether vestre

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Itm a vestament of Red saten of bruges with a cros of blew velvett | xvj ^d |
| Itm a vestement of blew and tawny bawdekin | xvj ^d |
| Itm a vestment of Crymsen velvett | ij ^s |
| Itm a vestment of blew saten of bruges | xvj ^d |
| Itm a vestement of white sarcenet for lent§ | xij ^d |
| Itm' a vestment of Red and blew bawdekin | xx ^d |
| Itm' a vestement for lent of white bustian§ | xij ^d |
| Itm an other for the same | xij ^d |
| Itm a vestement of grene bawdekin | ij ^s |
| Itm a vestament of grene saten of bruges | xvj ^d |

* This may have been the little tent within which the pyx hung before the high altar, but it was more probably here the canopy under which the Sacrament was carried in processions, as the "red okered" staves for it are mentioned below.

† This word enclosed in brackets has been erased in the original.

‡ Focer = forcer, a box or casket.

§ Strange as it may seem to modern ideas, the proper Lenten colour in England was universally white, and not violet or purple.

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Itm a vestment of Red and blewe bawdekin | xvj ^d |
| Itm a vestement of white sarcenet | xvj ^d |
| Itm ij greate flat chestes and a longe cheste | ij ^s |
| Itm a pres | ij ^s iij ^d |
| Itm iij flatt chestes | xx ^d |
| Itm an awt'cloth and a howseling towell of diep' | ij ^s |
| Itm iij other awtercloth of dieper | xvj ^d |
| Itm xij lyttle pillowe (<i>sic</i>) | ij ^s |

In the Quyre

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| Itm iij painted clothes about the high awter and saincte katerines awter w ^t the courteynes | ij ^s iij ^d |
| Itm an awt'cloth of diep' vpon the high awter | xx ^d |
| Itm a lyttle bason of pewter | ij ^d |
| Itm iij ^{or} laten candelstickes | xx ^d |
| Itm a table imbrowdered w ^t the Image of saincte katerine | xvj ^d |
| Itm a pix of Copper | vij ^d |
| Itm a mas boke w ^t a dexte * | vij ^d |
| Itm a foldinge table vpon saincte marye magdalaynes Awter | vj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm the awter clothes ther | xij ^d |
| Itm iij high Candelstickes of laten | xij ^s iij ^d |
| Itm ij formes and a foteclithe for thawter | vij ^d |
| Itm a crossestafe w ^t a banner cloth | vij ^d |
| Itm a lampe of laten | xij ^d |
| Itm iij ^{or} standing dextes | xvj ^d |
| Itm xiiij ^{or} † greate bookes | xvi ^d xiiij ^s ‡ |
| Itm ij clothe (<i>sic</i>) hanginge aboute the quyre | ij ^s |
| Itm a dexte standinge before the m's stawle and a pawle of bawdekin behinde him | xij ^d |
| Itm a payre of Orgaynes | vj ^h |
| Itm a lyttle olde cofor | ij ^d |
| Itm a payre of foldinge trestelles w ^t a table | vij ^d |
| Itm xvj surplises | v ^s iij ^d |
| Itm vij staves for bann's | xij ^d |

In the great parlor

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Itm ij longe tables w ^t iij ^{or} trestelles | vij ^s |
| Itm iij formes | ij ^s |
| Itm a Cupborde w ^t a hawte pece | v ^s |

In the lytle parlor

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Itm ij foldinge tables | v ^s |
| Itm ij formes | xij ^d |
| Itm an aundierne | xvj ^d |
| Itm a broken fireforke | ij ^d |
| Itm a foote or a trestell for one of the said tables | j ^d |

* Dexte, a desk. † Originally written 4, altered to 14.

‡ Altered from 16d. to 14s.

IN THE PRESTES AND CLERKES CHAMBRES.

In the Dortor

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Itm in George Gilsonnes chamber a longesettell a | } vj ^s viij ^d |
| a Cheyre, a chyste w ^t olde hanginges rounde | |
| aboute the Chamber & a pres to lay clothes in | |
| Itm in S ^r John Olupes Chamber a payre of bed- | } v ^s |
| stockes a table w ^t ij trestelles a shorte forme a | |
| cheyre w ^t hanginges | |

In the Cloyster

| | |
|---|--|
| Itm in S ^r Will ^m Bothilles Chamber beinge curate | } xiiij ^s iiij ^d |
| ther vj payre of Bedstockes iiij old chestes a | |
| forme with hanginges | |
| Itm in S ^r Valentine Chamber a fetherbeade tike / | } v ^s |
| ij payre of blankettes / ij cowerlettes w ^t a tester / | |
| an olde pres / ij lyttle stoles a lyttle forme a | |
| bolster w ^t ij little pillowes | |
| Itm in S ^r Richard nawtes als Tate chamber a payre | } viij ^s |
| of Bedstockes w ^t hanginges aboute the Chamber / | |
| ij chistes w ^t a pres and a Cupborde | |
| Itm in the boyes chamber a payre of bedstockes an | } x ^s |
| olde ffetherbede / an olde flockebed ij olde | |
| cou ^l ettes w ^t an olde blankett / an olde table with | |
| ij trestelles / a lyttle forme and a payre of shetes | |

In the Buttrey

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Itm iiij diep' table clothes | v ^s |
| Itm iiij ^{or} playne table clothes | iiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Itm iiij ^{or} dieper napkins | xij ^d |
| Itm viij playne napkins | xij ^d |
| Itm a dieper towell | viiij ^d |
| Itm iiij playne towelles | xvj ^d |
| Itm vj pewter pottes | v ^s |
| Itm iiij Candelstickes | xij ^d |
| Itm iiij pewter saltecellers | vj ^d |
| Itm a longe cheste | xvj ^d |
| Itm ij chestes for naperye | ij ^s |
| Itm a Cupborde | vj ^d |
| Itm bynnes for breade | xx ^d |
| Itm xij tynnen spones | iiij ^d |

In the Kechen

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| Itm iiij olde platters | xv ^d |
| Itm vj olde Sawcers | ix ^d |
| Itm v olde dysshes | xv ^d |
| Itm xij platters whiche the m ^r bought | viiij ^s |
| Itm vj sawcers that the m ^r bought | xviiij ^d |
| Itm a great potte of bras | v ^s |
| Itm ij small bras pottes | iiij iiij ^d |

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Itm a Cawderne* | ij ^s vj ^d |
| Itm a ketell and twoo bras pannes | iiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Itm a mortar of bras w ^t an Iron pestell | ij ^s |
| Itm a Collender | vj ^d |
| Itm ij drepingpannes provided by the said m ^r | ij ^s |
| Itm a Chafyng ^t lysshe | iiij ^d |
| Itm a Charger | xiiij ^d |
| Itm a bason | viiij ^d |
| Itm iiij ^{or} spittes | ij ^s viij ^d |
| Itm a payres (<i>sic</i>) of kobyernes† | v ^s |
| Itm a paier of pothangers | ij ^s |
| Itm a Stone mortar | xvj ^d |

In John Kinges Chamber

Itm ij bedstedes/ a ffetherbede/ a Coveringe/ a
 bolster/ a lyttle pillowe/ an olde forme/ a tester } x^s
 and an vndercloth to the bede }

COLLEGE OF ST. MARTIN LE GRAND, LONDON, 1552.

The college of St. Martin surrendered to the crown in the second year of Edward VI. ; when the church was pulled down, and a wine tavern erected where the eastern portion had stood. Houses and other buildings were built on the rest of the ground. This inventory was evidently taken just before the demolition of the church, and records a mere wreckage of the goods the college must, a few years before, have possessed.

P. R. O., Land Revenue. 1392. File 83, 1.

An Inventory taken by me heugh Losse of suche plate Juelles and other implementes remayning the xijth of february anno secundo Reg Edwardi vj^d in the late Colledge of Sainct Merten le grannde in London as hereafter manyfestllie ensueth
 viz.

Plate then remayneng in thands of John Merten and Willm Bellinger

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| ffurst a Crysmatory of silver all gilte weinge | xvj oz j q ^t |
| Itm one Challice of Silver all gilte weinge | xxviiij oz |
| Itm one other Challice of silver all gilte weing | xxx oz |
| Itm one pix of Silver all gilte weinge | xxviiij oz |
| Itm one Crosse of Silver all gilte weinge | lxviiij oz |

Ornamentes of the Church remayneng in the Queer

ffurst a faire Aulter clothe of Dieper
 Itm a faire payre of Organnes
 Itm a faire deske of Brasse
 Itm a paire of Candelstickes of Brasse
 Itm a lampe of Brasse

* Cawderne = caldron.

† Kobyernes = cob-irons, the irons for snpporting the spit.

Yet Ornamentes of the same Church remayning in the Vestrie
 furst iiij^{or} olde Copes of velvett and damaske
 Itm one hollywater sprinkell
 Itm olde peces of brasse for the crosse staues
 Itm three crosse staves of wood

Belles

Itm their is remayning in the Steple v belles

per me Hugone Losse

Endorsed :

For the s'vey of the plate of seynt martynes in london
 S^r Thomas myldemaye to be Spoken wth herein

LANGLEY ABBEY, NORFOLK, 1535-6.

The monastery of Langley, in the hundred of Loddon, Norfolk, was a Præmonstratensian house founded in 1198 by Sir Robert Fitz Roger Helke, afterwards surnamed de Claveringe, lord of Horsford. The first canons of the house came from Alnwick. At the dissolution there were about fifteen religious in the house, which in 1546 was granted to John Berney, Esquire. Remains of the buildings still exist.

P. R. O., Church Goods, 1535-6.

The Inuentry of the movable goods pertaynyng to the Monastery of our blessed Lady of Langley in the Dioces of Norwiche exhibited before the Right Hono^rbill Maister Thomas Crumwell/ hiegh visito^r and vicar generall/ to oure Souereigne lorde King Henry the viijth supreme hied of the Churche of Englande/ according to the Iniunctions/ made and yeven to Robirt Walkingtonne/ Abbot of the said Monastery in the visitacion exercyte and had in the name and by the auctvritie of oure saide soueraigne lorde/ in the xxvij yere of his moost victoris Reigne/ The said Robirt Walkingtonne then being abbot/

In the Church and Vestiarie.

In p'mis A Crosse of cop'
 iiij* chales wth the patens } of silu'
 A Crosiar Staff † }
 vj cruettes of pewter
 In Coopis xij
 In Vestimētis x
 In Albis x

In the Botry /

iiij † tabilclothis }
 fyne and course }
 viij towellis }
 and Napkyns }
 viij § Candilstickes
 A Basen and an ewer of pewtir
 iiij Silver Sponys

* In the margin is written against these items : Def. Chal' & le Croshyr.

† *A Crosiar Staff.* This entry is of interest, for here we find the abbot's pastoral staff designated "a crosiar." This is in entire accordance with other evidence elsewhere, which all tends to prove that the idea that the crozier is the metropolitan's cross, and not the ordinary crook of the bishop or abbot, is erroneous. A recent attempt to defend the error has been made in *Archæologia*, vol. 51, by Dr. F. G. Lee, but beyond his own assertion, he has not produced any authority.

‡ In the margin is written against this item : Def. vj. (*sic*).

§ In the margin is written : Def. viij.

In bedding

v ffethirbeddes
 vij mattresses
 vj Bolstirs
 iiij Pilloes
 iiij Blankettes
 xiiij Cou'letts }
 and Cou'ynges }
 xiiij paire of shetes
 vj cussjons

In Brasse and pewter

iiij brasse pottes
 ij pañes of bras
 iiij Spittes
 j Tryvett
 j Brasen mortir }
 with a pestell }
 A chafingdishe
 with a fote
 A Garnyshe of
 pewt^r of all sortes *

In Catall'

iiij horsis for the Sadill
 xv maris and horsis for the cart and ploe
 xv melche neett
 x^{xx} Shepe of all kyndes
 xij Swyne/
 Thrie Cartes wth thapparail
 Thrie Ploes wth the harnes/

In Corne

lx combe wheite and Rye by estimacon
 lxxx combes barly by estimacon

Endorsed in a comparatively modern hand :

Inventory of the Moveable Goods belong^g to the late
 Monastery of Langley in Dioc Norwich exhibited before
 Tho^s Cromwell Visitor 27 Hen. 8.

HOWDEN COLLEGIATE CHURCH, YORKS.

This inventory seems to have been carelessly drawn up; whether intentionally so, or not, is not clear. The value of the different articles is often obscure, and in some instances it is not at first sight evident whether pounds, shillings, or pence are to be understood. Bishop Walter Skirlaw here, as elsewhere, was a benefactor to the fabric, and after his decease certain of his vestments were given to Howden. They are thus described in the inventory of his goods taken in 1406 :—

“Item unum vestimentum de velvto rubeo, broudatum de trifoliis aureis cum orfreis aureis et ymaginibus, de serico, habens casulam, ij tunicas, iij albas, iij amittos, cum paruris, ij stolas, et iij manipulos iij capas, et frontale, subfrontale, frontale strictum, et pannum pro

* A “*garnish of pewter*” is an expression commonly occurring in old wills and inventories. It comprised a set of twelve platters, twelve dishes, and twelve saucers. For much respecting this subject, see *Promptorium Parvulorum*, i., 187.

lectrino, de sacino rubeo, brodatum de trifoleis aureis, cum ij curtinis de serico rubeo radiatis de auro. *Detur Ecclesie de Howden.*" *

It will be observed that there is no mention made of these in the Inventory of Howden here printed.

P.R.O., Land Revenue, $\frac{4.5.1}{9}$.

The Inventorie of all the guddes and Implementes belonging to the Late Collegiate Church of Howden in the Countie of Yorke deliuered t' Richard Whaley essquier

| | |
|--|--|
| ffirste iij olde copes of blewe velvett p ^{ce} . . . | iiij ^s * |
| Itun ij copes of grene velvett p ^{ce} . . . | liij ^s iiij ^d |
| Itm one olde cope of clothe of Tyssue | xxxiiij ^s † iiij ^d |
| Itm ij olde copes of Reade velvett | xx ^s |
| Itm ij copes of white damaske | xxvj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm ij grene copes of Satten bruges | xiiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Itm ij Reade of Satten bruges | xiiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Itm ij white copes of Satten bryges | x ^s |
| Itm an olde blewe cope w ^t peacockes | v ^s |
| Itm an olde blacke cope of Taffetey | v ^s |
| Itm iiij olde copes of ffustian in apes† | x ^s |
| Itm ij olde copes of Dunde§ dornyx | ij ^s |
| Itm ij old blacke fustiane copes | xx ^d |
| Itm ij copes of grene dornyx | ij ^s |
| Itm iiij olde copes of white bustian | iiij ^s |
| Itm a Blewe vestmente velvett w ^t } tunicles and awbes for the same } | xxvj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm a vestmente grene velvytt w ^t ij } tunicles and awbes for the same } | xxvj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm a vestmente of olde velvytt wythe } ij tunicles and awbes for the same } | x ^s |
| Itm a vestmente of ffustiane in apes reade } w ^t tunicles and awbes for the same } | vj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm olde vestimente of white dammaske w ^t } ij tunicles and awbes for the same } | vj ^s viij ^d |
| Itm one olde vestmente of dammaske } w ^t tunicles and awbes for the same } | v ^s |
| Itm iiij vestmentes of olde Satten bruges } (viz a white a reade and a greane w ^t the } tunicles and awbes for the same } | x ^s |

* *Test. Ebor.* i. (Surtees Soc., 4) 321.

† These and some other of the money values are so written or altered as to be doubtful.

‡ *Fustian in apes*, i.e., Naples fustian.

§ Dun, a colour.

|| There is no closure to the bracket.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Itm iij olde bann' clothes of Sarcenett | iij ^s |
| Itm hanginges for the highe alter of reade } course velvett | xxvj ^s |
| w ^t curtens of sarcenett | vij ^d |
| Itm hangings of Satten bryges white } wythe curteyns of Sarcenett | x ^s |
| Itm iiij corporaxes w ^t iiij* cases | xvj ^d |
| Itm iij alterclothes better & worse | iiij ^s |
| Itm a vaile for the highe alter† | vj ^s |
| Itm ij olde towelles & ij olde coddess‡ | ij ^s |
| Itm ij Cowchers of parchemente & ij of paper iij grales a massbooke w ^t other } lytyll bokes pertheyning to the quire | liij ^s iiij ^d |
| Sm ^a totalis xxij ⁱⁱ xvj ^s viij ^d | |

A l're to be directed to m^r whalley tappere immediate the
Ornamentes dñ to hym ut sup' extendunt xiiijⁱⁱ xv^s vj^d

[Endorsed]

Com. Ebor'

The Inuentorie of the church of Howden to be Answerd by m^r
Whalley

[and also on the back thus]

Molten§ { lxxvij fodder xij^c by one booke
 { Cclxx fodder xv^c by one other booke

leade remayninge { upon the churche
 [no entry]

THE COLLEGE OF LOWTHORPE, YORKSHIRE.

The church of St. Martin, at Lowthorpe, situated some eight and a half miles from Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, was in the year 1333 made collegiate; the corporation to consist of a rector, six chantry priests, and seven chaplains, all of whom were to live in common. The nave of the church is all that is now standing. In the inventory mention is made of "a maser w^t a Bande." This, it is quite possible, is the maser preserved among the church plate of the adjoining parish of Ruston Parva, the two parishes being now united.

* Altered to iij from iiij.

† The Lenten veil that hung between the choir and the high altar.

‡ Pillows.

§ Lead melted, no doubt from the roof of the choir, which since the Reformation has, in consequence, been ruinous.

P. R. O., Land Revenue, $\frac{4.5.1}{4.5.1}$.

The College of
Lowthorpe
in the Countye
of Yorke.

Money to be answered by Thom^as
heynes gent' for certeyn of the goodes
of the said late colledge as ffolloweth.

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| | The corne belongyng to the said colledge prysed as apperyth by a Inventorye therof made signed w ^t the handes of m ^r Bab- thorp & m ^r Bonye prysed att | lxv ⁱⁱ xij ^s iiij ^d | |
| daye is given to m ^r heynes to appere on Mon- daye / and then to paye & make Answer to this dette | The pryce of certen cattell belongyng to the said late Colledge as it was prysed by [blank] ou' & above ij horsse beyng dede by the other of [blank] | xij ⁱⁱ v ^s viij ^d | iiij ^{xx} iiij ⁱⁱ , vj ^s , vj ^d |
| | The price of certen vtensyles of hus- bendrye belongyng to the sayd late colledge w ^t other howscholde stuff | cvij ^s vj ^d | |
| plate | xij silver Spones xij oz ij Saltes parcell gylt xxij oz | | |
| no ^a non adhuc on' in Comp m ^r Bellv.* | { a maser w ^t a Bande a grete horne garnysshed w ^t silu' } | n ¹ q ^d r ^a p m ^r Bellu.† | |

Endorsed :—M^r heynes accompte of lowthorpe.

The Trinity Hall, Worcester.

BY J. NOAKE.

IN obedience to the demand for widened streets, sumptuous shops,
and better sanitary conditions, the last relic of a mediæval institu-
tion is about to disappear from the centre of the historic city of
Worcester. This is the Trinity Hall, which was founded at the

* Nota ; non adhuc oneratur in compoto magistri Bellv.

† Nihil ; quia reddita per magistrum Bellv.

close of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, by the Guild of the Holy Trinity, "for the laud of God and the honour of the Holy Trinity, with power to appoint three priests to sing masses for the King and to help the parson (rector) and curate of St. Nicholas in time of need, because the parish doth abound of houseling people" (*i.e.*, housekeepers, who participated in the sacraments and other ordinances of the Church). Brethren and sisters belonged to this guild, and their objects were religious, charitable, social, and educational. They said masses for the king, and for founders and benefactors; they helped the parochial clergy in the services of the Church and visiting the poor; provided almshouses for the latter; supported a large school; and contributed liberally to the repairs of the Severn bridge and the city walls. The school was held in their great hall, and towards the close we get a glimpse of it in the report of the Commissioners for 1549, when they state that John Olyver, bachelor of arts, was master of the school, which had above 100 scholars. He was either an eccentric or reckless man, for it seems that he abandoned the school, and yet claimed the payment of his salary! At the time of this report John Calowe was master of the guild, and Thomas Johnson and Richard Basyldocke were the stewards or wardens. The guild of St. Nicholas adopted a seal, of which the matrix was found a few years ago in Hertfordshire. It is oval in shape, pointed at the two ends of the longest diameter, bearing as its main charge the figure of St. Nicholas, carrying a pastoral staff, under a canopy of Gothic architecture. Below was a kneeling figure, and around the seal the following legend:

Sigillū : co'e : S'ci : Nichi : Wigorn :

That is to say, the seal of the Guild of St. Nicholas, Worcester. No registers, account books, or records of any kind, remain to inform us of the inner life and doings of this guild, but at its suppression the value of the lands and tenements belonging thereto was returned at £13 17s. 7d., of which a certain portion was left, after the seizure, for the support of the school and repair of the almshouses and other buildings; but the allowance not being sufficient for those purposes, the school was closed in the reign of Edward VI., and its place was not supplied with another till the time of Queen Elizabeth, which school still exists, though in another part of the city. With an eye to secure the hall for their own purposes, in 1549, the Corporation instructed their town clerk, Thomas Hill, to "ride to London with Mr. High Bailey (Bailiff), and to have 2s. a day for the cost!" The King, however, sold the property to John and Richard Keyne, and from them it passed through other hands until it came to Robert Yowle, a worthy and liberal citizen, and others, who ultimately gave the Trinity Hall to the Company of Weavers, Walkers, and Clothiers. Now it seems that the great hall had been already used, in the decadence of the guild, by various trading

fraternities, and occasionally by the Common Council, before it fell into the hands of the King, these several bodies paying annually to "the clarke of the Trynete" the nominal sum of fourpence "for making cleane the howses and other thynges." The Clothiers' Company (which nominally exists to this day, in consequence of their trusteeship of certain charities) having become owners of the hall, held their own meetings there, and also let some of its apartments to other trading companies, including the Tailors and Drapers and the Cordwainers, who paid to the Clothiers an annual rent for their respective rooms, while the kitchen was open and free to each and every company for the purpose of cooking. Other companies had halls of their own, or met at inns and "mug-houses." In the seventeenth century the Clothiers' Company filed a bill in Chancery to oust the Tailors' Company from their room, but did not succeed. The Tailors, it seems, sometimes underlet their apartments, and this may have given offence to the landlords. Towards the close of the eighteenth century trading companies declined, owing to the gradual admission of strangers to trade in the city, and the Trinity Hall was more and more diverted from its original purpose. Players and mountebanks frequently performed there, and Christmas pantomimes delighted the juveniles; drinking, merry-making, and loud revelry awoke indignant echoes among its ancient timbers, and on one occasion at least the Corporation dined "my Lord Byshopp" there, at a cost of £6 9s. 2d.; while in grim antithesis to all this, the venerable Judges of assize occasionally sat here, to vindicate the majesty of the law, and the county sessions were sometimes held in the hall. In 1796 a committee of county magistrates inspected the building with a view of purchasing and converting it into an office for the Clerk of the Peace, but this seems to have fallen to the ground.

At length, in 1797, the Clothiers sold it to John Tymbs, printer, who in 1805 sold it to a broker and salesman, named Freame, whereupon great alterations were made in the hall, portions of it being pulled down or modernised to suit it for the requirements of Mr. Freame's business, the large chambers being subsequently used as warehouses for upholstery purposes and the sale of furniture. When the hall was dismantled a large quantity of carvings were carried away, and sold in London for £180, the builder having been permitted to appropriate them as lumber! The upholstery business was carried on there till last year, when the hall was purchased by the City Council, as the Sanitary Authority, with the view of widening one of the narrowest and most dangerous thoroughfares in the city, when it was found that the old building was but a fragment—a mere shell, broken, disfigured, transformed, and without a single feature deserving of preservation. *Sic transit gloria Aulae Trinitatis!*

“Scottish National Memorials.”*

ONE of the most noteworthy features of the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888, was the very complete collection of Scotch antiquities, which were there brought together. No such collection had ever been assembled before, and it is hardly likely that anything equal to it will be possible again for many years to come. Scotch antiquaries naturally felt, therefore, that so important a collection ought not to be dispersed without an accurate, trustworthy, and permanent record being made of the various objects which comprised it. This has been done, and the result is before us in the noble volume which bears the title standing at the head of this article. The subject matter has been divided into different sections, and each of these sections has been entrusted to one or more writers, whose especial field of study has made them experts in dealing with the objects which they describe. The editor of the volume is Mr. James Paton, who is also himself a frequent contributor throughout the book. Hence the work practically forms an excellent and sumptuous handbook to the study of the whole range of Scotch antiquities. It is profusely illustrated, not merely with plenty of good woodcuts, which are liberally distributed throughout the letterpress, but also with a large number of beautiful, full-page quarto plates. It begins with the earliest dawn of pre-historic archæology, and is carried on through successive stages, until it ends with a picture and description of the really remarkable “first bicycle,” which was invented somewhere about the year 1846. It is, of course, impossible for us to attempt, in the space at our disposal, to deal in any adequate manner with the almost-multitudinous objects of antiquity exhibited at Glasgow, and which are here in so attractive and scholarly a manner presented to the reader's attention. All that we can do, is to give a very general outline of the volume as we turn over its pages, and here and there, to select some particular object for the special notice of our readers. The first section deals with the objects which come more especially under the designation of “Scottish Archæology”; and in this section are grouped objects of Pre-historic, Roman, Early Christian, and (early) Medieval times. Nearly fifty woodcuts are given, including one of the “Bachull More,” which, by the kindness of the publishers, we are enabled to present for our readers' inspection. Besides the woodcuts, there is a beautiful full-page picture of the exquisite Douglas Clephane Horn. The Bachull More was the crosier of St. Moluac, an immediate follower of St. Columba. It was long

* SCOTTISH NATIONAL MEMORIALS. Edited by James Paton. Extra folio size, printed on special paper, pp. xii., 360, with coloured frontispiece, 300 illustrations in the text, and 30 full-page plates, published by Messrs. James MacLehose and Sons, Glasgow, publishers to the University, and printed at Edinburgh, by Messrs. T. and A. Constable. Price £2 12s. 6d. nett.



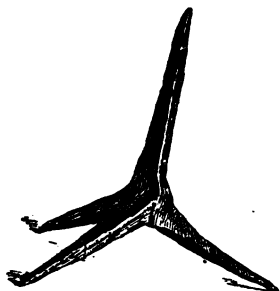
THE BACHULL MORE.

preserved at Lismore, an island off the west coast of Scotland, where the bishopric of Argyll was fixed, and where the tiny cathedral church still remains in use as a parish church.* The Bachull More is a plain curved staff, 34 inches in length, and the writers tell us, bears on its surface indications of the rivets by which a metal casing which covered it was once held. "This staff," they proceed to say, "when complete, must have been different in form from the crosiers with the voluted heads which became the recognised types of later periods; and it probably was the same in appearance as the famous Quigrich of St. Fillan, now happily deposited in the National Museum in Edinburgh." The staff owed its preservation to the fact that it was kept by a family of the name of Livingstone, who held a small freehold on Lismore in virtue of the trust. The lands passed to the Duke of Argyll, and the Bachull More to the muniment room at Inverary. It was sent to the Exhibition by the Duke.

The second section of the book is that which to the general public will be the most attractive portion, but it is one, which unfortunately, we can only but briefly notice. It occupies about a hundred and forty pages, is entitled "Historical and Family Relics," and deals with the enormous number of interesting objects exhibited, which conveniently range themselves under this general designation. It is, however, sub-divided into Early Scottish Memorials; Memorials relating to Mary Queen of Scots, to Scotland after the Union of the Crowns, to the Jacobite period, to medals connected with the Stuarts, to Miniatures, to Seals, and to

* This little building must be the smallest of the cathedral churches in the British Islands, which was used as such, to the Reformation. The late Mr. Mackenzie Walcott describes it as an oblong building, 60 feet by 30 feet, without nave, transepts, or aisles; and it appears never to have possessed any.—*The Cathedrals of the United Kingdom*, p. 362.

Tassie medallions. The enumeration of these heads will alone suggest some idea of the largeness of the collection, and of the wide interest of this portion of the book. Among the many early



CALTHROP FROM THE FIELD
OF BANNOCKBURN.

historical memorials, there is a description and woodcut of a calthrop from the field of the battle of Bannockburn. This illustration we reproduce. These notorious and terrible little engines of warfare, were used by King Robert the Bruce to harass the English horsemen, and it causes quite a shudder, even at this length of time, to think of the horrible suffering they must have inflicted on the poor horses. Among the most notable of the objects, which were exhibited as connected with Mary Queen of Scots, special mention must be made of the wonderful vessel now known as the "Kennet Ciborium." This vessel

is mentioned in Mr. Albert Way's Catalogue, pp. 122-123, and is of course no new discovery. It is illustrated very completely in the volume before us; a beautiful coloured picture of it is given as a frontispiece, and its details, and the series of medallions with which it is richly enamelled, are each reproduced by careful engravings in the body of the book. Two of the medallions we are enabled to present to our readers. One is that of "The Majesty," or Christ



MEDALLION OF THE MAJESTY FROM THE KENNET CIBORIUM.

in Glory, which is enamelled in the middle of the inside of the cover of the cup; the other is the device of the Holy Lamb, which forms the "print" at the bottom of the vessel itself.

The vessel is of copper, gilt and enamelled. Height with cover, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches; diameter of cup $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches. The writers do not seem to have discovered any corroboration of its supposed connection



MEDALLION OF THE HOLY LAMB FROM THE KENNET CIBORIUM.

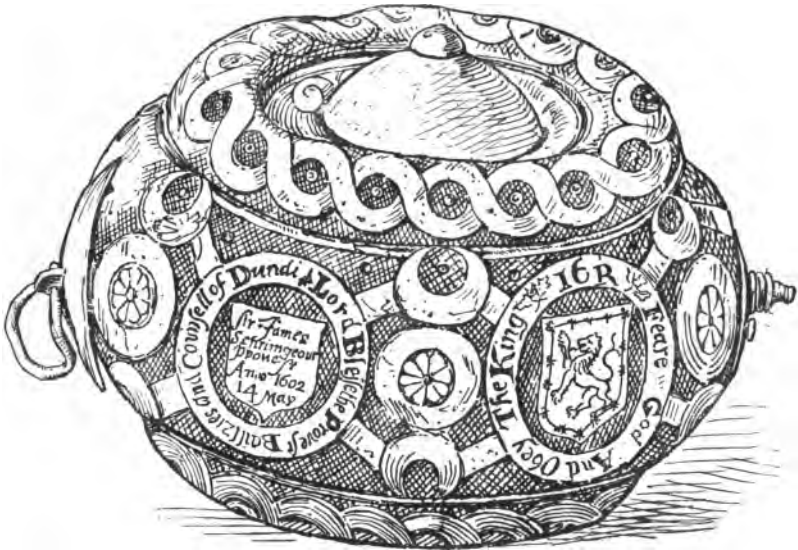
with Mary Queen of Scots, and the legend that it once belonged to Malcolm Canmore is rightly rejected. The obviously later date of the vessel makes this impossible. The writers very ingeniously argue that it was the work of Alpais, and we think their ingenious theory has a great deal to say for itself.

We wish that we could ponder more over the varied fascinations presented by the objects exhibited, the description of which is included in this portion of the book; unfortunately we cannot do so, but we ought to mention in passing, that several excellent full-page portraits are given, copied from the original pictures of the various persons. These include Mary Queen of Scots (from the celebrated painting at Blairs College); Henry Lord Darnley and his brother Charles; Mary and her husband, Lord Darnley; Prince Charles Edward; the Cardinal of York (Henry IX.); the great Marquis of Montrose; Graham of Claverhouse Viscount Dundee; and several others. Besides these, there are woodcuts and illustrations of all manner of interesting mementoes of these stirring and fascinating periods in the history of Scotland.

The next section, "Scottish Literature," we can only allude to. Some full page illustrations and photographs of different articles exhibited are given, including a photograph of a fine chained Bible belonging to Glasgow cathedral church.

The succeeding section treats of the objects classified as "Burghal

Memorials," and this portion of the book shows that a very considerable collection of municipal properties must have been exhibited in this truly wonderful collection. Seals, cups, clocks, bells, pieces of old furniture, are all included in the goodly company; but curiously enough we find no record of the exhibition of any civic maces, swords, or other objects that come under the general title of *insignia*. We suppose, however, that under this last mentioned term, we ought to include two curious articles of which we are able to give illustrations: one the "Pirley Pig" of Dundee,

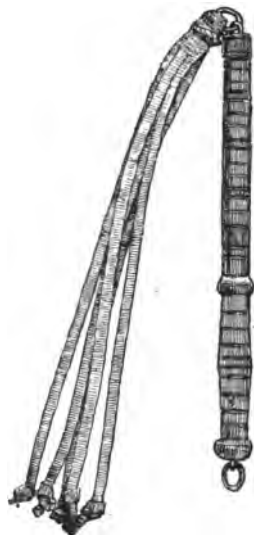


THE PIRLEY PIG OF DUNDEE.

and the other the St. Bartholomew's Tawse from Perth. The Pirley Pig of Dundee is a pewter box made in 1602, and used for receiving fines for non-attendance at the Town Council. It is described as being cylindrical in shape, with a depressed top, and having two ring handles, one of which is, however, gone. Within four circular bands on the outside there are engraved four shields. On the first shield is the legend: *Sir James Schrimzeour, Provest Anno 1602, 14 May*, and on the band which surrounds the shield: *Lord Bless the Provest Baillies and Counsell of Dundie*. The second shield has the ensigns armorial of the Kingdom of Scotland, and on the band: *Fear God And Obey the King, 16 R.* The third shield bears the arms of the Burgh of Dundee, a pot of lilies, with the motto *DEI DON*. The fourth shield has the initials of baillies and date, and in the surrounding band is: *Payment for not coming to the Counsell of Dundie*.

We are not sure whether the burghal authorities of Perth would wish us to reckon the St. Bartholomew's Tawse as part of their *insignia*. This pleasing object is alluded to by Sir Walter Scott, in the *Fair Maid of Perth*. We can only say that we are very glad that our lot was not cast as a glover's apprentice in the fair city in a former age, when this delectable weapon was used to coerce the apprentices to do their work, say their prayers, and obey their masters. In some respects times have certainly changed for the better. It is very seldom that an antiquary will admit that he thinks so; but we must confess, when looking at this charming implement, that we do feel in some degree that the changes have not all been for the worse. The tawse was lent by the Glovers' Incorporation of Perth, and we almost wonder that they were not ashamed to confess to owning it.

We said that no civic maces appear to have been exhibited at Glasgow. Perhaps the provosts and bailies own no such baubles; but although no civic maces were shown, or appear in this book, there is, nevertheless, an illustration, which we reproduce, of the splendid medieval Rector's Staff of 1460, which belongs to the University of Glasgow. We cannot think that the name mace is properly applied to such an object as this. A mace is the descendant of the savage's club, through an intermediate generation of the war mace. The war mace was afterwards turned upside down, its dastardly spikes gradually blunted, and in its peaceful and inverted condition it eventually became merely an emblem of civic dignity. But the beautiful staff of the University of Glasgow (Plate xiv.) can have had no such uncouth ancestry, and it is more allied to the crozier of the bishop or abbot, than to the policeman's truncheon, or the mace of the magistrate. Our readers can judge of this by turning to the illustration. The writers say of it: "This beautiful mace is of silver parcel-gilt, and is described as the silver staff 'quhilk the Bedal carrieth before the Rector at sollem tymes.' It measures 4 feet 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length; the weight is 8 lbs. 1 oz. The head is an elaborate piece of tabernacle work of three stages, all of them hexagonal, resting on brackets; the lowest stage of each of its six faces presents a shield surmounted by the head of an angel whose wings clasp the shield. The six shields carry:—

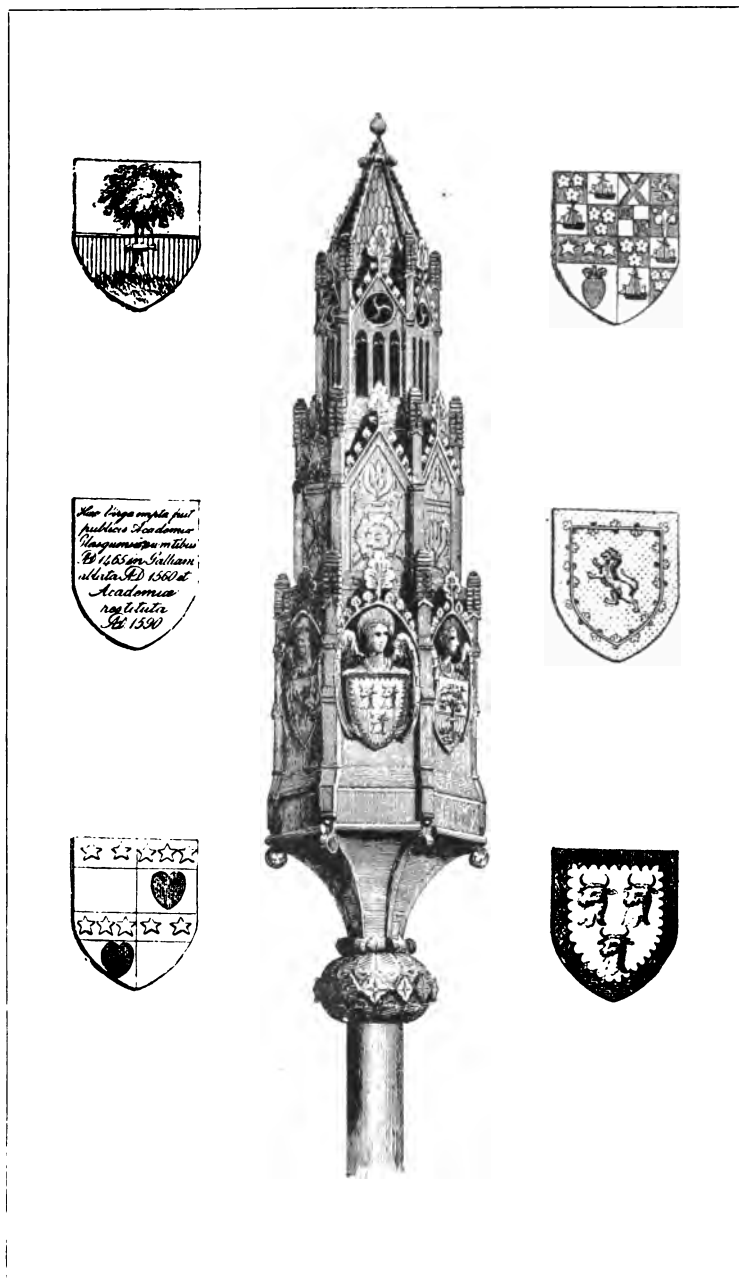


THE ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S
TAWSE.

1. The Arms of Glasgow.

2. The inscription:—*Haec Virga empta fuit publicis Academiae Glasguensis sumptibus* A.D. 1465: *in Galliam ablata* A.D. 1560: *et Academiae restituta* A.D. 1590.





RECTOR'S STAFF OF 1460, BELONGING TO THE UNIVERSITY
OF GLASGOW.

3. The Arms of the Regent Morton, the Restorer, of 1577.
4. The Arms of Lord Hamilton, the Benefactor, of 1460.
5. The Arms of Scotland.
6. The Arms of Bishop Turnbull, the Founder, of 1451.

The Arms of Glasgow on the fifth shield are in a style not used before the middle of last century; the style of the lettering on the sixth shield indicates the same date, and this may be the date of the engraving of all the six. The Mace is commonly said to be one of six that were once hidden for safety in Bishop Kennedy's famous tomb in St. Salvator's Chapel in St. Andrews. This story is absolutely fabulous. The true story is given in the inscription. In 1460 Canon David Cadzow, who had been the first Rector to the new-founded University, on being again chosen Rector started a subscription for a proper mace, and headed the list with 20 nobles (£6 13s. 4d., stg.): in 1465 a committee was appointed to collect funds for finishing the mace; and in 1469 the mace was finished and was in use on high days and holidays. 'It cam' wi a Rector, and it had nearly gane wi a Rector.' The last pre-Reformation Rector was James Balfour, Dean of Glasgow, and in 1588 this significant entry appears in the 'Inventar' of the evidents, lettres, gudes and gear:— 'The Dean of Glasgow, Mr. James Balfour, had the pedillis staff of sylver in keeping, quhilk was the fairest that was in any Universitie of Scotland, *and hes not yet renderit it*'. Luckily it was recovered, we see from the Inscription in 1590, and the 'Inventar' of 1614 thus records its adventures:—'Quhilk Mr. James Balfure, deane of Glasgow, Rector the yeir of God 1560, gave to the Bischop of Glasgow quho cariyit the same with all the silver warke and hail juels of the Hie Kirk to Paris with him. Notwithstanding, the said Staff be the Travels of Mr. Patricke Sharpe, Principal, was recoverit, mendit, and augmentit the yeir of God CIO. IO. XO as the date on the end of the staff bears.' We believe that very similar rectors' staves belong to the Universities of St. Andrews and Aberdeen.

The next section is entitled "Scottish Life," and describes the objects exhibited which fall under this head, and for convenience of classification it is divided into Military, Industrial, and Domestic sub-sections; each sub-section being again sub-divided. We must very reluctantly pass over the portions devoted to military and to industrial objects. The domestic sub-section is widely sub-divided. One of the most notable of the portions, is that devoted to the description of the pieces of old Scotch plate, which found their way to the exhibition cases at Glasgow. This subject has been taken in hand by Mr. Alex. J. S. Brook, and he has gone very thoroughly into it, and into the question of old Scotch hall-marks, of which a number are reproduced in the letterpress. Each city and burgh in Scotland seems to have assayed and marked the plate made by its goldsmiths, until modern legislation confined this privilege to the goldsmiths' halls at Edinburgh and Glasgow. We have no doubt from the number of old provincial hall-marks which are turning up in England, that the same privilege was exercised in the corporate cities and towns of England before 1697, when the Act of Parliament originating the Britannia

Standard for silver plate, inferentially stopped it. We feel sure that too much importance has been attached to the Act of 1423, as regards limiting the ancient right of hall-marking to the goldsmiths' companies of London, York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Lincoln, Norwich, Bristol, Salisbury, and Coventry. We cannot allude to this further now, but we hope to deal with it before very long, in an article on ancient provincial hall-marking of plate in England. We will, in passing, however, say that we think Mr. Brook is mistaken in attributing to Perth the town mark of a lamb couchant. Unless this mark has been found on plate of undoubted Scotch make, we



SILVER QUAICH MADE AT AYR.

should be inclined to assign it to the town of Preston, in Lancashire. The Arms of Preston are a lamb couchant, and we have ourselves come upon the mark, accompanied by maker's initials and a date letter, on Yorkshire church plate on the confines of Lancashire, and not far from Preston. We give an illustration, before leaving the subject of plate, of a silver quaich six inches in diameter and made, it is believed, at Ayr, by one Matthew Colquhoun, who was a goldsmith in that burgh from 1680 to 1700. The quaich is an essentially national form of cup, peculiar to Scotland.

Under the same head "Domestic Life," the numerous objects connected with Scottish archery meetings, and which were exhibited, are carefully described, and the subject itself is very fully discussed as well. Unfortunately we can only briefly touch upon it at all, and to do so to any considerable profit, can only be achieved by entering into matters of detail, which we are compelled to pass over. There was nothing in England corresponding to the companies of archers in Scotland, although we are told how much more popular archery was south of the Tweed. The collections of silver arrows, and bows strung with medals of the yearly successful competitors has no counterpart in England, and must have formed a remarkably interesting feature in the exhibition. Musselburgh owns the most interesting collection from an antiquarian

MUSSELBURGH MEDAL,
1633.

point of view, although Kilwinning (a village in Ayrshire) claims to possess the oldest traditions of all ; none of the existing medals, however, seem to be of a greater age than 300 years. Of some of the medals we are enabled to give illustrations, but, as we have already said, to enter properly into this subject we ought to be able



MUSSELBURGH MEDAL,
1673.



MUSSELBURGH MEDAL,
1680.

to go thoroughly into matters of detail. We give first of all an illustration of the medal at Musselburgh of the year 1633. In 1673, Mr. G. Drummond, on winning the Musselburgh arrow for a second time, added above the figure of the archer the words: *ARS FELIX CUI FATA FAVENT*. In 1680 a winner, who also succeeded for a second time, expressed the same thought more briefly by the word *Chance*, in a label proceeding from the archer's mouth.

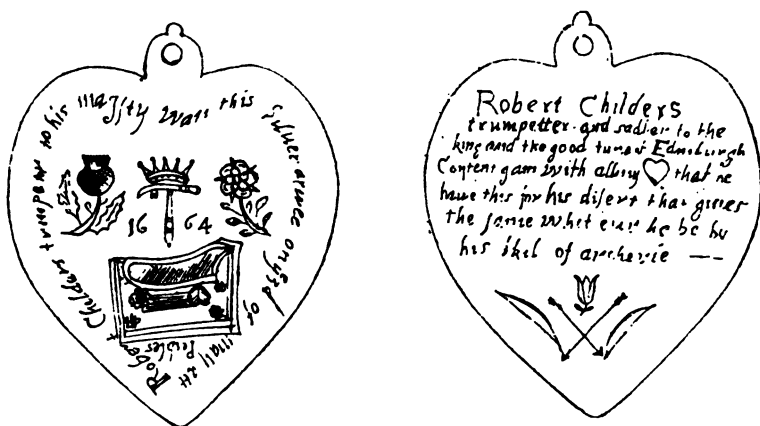
The fine and large medal at Musselburgh of the year 1749, was won by Lieut.-Colonel John Cunynghame. It has engraved on it a curious picture (Plate xv.) of popinjay shooting.

The arrow at Peebles is dated 1638 and was given by James Williamson, the provost of that burgh. It has forty silver medals attached to it, four of them belonging to the seventeenth century. One of these, the medal of 1664, is very curious, and we give two illustrations of it.

On one side it bears the following inscription: *Robert Childers, trumpetter and sadler to the king and the good tune of Edinburgh* and the following lines, the word "heart" being represented by a figure of one:

"Content I am with all my [heart]
that he haue this for his disert
that giues the same whit eur he be
by his skil of archerie."

The other side has a further inscription with the date, and some emblems including the thistle and rose.

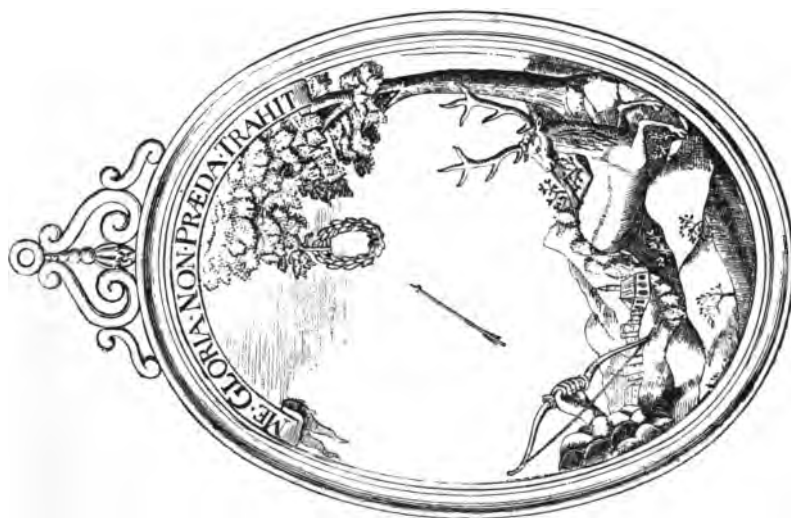


PEEBLES MEDAL, 1664.

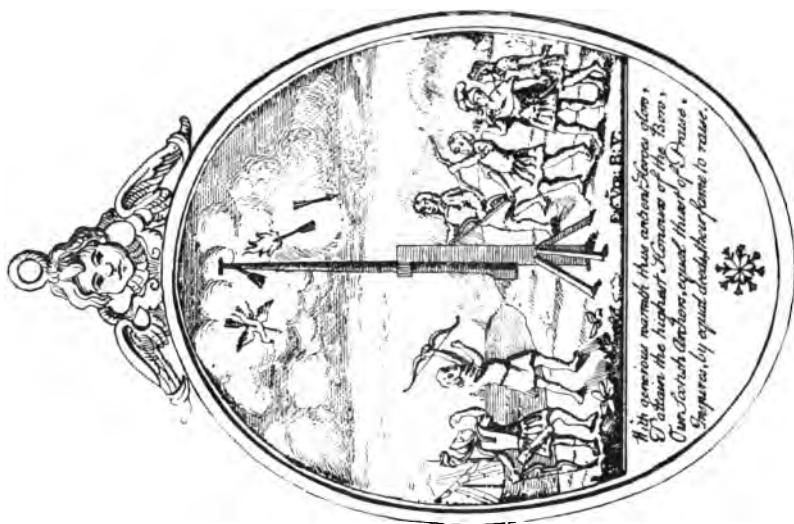
In 1709, the magistrates of Edinburgh presented to the Royal Company of Archers a silver arrow to be shot for, and for some years the Edinburgh annual meeting was accompanied with a good deal of pageantry; but it was shorn, in 1742, of much of its former glory. Between 1709 and 1715, six large and characteristic medals were added, and we are told that they are among the finest of all those belonging to the Royal Company of Archers. The fifth in order of these is the medal won by the Earl of Wemyss in 1714, and of this we give an illustration (Plate xv.). The medal is $7\frac{9}{16}$ inches in length, the border is made of a molded silver wire surmounted above with a pierced scroll ornament. On the obverse are engraved the shield of arms with the legend: *The right Hon^{ble} David Earl of Wemyss Lord Elcho Vice-Admiral of North Britain L. Lieutenant to the Royal Company of Archers Did win this Silver Arrow at Leith the Fourteenth day of June One thousand Seven hundred and fourteen years In presence of Fifty-four of the said Company of Archers and Appended this Plate.* On the reverse of the medal is a sort of allegorical picture and the legend ME GLORIA NON PRÆDA TRAHIT.

Under "Domestic Life" we have an illustration given, and which is here reproduced, of the "first bicycle." This is scarcely as yet an "antiquity" in the ordinary acceptance of the word, but in the sense in which Stephenson's first railway engine "Puffing Billy" may be looked upon as a kind of modern antiquity, so this first bicycle undoubtedly found a proper place in the Exhibition, and has a rightful notice in the pages of this book. Our readers will, we are sure, be interested in seeing a picture of it. The inventor was a Mr. Gavin Dalzell, merchant at Leshmagow in Lanarkshire (born 1811, died 1863); the bicycle was invented some time prior to the year 1846.

"Torture and Punishment" form the next section; we will only say in passing, that the Scotch were not behind other nations in

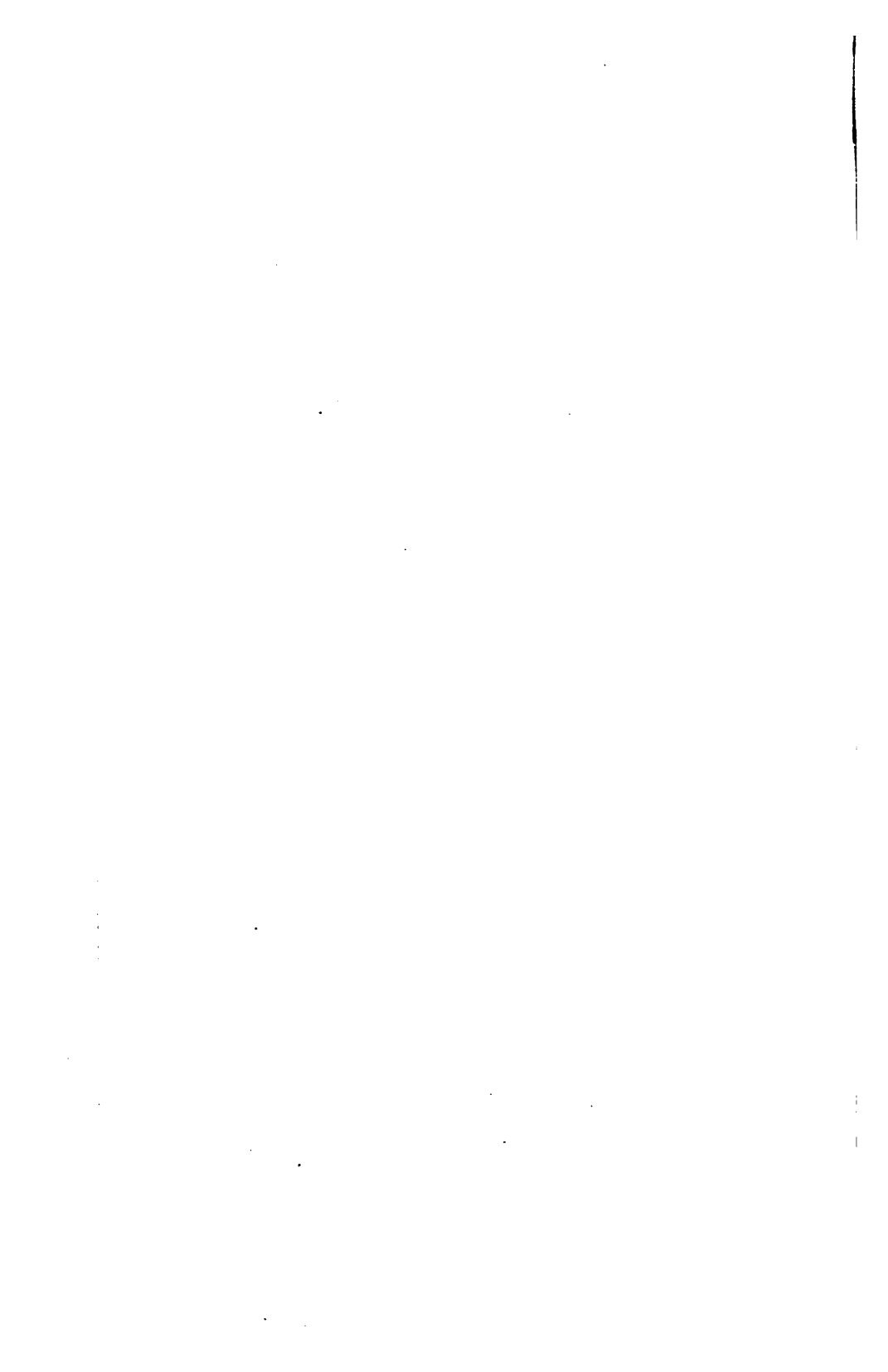


EDINBURGH, 1714 (LORD WEMYSS).



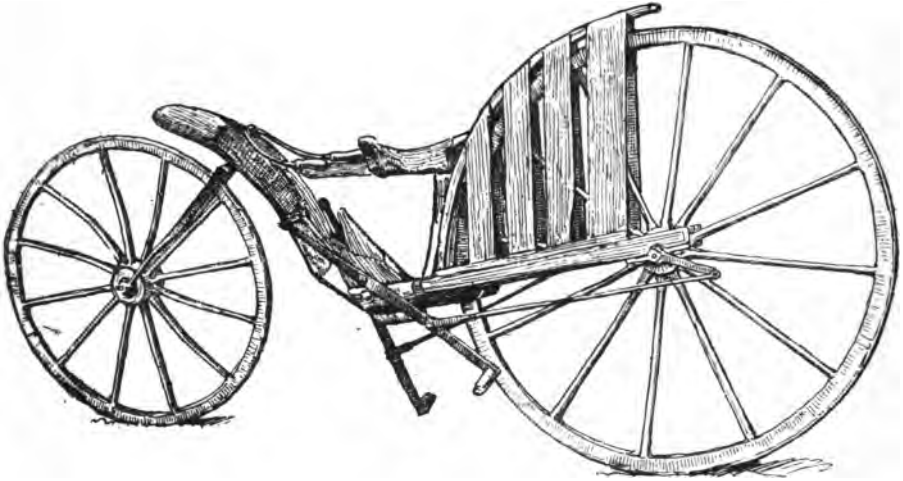
MUSSELBURGH, 1749 (COL. CUNYNGHAME).

SCOTCH ARCHERY MEDALS.



the ingenious invention of horrible implements of torture, as is evidenced by the objects exhibited at Glasgow. The joughs and pirliewinkles seem to have been instruments peculiarly their own, and implements which show that the canny Scot of old could turn his wits to an invention, the matter-of-fact shrewdness of which has quite a national characteristic about it.

"Charms and Amulets" we must pass by; and we then arrive at the last portion of this long series of objects exhibited, and we find ourselves in the midst of a collection of "Scottish Communion



"THE FIRST BICYCLE," circa 1846.

Tokens." These wonderful specimens of Scotch ecclesiastical art are, of course, tickets admitting the recipient to a place at the Lord's Table in the presbyterian churches. The former use of similar tokens has been noted in England, and they are no doubt allied to the medals given to priests, and cited by Professor Skeat in the extract we have quoted in *Miscellanea* in the present number of the *Reliquary*. They have no necessary connection with the presbyterian ritual, except that they readily lend themselves as useful adjuncts to "fencing the tables" in the Scotch kirks. We can well imagine that their sheer ugliness must have often been a matter of deep consolation to the worthy Scotch bodies who have used them, and no doubt was a true help to them in their devotions. It is noted that they were also used in episcopal congregations in the north of Scotland; this is not to be wondered at. Except that the prayers were read, but that not entirely, from the Book of Common Prayer in the Scotch episcopal congregations, the external appearance of divine service differed but little in these semi-proscribed chapels from that in the parish churches. There is an amusing account of the dismay caused among the clergy of the diocese of Aberdeen as lately as 1823, by the order for the introduction of the surplice at the

sacraments and prayers in place of the Genevan gown.* Dr. Torry, the immediate predecessor of the present bishop of St. Andrews, clung more or less to the use of the Genevan gown in his episcopal ministrations to the very last, preferring it, from its association with his younger days, to the ordinary robes of an Anglican bishop; robes which in the earlier period of his episcopate he did not even possess.† To return from this short digression to the beautiful communion tokens. Their whole history and various methods of manufacture is very fully entered into by Mr. Alex. J. S. Brook, and the subject possesses far more of interest than the tokens themselves would suggest. We give a few illustrations of these curious objects.



INNERKIP, 1704.



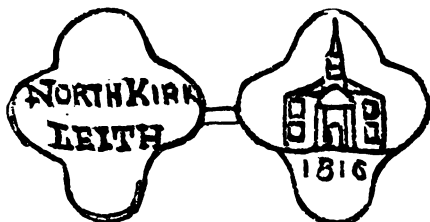
PARTON, 1717.



ST. CUTHBERT'S, EDINBURGH, 1776.



TALBOLTON, 1800.



NORTH KIRK, LEITH, 1816.

COMMUNION TOKENS.

The communion tokens are small metal badges. Most of them were punched, others occasionally were cast, the whole subject, however, is thoroughly discussed by Mr. Brook, and to his article we must refer those of our readers who may wish to pursue the subject fully. None are known to exist, we are told, of the sixteenth century but a few remain of the early part of the seventeenth. (Is this a slip in the account for "seventeenth" and "eighteenth" centuries?) The earliest of which an illustration is given is that of Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, 1704; this illustration we reproduce. It is followed closely by one belonging to Parton parish in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright 1717, of which also we give an illustration, as we also

* See: *Life and Times of John Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen.* By the Rev. W. Walker, M.A., LL.D. p. 276, etc.

† See: Neale's *Life and Times of Patrick Torry, D.D.*, where we also learn (p. 82) that bishops Sandford and Gleig were the first to introduce the use of lawn sleeves in place of the Genevan gown. This they did (1812) on "every sacrament day," and it was noted as an innovation.

do of one of St. Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh 1776, another of Tarbolton parish 1800, and one of the North Kirk of Leith dated 1816.

We have now gone through this really splendid record of what must have been a very wonderful collection of Scotch antiquities. Besides the contributors whose names we have already mentioned, may be added those of Sir A. Mitchell, Dr. Joseph Anderson, the Rev. Joseph Stevenson, Dr. David Murray, Professor John Ferguson and others, who at once attest the high character of the literary contents of the book. In closing this slight sketch, we must congratulate all those who have been concerned in the production of this volume, the publishers, the editor, the different writers, and the printers, on the success of their combined undertaking. The book is very appropriately dedicated, by the publishers and the printers, with special permission, to Her Majesty the Queen. We beg also to return our thanks, and those of our readers, to the publishers for their kindness in lending us the wood blocks which illustrate this article.

Miscellanea.

[Under this heading, we propose for the future, to devote a small space to Short Notes on subjects of antiquarian interest, which do not call for long papers, and we shall be very glad to receive from our readers, contributions to this portion of THE RELIQUARY.]

Stones with ancient markings for playing the game of Merelles.

IN the *Reliquary* (New Series, Vol. iii., p. 25) mention is made by Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., of the discovery of a stone marked with the lines necessary for playing the game of Merelles, and which was found built into one of the walls of Scarborough Castle. The existence of this stone at Scarborough may be usefully compared with stones similarly marked, and which have been found in the walls of Hargrave church, Northamptonshire, and Sempringham priory church, in Lincolnshire. There is an interesting paper on these latter by the Rev. R. S. Baker, rector of Hargrave, in the *Associated Societies' Report* for 1871, where a plan is given showing how the game is played. Mr. Baker calls the game "Peg Meryl." This rather mysterious looking name may be easily explained by the fact that the game is often played with pegs, which are fixed into holes marked in the lines. The game is played by two persons with two sets of pegs, nine in number on either side, and the main object of each player is to fix three pegs in a row, his opponent endeavouring to do the same, and, at the same time, to thwart the first player in his endeavours. The stones found at Hargrave and Sempringham seem to be of as early a date, if not earlier than that found at Scarborough. The game is still commonly played by the farm lads and others in the rural parts of the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire. Can any of our readers refer to the finding of other stones

in buildings, marked for the game? With regard to the name "Merelles" (and "Nine Men's Morris," by which the game is also known), Professor Skeat, to whom we referred, has very kindly sent us an off-print from the *Philological Society's Transactions*, 1888-90, pp. 150-171, where he has explained the derivation and meaning of the names as follows:—"MERELLES, a game originally played with counters. Also spelt *merils*; and in Shakespeare *nine-men's morris*, (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii., l. 98.) Of French origin. Cotgrave has: '*Le Jeu des Merelles*, the boyish game called Merils, or five-penny Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawns, or men made of purpose and termed *Merelles*.' The modern French has *marelle*, which is explained to be the game played with counters, called in modern French *méreau*, and in old French *merel*. There are thus two forms; old French *merelle*, fem., and old French *merel*, masc. The latter appears to be the original, and appears also as *marel*, meaning a counter, a medal, originally a bit of common metal, usually lead, which was used as a counter or ticket for various purposes, especially of calculation or as vouchers. The masculine form *marel*, would make the plural as *mareaux*, and this is the particular form which appears in English as *morris*. For information, see *merel*, s.m., and *merele*, or *merelle*, s.f., in Godefroy; and *merallus*, *merellus*, in Ducange. The old French *merelier* meant the board on which the game was played. The ultimate etymology is doubtful; but as the Latin *merallus* sometimes meant 'a piece of money of small value,' and Ducange gives a verb *merare*, to distribute alms, I think it is highly probable that these words are from Latin *merere*, *mereri*, to earn, deserve. It appears that these counters were actually given to chaplains as vouchers for the masses they had said. They could, of course, claim payment accordingly."

Southwell Minster.

IN the last number of the *Reliquary* we printed an inventory, and recorded some notes relating to the choral arrangement of Southwell collegiate church. We have since come upon the following letter from archbishop Sandys to Lord Burleigh, from which it would appear that the archbishop had much to do with rescuing Southwell chapter from the dissolution with which it was imminently threatened at the time. We are not aware that this letter has been printed before, and it will, we think, be read with interest. It has been reserved for "those greedie Cormorants" of the present century the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to "swallow up" that which other ages had spared.

Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was consecrated to the bishopric of Worcester on St. Thomas' Day (Dec. 21), 1559, and afterwards translated to London, where he was enthroned on July 20th, 1570. In 1574 he was further translated to the primacy of the northern province, and was enthroned at York, by proxy, on

March 13th, 1577. He died at the archbishop's palace at Southwell, July 10th, 1588, and was buried on the south side of the altar in the collegiate church; but the tomb has since been very wrongfully shifted to another part of the church. It bears a well-known figure of the archbishop, vested in a very remarkable chasuble of a post-reformation form, not altogether unlike in shape those worn by the Lutheran clergy in Scandinavia at the present day. The letter is written on one side of a folded sheet of paper, and has been sealed with a signet seal. The impression is now much worn, but it is evidently the same as that attached to another letter of the archbishop contained in the same volume, the impression of which is much clearer, and it may thus be deciphered as bearing a shield of the modern arms of the See of York impaled by those of Sandys: *A fesse indented between three crosses crosslets fitchée.*

Lansd MS., 52, fo. 175.

My Honorable good Lord, This Bringer cometh vnto yo^u for the defence of the Church of *Southwell*, w^{ch} is sore assaulted. I spake to hir ma^{tie} in it, and gaue hir a Note in writing of it, when I toke my leaue: the Quene tould me that the Earle of *Leycistor* had moued hir in the matter. I prayed hir Ma^{tie} in the Churches behalf, that if we could not finde gracious fauour w^{ch} we looked for, that at the least, we might haue the Benefite of hir Lawes for our defence; w^{ch} thing^e would serue o^r tourne. I haue at this tyme written an earnest Lrē to the Earle of *Leycistor* and I well hope, that he will deale no further in it, and I shall hartely pray yo^r L: to continue yo^r good and honorable fauo^r towards that Church, and not suffer those greedie Cormorants, to swallow it vp, w^{ch} in trueth haue none Interest vnto it. But these men must liue by other mens losses. I haue bene at great Chardges about that Church, I haue traualed much for it, and that is all the gaine that I shall euer gett by it. I onely seeke herein the glorie of god, the maintenance of learninge and Religion, w^{ch} thinge to doe I am in Conscience compelled. And thus Comending^e this Cause to yo^r wonted fauour, and honorable consideracōn: I comēd yo^r good L: to the good direction of god's holy spirit. *Bushophthorpe* this xxjth (*sic*) of Aprill 1587.

Y^{or} L most bounden

E. Ebor

[Addressed on back of second page]

To the right Honorable
my singular good Lord the
L: high Threasorer of
England. /

[Endorsed in a different and more modern hand]

xix.

xxi Ap 1587

Archb. of Yorke

In behalf of the Church of Southwell.

xx xv.

The marking of the Troy weights in 1587.

THIS paper explains itself. The entire system of marking weights after they had been verified, is one of more importance than it might perhaps at first sight appear to be. The different marks used at different times and places were very numerous, and there seems little doubt that in many cases the same stamps were also used for other purposes, as for instance, that of marking plate in towns where there was no Goldsmiths' company established. In London, the Founders' company tested and marked the avoirdupois weights, an office only taken from them in the second decade of the present century; and on the older London weights is to be seen the mark of an ewer (one of the charges in the shield of arms of the Founders company), struck on the weights, after they had been verified at Founders Hall. The London weights underwent a second process of marking at the Guildhall, when the sword of St. Paul from the city shield of arms was struck on them as well. On folio 24 of Lansdowne MSS., Vol. 52, there are drawings of a new Troy weight, and its inscription is given on a label thus: "E (crowned), a crowned rose, R (crowned), TROY. W. ^{POUND} XXX. 1587." It would be interesting to know whether the mark referred to as theirs, by the Goldsmiths' company, was the leopard's head, or the lion passant guardant. Probably it was the former of the two, and an inspection of any troy weights extant, which are older than 1587, would show decisively which it was. On a comparatively modern weight, we have seen the mark of the lion passant guardant, evidently struck from a punch used for marking plate.

Lansd. MSS. 52, fo. 28.

The humble peticoñ of the Company of the goldsmithes.

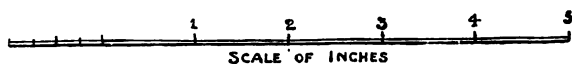
Wheras by hir Ma^{ties} proclomacoñ ther is apoynted to all hir Ma^{ties} subiectes vsinge the troye waighte to have the same marked wth hir Ma^{ties} marke of E. L. crowned w^{ch} is to be marked in every City and towne wher the standerdes ar to remayne It may please yo^r Honor for that ther is an ordynance Lawfully aucthorized amonge the Company of the goldsmithes (whoe have allwayes had the searche of the saide troye waight vsed amonge ther Company) that no man of the saide Company Vse any troy waighte but such waightes as shalbe admitted before the Wardens of the saide Company and the marke of their Hall sett vpon them, that the same ordynance maye remayne still in force, and that the saide company maye have the perfectinge of all suche Waightes as the goldsmithes shall Vse and then to sett on hir Ma^{ties} marke and the accustomed marke of ther Hall, to the eande the same maye be exactly and trewly performed and done. And that if any officer w^{ch} shall have the fixinge of troy Waightes in any City or towne wher the said standerdes shall remaine shall happen to fixe them vniustly yet the fault ther of maye not therby be imputed to the Company of the goldsmithes

[Endorsed in a more modern hand.]

17 Dec. 1587. The Company of the Goldsmithes of London.

That y^t may haue y^e searchinge and markeinge of y^e
Troie waight to be vsed in london, with y^{eir} marke etc.





MEDIEVAL CHALICE AND PATEN OF GOLD, RECENTLY FOUND BURIED
IN NORTH WALES.

The Coinage of 1587.

Lansd. MSS. 52, fo. 7.

The assaies taken at the starr chamber of the monies marked wth the scallop shelle before the Queenes ma^{ties} most honorable privie Counsell the xxxth of may 1587 Richard martin being then warden & m^r worker of her ma^{ties} monies viz

Silver monies } w^{ch} weere found to holde in peece
of the stan- } of xij^d vj^d ij^d & ob^d the w^{ch} being } lix^s x^d iijq^{things} v^{mites}
derd of xj oz } waied & tolde did hold in every }
ii^d wts fine } ll wtz one wth thother by tale }

and at the assay - - - xj^{oz} 7^d wts q^r

Golde monies } w^{ch} were found to holde in }
of y^e standerd } peece of xxx^s xv^s angels }
of xxij^l wts } di angels & q^{ter} angels the } xxxvj^{li} j^s xj^d iijq^{things} iij^{mites}
17^{gr} di } w^{ch} being wayed & then told }
} did hold in every ll^{ts} one }
} wth thother by tale }

and at the assay - - - xxij^l wts iij^{gr} di

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

It will, perhaps, be remembered that while the *Quarterly Notes* for April were passing through the press, we received a communication from Canon Scott Robertson just in time to mention it, recording the discovery of the chalice and paten with other articles, in the grave of archbishop Hubert Walter at Canterbury. It is a strange coincidence that while the *Quarterly Notes* for July are in the printers' hands, there should again come news, that a remarkable chalice and paten of medieval date have been discovered, buried in the ground, on the side of a bye-road leading from Dolgelly to Barmouth, in North Wales. More strange is it still, that this discovery should have been made by workmen in the employment of Mr. Pritchard Morgan, who is engaged in a search for native gold in the mountains of Wales. The chalice and paten which have been thus strangely unearthed, are of solid gold, although it is said to be gold of a low standard of purity. The first intimation of the discovery was apparently that which was given to the public in the *Illustrated London News* of June 14, and which was accompanied by an illustration of the chalice and paten drawn to scale, and which we are fortunately enabled to reproduce for our readers' inspection (Plate xvi). It will be seen at once from the picture that the vessels are of an early date. The shallow bowl of the chalice (made perhaps a little too shallow by an error of the draughtsman), the decided lip to the bowl, the round foot, and the trumpet-shaped spread of the lower part of the stem, leave no doubt as to the early character of the vessel. The knot may be compared, in some measure, with that of the chalice found in the coffin of Archbishop William de Melton (1317—1340) at York. The stem immediately above and below the

knot, and the lower part of the spread of the base, are highly enriched with a beautiful leaf device and other ornamentation. We should be disposed to say from the general appearance of the chalice in the drawing, that its date cannot be much later than *circa* 1300; but a careful inspection of the vessel itself might of course lead us to modify, in some measure, this opinion.

The paten is of Type D (*Archæological Journal*, Vol. xliii., p. 153), with the second depression sexfoil. In the centre is engraved a figure of The Majesty, with a surrounding band which carries the sentence: IN NOMINE PATRIS ET FILII ET SPIRITVS SANCTI AM. The upper spandrels have the evangelistic symbols and names of St. Matthew and St. John, the lower spandrels the symbols and names of St. Mark and St. Luke, and the two remaining spandrels, on either side of the central device, are filled with a beautiful and free leaf device. It is said that the chalice and paten together weigh about 46 ounces, but we think there must be some mistake as to this.

When found they were, we are told, encrusted with vegetable matter, and were taken by Mr. Morgan to "experts" in London, by whom, we presume, they were cleaned. As we know nothing accurately of what was done with them, or to them, we forbear to make any further comment than to say that with the British Museum and the Society of Antiquaries, not to mention local societies ready at hand, it does seem very unaccountable that antiquaries and the public at large should be left to learn the first intimation of so important a discovery through a chance notice and picture in an illustrated newspaper. It is greatly to be hoped that no injury has been unintentionally done to these beautiful vessels through the ignorance of any of those to whom they may have been entrusted for the purpose of cleaning. It cannot, indeed, be too strongly urged that discoveries of such importance as this one is, should be at once communicated to the authorities of the British Museum or to the Society of Antiquaries, and that any cleaning or necessary repair should alone be permitted under the careful superintendence of the authorities of one or other of these institutions. Antiquaries will no doubt soon have an opportunity of carefully examining these remarkable vessels, and we shall learn more in regard to them, and the circumstances of their discovery; meanwhile, our readers will be glad to see the illustrations which originally accompanied the notice of their discovery. The chalice and paten will, of course, find their proper resting-place in the national collection in Bloomsbury. With the exception of Bishop Foxe's chalice and paten at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, they are the only medieval chalice and paten known to be in existence in this country which are made of gold.



The past session of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES has, we believe, been unusually fruitful in the importance of the subjects discussed at the weekly meetings. We alluded in the *Reliquary* for April to Mr. Jackson's paper and the remarkable exhibition of spoons which accompanied it. One of the most remarkable of the subsequent discussions was, of course, that on the discoveries made in the tomb of archbishop Hubert Walter at Canterbury; but for particulars of these discoveries we must refer our readers to the paper of Canon Scott Robertson in our present number. Another important paper was read at an earlier date, bringing the proposal of Messrs. G. E. Fox, F.S.A. and W. H. St. John Hope for the complete and systematic excavation of the site of Silchester before the Society. This paper was read on February 17th. After the paper had been read, and the President (Dr. John Evans, F.R.S.) had opened the discussion which followed, Professor Middleton spoke of the great importance of excavations on the site of Silchester, and proposed the following resolution, which was carried unanimously: "That a systematic and complete examination of the site of the Roman City of Silchester is desirable, and that the Council be requested to consider the steps necessary for continuing excavations on the spot." Antiquaries will await with deep interest the important results which may be looked for, now that the careful exploration of Silchester is about to be taken in hand. We would again draw the attention of our readers to the importance of the "Research Fund" which, on the initiation of the President, the Society of Antiquaries has undertaken to raise. The object is to raise a capital sum of £3,000, the interest of which may be devoted, under the direction of the President and Council, to the

furtherance of such works as the excavation of the site of Silchester. At present about £1,800 has been raised. The anniversary of the Society was held on St. George's day (April 23rd), when the President delivered his annual address. The nett result of the gains and losses of the Society during the year then past is an accession of nineteen fellows. Among the deaths recorded is that of the "father" of the Society, Mr. T. H. Southby, who was elected so far back as December 21st, 1826; other names better known, however, in the field of archæology are those of Mr. Edward Hailstone, Sir J. A. Picton, Mr. J. T. Wood, Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, K.C.M.G., Mr. William Maskell, and Prebendary Scarth, the loss of all of whom by death, the Society has to lament.



At the meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on May 5th, the Rev. E. G. WOOD, B.D., commenting on the alleged formation of Ely diocese out of that of Lincoln, said:—"The theory he maintained was that the ancient diocese of Ely as existing until the present century, and comprising Cambridgeshire and the Isle of Ely, could not with accuracy be said to have been formed out of the diocese of Lincoln. Reference to the charter of Edward the Confessor shewed that no bishop could exercise any spiritual jurisdiction over or on any of the possessions of the monastery, either within or without the Isle. Unquestionably the whole Isle was exempt. Other considerations would reduce the possible northern limit of the jurisdiction of the bishops of Dorchester to the Devil's Dyke and even with great probability to the Fleam Dyke. Certainly Lincoln (*Dorchester*) had no lands north of the latter as shown by Domesday; while even south of Fleam Dyke Ely possessed lands and manors. A probable estimate would be that while over 350,000 acres the bishops of Dorchester exercised no jurisdiction, they possibly did do so, within the remaining 166,000, though not exclusively by any means. Hence the possible extent of territorial jurisdiction exercised by Dorchester was very small compared with that of the exempt jurisdiction. That Remigius, the first Norman bishop, under whom the see was removed from Dorchester to Lincoln, did endeavour to exercise jurisdiction, not only without but within the Isle, is of course quite certain. But it is submitted that this was a usurpation. Certainly, as the *Liber Eliensis* discloses, abbot Simeon's submission to the claim of Remigius to have the right of consecrating him excited great indignation at Ely. His successor, abbot Richard, successfully resisted the encroachment, and was so far from recognizing Lincoln that he selected Herbert of Losinga (bishop of Norwich) to perform the solemn dedication of the new shrine of St. Etheldreda. It was undoubted that the idea of making Ely the see of the new bishop originated with abbot Richard. He obtained the King's (Henry I.) consent, and messengers were in fact on their way to Rome to obtain the Pope's Bull of Confirmation, when Richard died and the proceedings were suspended. Hervey, bishop of Bangor, having fled from his see owing to the turbulence of the Welsh, was appointed by the king to take charge of the monastery. The next steps are recorded in a series of documents, whose genuineness has on several grounds been assailed both by Selden and by Wharton, but defended by Bentham. These documents are (1) a letter from St. Anselm to Pope Paschal II. reciting that the diocese of Lincoln being too extensive for one bishop to efficiently perform his duty, it was desirable to found a new bishopric whose see should be Ely—no mention made of territory. He suggests that compensation should be made to Lincoln 'pro iis quæ assumuntur de...ecclesia (Lincolniensi) ad instaurandum novum episcopatum.' And he says Robert Bloet the bishop of Lincoln was quite willing. (2) Reply of the Pope assenting and reciting St. Anselm's words as to the size of Lincoln and commending Hervey to him. (3) Bull establishing the see, and leaving the delimitation of territory to the King, the archbishop, and the bishop of Lincoln. (4) Charter of Henry I. dated at Nottingham on St. Etheldreda's day 1108, founding the see and describing the extent of territory, and adding the manor of Spaldwick in Huntingdonshire with its appendants Somersham and Bluntisham, heretofore belonging to Ely, was given to Lincoln, 'pro subjectione et omnibus Episcopalibus consuetudinibus,' and that this was done by the advice and consent of Pope Paschal. Upon these documents he submitted first that the statement of St. Anselm was (though

undoubtedly made in good faith) misleading; it was probably suggested to him by the promoters of the scheme in order to save the *amour propre* of Lincoln: next that it is inconsistent with the statements of the chroniclers that Robert Bloet was violently opposed to the scheme: then that if the real motive had been that stated the obvious remedy was to erect some of the far-distant parts, *e.g.* Oxon and Berks and Bucks into a new see, rather than the comparatively near territory indicated, the detaching (if it were really a detaching) of which could not have appreciably relieved Lincoln: lastly that St. Anselm being a foreigner would be exceedingly unlikely to be acquainted with the peculiar position of Ely. On the Charter it was submitted that the averment as to Spaldwick was suspicious, (1) no such advice is contained in the Bull, (2) the terms used are very different from St. Anselm's—the latter suggest merely an exchange of lands and revenues, the former compensation for loss of spiritual jurisdiction, and savours unpleasantly of simony. It was suggested that inasmuch as the hidage of Spaldwick with Somersham and Bluntisham was almost exactly equal to the hidage of the lands of Lincoln in Cambridgeshire as shown by Domesday, the exchange was simply temporal and proves nothing with regard to jurisdiction. This is confirmed by the fact that the Hundred Rolls shew that in the time of Edward I. Lincoln had no lands in Cambridgeshire. Peter de Blois and Giraldus are neither of them trustworthy; still their opinion of the origin of the see was that it was due to political causes, the king feeling that he could deal more influentially with a bishop at Ely than with an abbot. Take it for what it is worth, it is inconsistent with the statement of the documents. The more accurate way of stating the origin of the see would seem to be that it was formed by the conversion of the abbatial jurisdiction of Ely into that of a bishop, having his see at Ely; and that to the territory over which the abbots had heretofore exercised such jurisdiction there were added portions of the county of Cambridge, over which certain bishops including the bishop of Lincoln (and possibly the old bishop of Dorchester) had wielded episcopal authority."

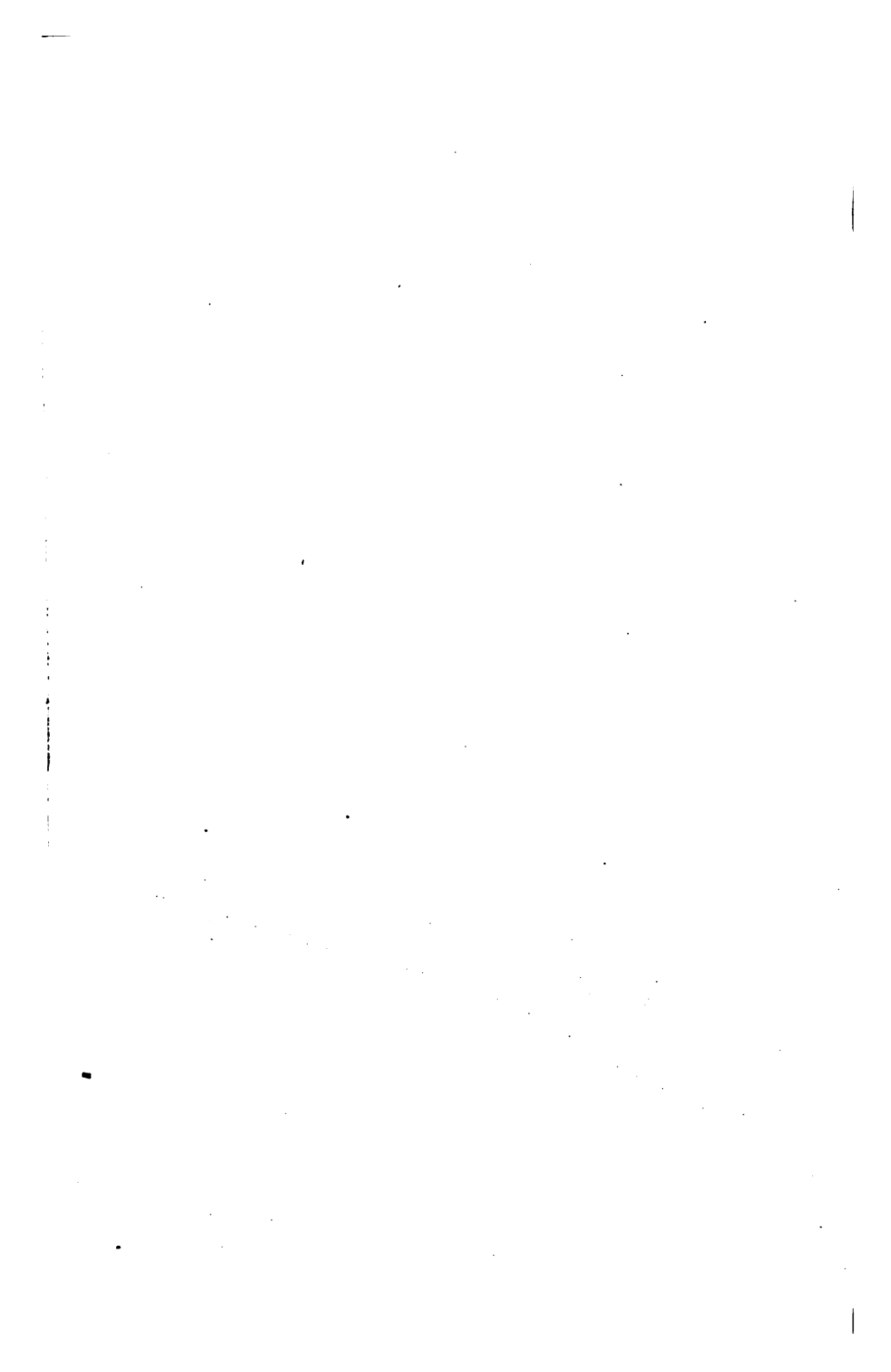
A memoir upon the same subject by Precentor Venables was read, in which he quoted Eadmer, Robert de Monte, and other early annalists, as supporting the more commonly received opinion.

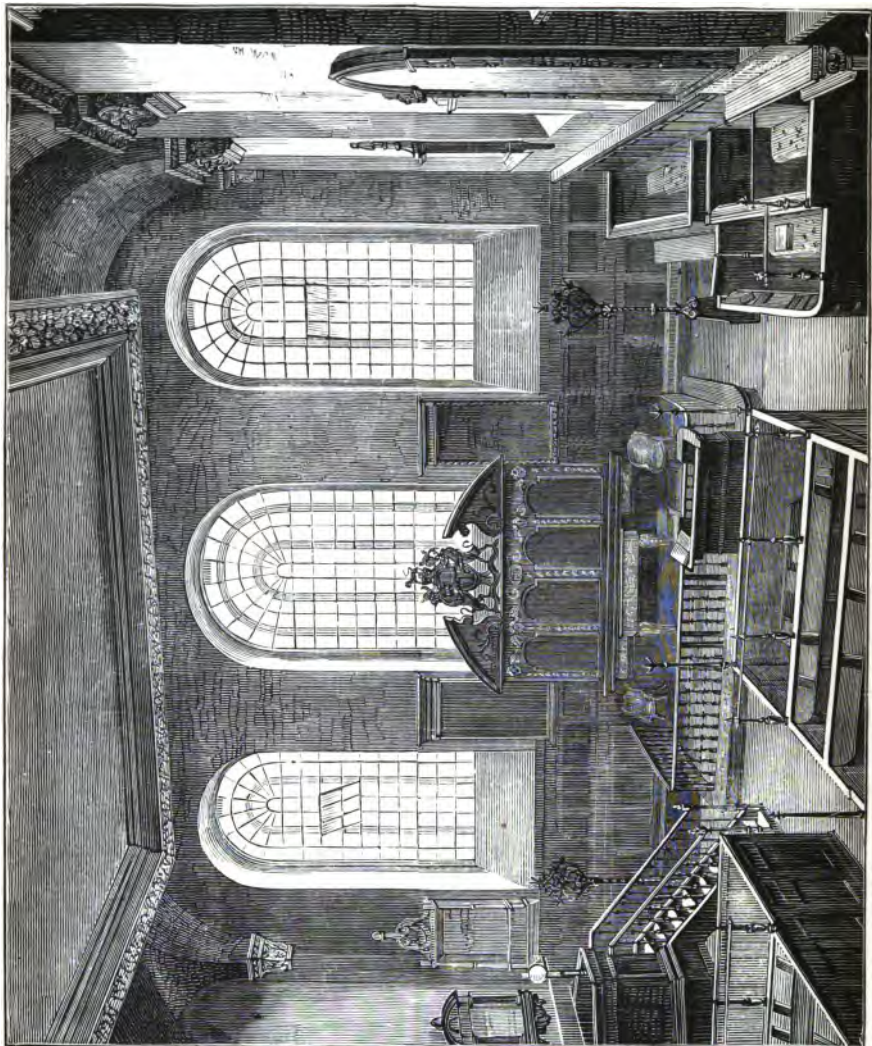


The ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND held its meeting at Kilkenny on May 20th, under the presidency of Lord James W. But *z.* An important and very interesting paper by Mr. R. Langrishe, architect to the dean and chapter of Kilkenny, and a vice-president of the Society, was read, dealing with the early history of the bishopric of Ossory. Kilkenny Cathedral and the other objects of interest in the neighbourhood were inspected, and much interest was taken in the cross which Mrs. Graves has erected over the grave of her husband, the late Rev. James Graves, who was the founder of the Society, and the inaugurator of the systematic study of Irish antiquities, which is now being so successfully carried out by this and other associations. Besides Mr. Langrishe's paper, which we regret that we cannot find space even to epitomise, Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., and other members, contributed valuable communications to the meeting. Several contributions to the museum were announced, and we are thoroughly glad to learn that it has been finally decided that the museum is to remain at Kilkenny. A very important discussion arose as to the reparation and preservation of Kilmallock Abbey, but we are not sure that we think the decision arrived at, to leave the reparation to the Government, was a wise one. A generous list of contributions had been obtained by the Society, towards the reparation, and we think the members would have acted wisely had they kept the work in their own hands. "Restoration" by the State is rather like manufacture by machinery, instead of handwork.



We observe in the present exhibition of the ROYAL ACADEMY, a design by Messrs. Carpenter and Ingledew for the re-arrangement of the interior of Armagh cathedral church. Owing to the munificence of that prince among prince bishops, the late Lord John George Beresford (Primate of Ireland from 1822 to 1862), Armagh cathedral was almost rebuilt some sixty years ago, under the supervision,





INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, WOOD STREET, LONDON. THREATENED WITH DEMOLITION.

we believe, of Mr. Cottingham. All traces of antiquity, as well as peculiarities of Irish work, were then most unfortunately obliterated. To those who do not know the building, it may be roughly compared to St. Asaph in size and plan, although not in style. The plan is that of a plain cross church with a low central tower, the nave alone having aisles. Hitherto, the transepts and choir have been separated from the nave by a solid stone screen or pulpitum. This, it would seem, is to be removed, and the church parochialized in its interior arrangement. What, moreover, strikes us as a very great mistake, is the proposed re-arrangement of the choir stalls. Instead of according to ancient precedent, the dean and precentor sitting in the two first stalls at the entrance of the choir, their stalls, and those of the other members of the chapter, are to be shoved up to the east end of the range of stalls, and those at the west, left we presume, for the use of the public, thus forming a sort of *chancel to the choir*!!



While touching on the subject of an Irish Cathedral church, we would express our deep regret, that according to the reports of the Synod in the newspapers, the Irish church has decided on the dissolution of several of the cathedral chapters. A more lamentable act could hardly have been perpetrated. The act of disestablishment spared these religious bodies, and now it is to be the act of the church herself to put an end to religious corporations, whose origin is lost in the obscurity of ages. If cathedral offices are to be looked upon merely as conferring titles on clergymen, then the sooner they are all dissolved and gone, the better; but we had hoped that in the present day their true position was better recognized than formerly, and that such an act as that which the general Synod of the Church of Ireland has been guilty of, would have been absolutely impossible. On some future occasion we hope we may be able to give a brief account of some of the lesser and almost unknown of the ancient cathedral churches of Ireland.



We very much regret to hear that at the vestry meeting at Easter last, the vicar and churchwardens of St. Michael's church, Wood Street, London (Plate xvii.), carried a proposition for its demolition. Why, we should like to ask. The church is one of considerable value architecturally, although more so perhaps in matters of detail than in its general effect. It possesses many interesting associations, one of which is that in the older building destroyed in the fire, was buried the skull of King James IV. of Scotland, who was slain, as is usually believed, on the field of Flodden. The King's body, according to the common account, was found on the field of battle, and was brought to the monastery of Sheen in Surrey, where it was buried. At the reformation the monastery was plundered, and according to Stow, the body of the King, wrapped up in lead, was placed in a room with some lumber, where he himself saw it. While it was there some workpeople cut off the head, and one Lancelot Young, glazier to Queen Elizabeth, liking the sweet scent (!) of the materials which had been used in the embalming, took it to his house and in the end gave it to the sexton of St. Michael's, who buried it in the church. The present building was, we may mention, one of Sir Christopher Wren's designs, and our readers can judge of the appearance of the interior, from the woodcut on the opposite page.



We have already alluded to the death of Mr. Edward Hailstone, of Walton Hall, Yorkshire, F.S.A., he died at the age of 72 years. Mr. Hailstone was formerly a solicitor at Bradford, and succeeded his father as law clerk to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company. In literary and antiquarian circles he was widely known for his extensive collection of literary, artistic, and antique treasures, probably the finest in the north of England. Mr. Hailstone was a leading member of the Yorkshire Archæological Society. He received a medal and diploma in recognition of services rendered in connection with the Exhibition of 1851. We understand that the whole of his collection, the work of over half-a-century, will shortly be dispersed. The famous collection of Yorkshire books, etc., has been left to the dean and chapter of York, for preservation in the Minster library; but the rest of his library and works of art will be sold.

During some alterations which are being made in the chancel of the church of Harpswell, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire, a sepulchral slab has been found bearing on its surface an incised effigy of a priest in his chasuble, and the legend in Longobardic capitals :

✠ IOHAN . GERE . IADYS . PSON . DE .
HEMPPEWELL . GYT . IC[1] . DEY .
DE . SA . [A]LM[E] . EYT MERCI .

That is, "John Gere, late parson of Harpswell, lies here, on whose soul may God have mercy." The letters enclosed within brackets are effaced in the original.



The annual meeting of THE WARWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' AND ARCHÆOLOGISTS' FIELD CLUB was held at the Museum, Warwick, on March 24th, under the presidency of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, M.A., F.G.S. Papers were read by the President on "Extinct Fossil and Recent Birds," illustrated by large drawings; by Mr. W. Andrews, F.G.S., V.P., on the "Discovery of Blue Slate in the Cambrian Rocks, in North Warwickshire"; by Mr. W. G. Fretton, F.S.A., hon. secretary, on the "Warwickshire Feldon," illustrated by prints, drawings, plans, &c.; and by Mr. T. W. Whitley, "Notes on Shakespeare and the Warwickshire Parliament members of his day." The attendance was not so large as usual owing to unfavourable weather. The balance-sheet was a satisfactory one, and arrangements were made for the five excursions for the year. The first excursion took place on May 22nd, the meeting place being at Kirtlington, Oxford; the geologists finding ample scope for their investigations in the section exposed by a new line of railway, and in the various quarries in the neighbourhood. The Archæologists visited the churches of Kirtlington, Bletchington, Hampton Poyle, Kidlington, and Woodstock, each of which presented features more or less interesting, Kidlington especially so, the screens between the chancel, its aisles and nave being nearly perfect. The second excursion (June 19th) embraced subjects of archæological interest only, the place of meeting being fixed at Coventry; the objects visited were in the neighbourhood. Brandon Castle, of which only the mounds and fragments of masonry remain. Wolston Church (cruciform) exhibiting examples of Norman and Transition work; in the same parish are remains of a priory incorporated with a farm house. Knightlow, with its tumulus and base of a medieval cross; and Dunchurch, in which is a house said to have been the rendezvous of the gunpowder conspirators in 1605. The church itself is an interesting example. The proceedings embraced a visit to Rugby School and Museum, in which are preserved the collection of the late M. H. Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A., a former president of the Club. The next place of note on the programme was Brownsoor, in the churchyard of which the veteran antiquary was buried; Newbold-on-Avon, Newnham Regis and its desecrated church, and Church Lawford followed, and Coventry completed the scheme for the day.



Extensive excavations have been recently made on the site of the destroyed church of the Augustinian priory at Kenilworth, which lay south of the present churchyard, the foundations of the nave of the church have been traced, showing it to have been without aisles, the cloister being on the south side; base moldings of the west and south doorways, and of the piers which supported the central tower have also been found, with traces of the wall of the transepts. It has been decided to clear the site if sufficient funds can be raised to allow of the work to be thoroughly done. The floor of the nave seems to remain intact.

[We very much regret that, owing to the pressure on our space, several interesting communications which have been kindly sent for insertion in the *Quarterly Notes* for July, are unavoidably held over till October.]

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

A HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND. By Richard S. Ferguson, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle. *London: Elliot Stock.* Demy 8vo., pp. 311, cloth. Price 7s. 6d.—If a little disappointment has been experienced with some of the previous volumes, none will be felt with this, the latest addition to the series of County Histories of which Mr. Elliot Stock is the publisher. We wish, indeed, that the *History of Cumberland* by the learned chancellor of Carlisle had been the first to appear, and this not merely because it is so very well done, and so would have made a good start for the series, but because it affords an excellent scheme, on the lines of which it would have been well for the succeeding volumes to have been cast. As it stands, it is the sixth volume which has appeared, and we hope that the authors of the future volumes will take it as their model. It was to be expected that, written by Chancellor Ferguson, the book would be exceptionally well done, and would take a higher level than could be expected in all other cases; but this it does in a more marked degree than we think could have been anticipated by most people. There is only one thing we wish were different, and that is we wish that Mr. Stock could have seen his way to have added a map and a few good plans to the book. A map, at least, would have added much to the value of the book, and would have conduced to the comfort with which it could have been studied. We throw out this hint as a suggestion for the future. Chancellor Ferguson's plan of writing the history of the county is laid so completely on topographical lines, and no doubt rightly so in order to be clear and intelligible, that the absence of a good map is the more felt. As a guide to our readers we proceed to give, according to our custom, a very brief summary of the contents of the book. The first chapter is introductory, and deals with the early inhabitants, and the traces they have, here and there, left of themselves. The next five chapters the author devotes to a detailed discussion of the Roman occupation, and of the history, effects, remains, and traces of remains of that occupation. This portion of the book is an exceedingly clear and valuable epitome of the Roman connection with the district which now forms the county of Cumberland; and carefully sifting the wheat from the chaff, tells us all that is really known, or that has been certainly ascertained by means of research. These chapters, by themselves, and somewhat expanded in matters of detail which are here necessarily compressed, would, if published separately, form an admirable guide to Roman Cumberland. We venture to throw this out as another suggestion. Passing from this part of the book we come to four excellent chapters (vii., viii., ix., x.) on "Strathclyde," "Cumbria," "The land of Carlisle," and "Cumberland," respectively. Then succeeds in four chapters (xi., xii., xiii., xiv.) the history of the Norman settlement, under the separate subject matter of "The Baronies," "The Forest of Carlisle," "The City," and "The Church," respectively. The baronies are taken seriatim, and each has its history carefully told, the author regretting that the space at his disposal prohibited him from entering on a history of the various manors of which the baronies are composed. His readers will share the author's regret, but it was manifestly out of the question to have attempted to include a history of the manors, in a volume of the size of that now before us. The history of the Forest of Carlisle is more easily dealt with, and its chief interest seems to centre in the comparatively modern period of the last two hundred years, and the law suits which have taken place (and which, perhaps, have still to take place) respecting the rights claimed in the Forest. The history of the City is of course the history of Carlisle, and the author has given a very careful outline of this; a full history of Carlisle would, however, even in a condensed form, easily fill a much larger volume by itself, although the foundations only of its history were dealt with. The history of the Church,

includes, of course, the foundation of the bishopric of Carlisle, in 1133, by Henry I. In chapter xv. we have the Scottish Wars from 1173 and 1174, when William the Lion laid siege to Carlisle, until the middle of the fourteenth century, when, we are told, they "died down." The fourteenth century was (by the way) in the opinion of the author, the most miserable which the inhabitants of Cumberland had to endure (page 233). The following chapter (xvi.) is devoted to the fifteenth century, which seems to have been unmarked by any local events of much importance. Chapter xvii. brings us to the Reformation period, and the Border Warfare, which seems to have been especially vigorous at the time, although it can scarcely ever have been wholly absent. The next chapter (xviii.) is drily headed "The Troubles," and relates to the Commonwealth, the Restoration, and the Revolution; and from it we pass to the fairly recent events of last century—the Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745, and the important part Cumberland, and particularly Carlisle, had to take in them. The last chapter relates to miscellaneous matters, and brings the history down to railways and our own time. At the end is given, what we have no doubt is an excellent selection of histories, books, and papers, referring to Cumberland. No one is likely to be so familiar with local books, etc., as Chancellor Ferguson, and we have no doubt he has drawn up this list with his usual care. We hope that in this brief summary we have succeeded in giving some rough indication of the contents of the admirable book, which, if it has taken Chancellor Ferguson, as it certainly must have done, great care and pains to produce, will, we feel sure, afford him (as it does his readers) genuine satisfaction now that it is finished. It is seldom, indeed, that a book is so thoroughly satisfactory as this one is.



BLOOMSBURY AND ST. GILES: PAST AND PRESENT. By George Clinch. *London: Truslove and Shirley.* Crown quarto, pp. xii, 220. Price 12s. 6d.—This is distinctly an attractive book, and it is one which has evidently been compiled with care; there are also several good full-page and other illustrations. Modern London (or what we call London, for London is properly speaking the city of London only) has gradually grown from the absorption into itself, by a regular process of expansion, of a number of outlying villages, hamlets, and suburbs, each of which once had a separate existence, with its own history and associations. The same natural process, of course, goes on in an old country like England, with all large and increasing towns; but in no case has it become possible for these absorbed places to lose their individuality so completely as they have done in London. To a thoughtful person there are few things more fascinating than to let the mind roam back in imagination, in some busy spot in London, and to endeavour to realize what the same part was in a past age, so thorough must the change, of necessity, have been. This is one thing which Mr. Clinch's book will help the reader very easily to do with Bloomsbury and St. Giles; and in the sketches of their history which he gives, he has evidently taken care to be accurate, while several of the illustrations are reproductions of old plans, and pictures of the districts. We will not say that we think that the author brings much that is very original to add to the existing store of knowledge of the history of either of these districts, perhaps it was hardly to be expected that he should; but what is brought together has been carefully selected and arranged, and is pleasantly told. A great deal of scattered matter appears to have been usefully collected, and with the illustrations the book makes a nice addition to the local topographies of London. It is divided into thirteen chapters, the first eight of which relate to St. Giles, and the remaining five to Bloomsbury. There is much of course of interest in the past with both St. Giles and Bloomsbury, but it is rather with the more recent history of both that the majority of the public will be concerned; and to this later part of the history Mr. Clinch chiefly devotes his book. We might cite many interesting items in the pages, but a small one has caught our eye, which seems noteworthy to those who are interested either in ecclesiastical, or in plate matters, and that is the statement (page 16) which is borne out by a quotation from the parish accounts, that, in the year 1716, the parishioners of St. Giles spent £199 in the purchase of a solid gold chalice.

Was this some sudden outburst of parochial piety, or what is the explanation? Gold vessels, ecclesiastical or secular, are very rarely to be met with, and we hope this cup is still in existence. Mr. Clinch does not tell us whether it is. If it still remains, it should bear a very rare combination of hall marks, viz., the leopard's head and lion passant, with the letters of the Britannia Standard alphabet. This, however, in passing. Although Mr. Clinch's book is not exactly a deep book for the learned antiquary, it is a scholarly book, and one which will also, we think, catch the popular fancy. The illustrations are for the most part very well executed.



NORWOOD AND DULWICH: PAST AND PRESENT, with Historical and Descriptive Notes. By Alan M. Galer. *London: Truslove and Shirley.* Crown quarto, pp. viii., 124. Price 6s. 6d.—The author says in the first chapter truly enough that but little information regarding Norwood is to be found in print, "the reason is, of course, not far to seek. The district is of such modern growth that it cannot lay claim to any great history, but there are, nevertheless, a number of interesting facts with regard to Norwood which may be gleaned by the diligent enquirer. Centuries ago an immense forest filled the whole of the north of Surrey, of which the centre would now be represented by the town of Croydon. From time immemorial there had been in the heart of this wilderness a chapel, dedicated, with good reason, to St. John the Baptist; and as the years advanced there sprang up around the church a village which afterwards received the name of Croydon. To the north of the town there still remained, and remained for many years, a large wood called, from its position, Northwood. The wood has long ago disappeared, and all that is now left is the name of Norwood. But it is only quite recently that Norwood has been built over. Even at the beginning of this nineteenth century of ours it could be described as 'a hamlet scattered round and extensive common.'" We have made this quotation from the first pages of Mr. Galer's book because it really gives in brief the reason why Norwood cannot possess a history in the ordinary sense of the word, when taken to refer to the lives and doings of men. A district that was not long ago a vast wood, and before that part of a still vaster forest, cannot have very much of a history, yet it may be said that there is no part of England which, if research is undertaken, will not have something of interest to tell of itself in the past to those who care to know it; and so it is with Norwood, and we have no doubt that to the many residents of that suburb of London Mr. Galer's book will be especially welcome for the little he is able to tell them. With Dulwich the case is different; it has very much more of a history, and perhaps still more might have been elicited as to its earlier history than Mr. Galer has given. As it is, the history of Dulwich College here, as elsewhere, forms the chief portion of what is said. This is perhaps but natural, for it may be said that the history of Dulwich to the popular mind is the history of Dulwich College. Mr. Galer feelingly laments the wholly needless change which has been made in the constitution of Alleyn's interesting foundation; but this age seems bent on a stupid destruction where a slight adaptation to altered times would have sufficed. Does anyone doubt this, then let the ancient municipal corporations, the cathedral and collegiate chapters, the universities, the colleges of Eton and Windsor, and a host besides make reply. The book contains several illustrations.



LONDON UNDER ELIZABETH: A Survey by John Stow. Edited by Professor Henry Morley. *London: Routledge.* Demy 8vo. Price 2s. 6d.—This is a nicely printed edition of Stow's "Srvay," with an introduction, and some useful notes; and we should gladly have called the favourable attention of our readers to it, but for one most serious defect; and that is, there is absolutely not even a rudimentary indication of such a thing as an index!! We wish to speak with due regard to the editor's literary eminence, but for any person to produce an edition of Stow's *Survey of London* without an index, is to produce, practically speaking, a useless volume; and is to commit a crime for which he ought at least to have to stand in the pillory. Such a book, without an index, is really worse than useless, for it tempts a person to use it, and then wasted time and temper are the

only results. A judicious selection of round-mouthed, monosyllabic expletives given on the last page, ready to hand for use, would perhaps have afforded some slight consolation and comfort to those who will have turned, and turned in vain, to the index that is not. It is really a great pity that a book, which is otherwise all that could be wished, should be ruined on such an account. The book forms, we may add, Volume VIII. of what is called the "Carisbrooke Series," and but for the fatal flaw we have mentioned, it might have been a welcome addition to the library shelves of antiquaries and others who are interested in the history of London.



SCOTTISH HISTORY FROM CONTEMPORARY WRITERS: The Days of James IV. (1488-1513). Arranged and edited by G. Gregory Smith, M.A. 16mo., cloth, pp. 219. London: David Nutt. Price 1s.—We have had occasion, in the two last numbers of the *Reliquary*, to mention favourably some of the series of English History from Contemporary Writers, edited under the supervision of Mr. F. York Powell. The book before us appears to be an instalment of a similar series, relating to the history of Scotland; we are glad that this is so, and that we are able to speak well of this, the first of the series. There is no doubt that this method of treating history has several advantages: it enables those whose attention and study has drawn them to investigate minutely and carefully (and so become specialists in) the history of some particular period, to deal with that period. It, moreover, focusses the reader's attention on that special period, and it makes it speak for itself in the persons of its writers. James IV., King of Scotland, was a mere boy, although double the age of either of his immediate predecessors, his father and grandfather, when he succeeded to the throne. His reign opened with the murder of his father, James III., and closed on the field of Flodden. It is, therefore, clearly marked off at both ends, from what went before, and from what followed after. It lasted just a quarter of a century, and it was, on the whole, a prosperous time for the Scotch nation, until the final and terrible disaster which ended it. Mr. Smith has, we think, made a good selection of the material, which is well linked together, and gives in places quite a vivid and spirited picture of the times, and this in the words, as far as possible, of contemporary writers. James IV. was himself a man of considerable mark, independently of the fact that he was a king; and the part which he took of necessity in the events of his reign, is brought very well before us in the quotations which Mr. Smith has made. The strong influence which the king allowed the clergy, and particularly the wise and estimable bishop of Aberdeen, to exert over him, adds considerable interest to the record of his actions. At the end of the book Mr. Smith has added some useful notes relating to the authorities who are cited, to the blood relationship which existed between the king and his queen, Margaret Tudor, before their marriage, and to show this clearly a genealogical table is given. Other of the notes refer to the parliaments of the reign, the contemporary incumbents of the Scottish bishoprics, and other matters. Some nice illustrations are given, including as a frontispiece, a portrait of bishop Elphinstone, from the painting at King's College, Aberdeen, with a fac-simile of his signature "*Wills' ab'donen*," from the treasurer's accounts preserved at the college. It is much to be regretted that there is no existing portrait of the king. His son and successor, James V., is the first king of Scotland of whom a contemporary portrait is extant. We do not see that Mr. Smith alludes to this fact, although he might well have done so, in order to explain why the king's likeness is not given, whereas the bishop of Aberdeen's is. We ought to mention, for the benefit of our readers, that there is, on page 187, an excellent woodcut of a remarkable, round episcopal seal of Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld. The legend reads: *s. ROTVNDV GAWINI EPISCOPI DOVNKELD*. In one of the notes Mr. Smith incidentally alludes to the final disposition of what was, there is not much doubt, the skull of the unfortunate king; unless, indeed, the Scotch story sometimes told that the king was not killed at Flodden, be true. On another page we have lamented the impending doom with which the church of St. Michael, Wood Street, London, where the skull is buried, is threatened. In concluding our notice of this little book, we would ask Mr. Smith whether he does not think

that he has made a slight slip on page 97, and confused the fletchers, who were arrow makers, with fleshers, who are the Scotch equivalents of our English butchers. We hope to see other succeeding books of this series as carefully and satisfactorily executed as this appears to be.



We have also received Vol. xxiv., No. 1, being Part xlv. of *Collections Historical and Archaeological relating to Montgomeryshire* and issued by the *Powys-land Club* to its members. It contains a discussion of the seal and motto of the County Council; a large number of Montgomeryshire Wills, transcribed from the originals at Somerset House, ranging from the end of the sixteenth to the middle of last century. A paper on the first Lord Herbert of Cherbury; a (geological) paper on the Breidden Hills; a paper on the Myddletons of Myddleton; and another on Vlaidd Rhudd and his descendants. Some extracts and notes from enrolments of Exchequer pleas relating to Montgomeryshire; a parochial account of Llanidloes, with a list of the mayors from 1561-2 to 1830-1; besides several shorter notes under the general heading "Powysiana."

From the *Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland* we have received the first part of Vol. I. (fifth series). This contains an account of the general meeting of the Association held in January last; and papers on Dudley Loftus (a Dublin antiquary of the seventeenth century); Celtic remains in England illustrated by four excellent plates; these are followed by a paper on the ancient chapter house of the prior and convent of Christchurch, Dublin. Some notes on the topography of Kerry; Tenants and Agriculture in Dublin in the fourteenth century—a subject little studied, but full of interest and importance. Some memoirs of the town of Youghal, by Mr. Robert Day, F.S.A., with an interesting quotation confirming the supposition that there was a Goldsmith's hall at Youghal, in which plate was marked as late as the seventeenth century. There are also some notes on the sheriffs of county Clare, together with several brief notes on various subjects cognate to the work of the Association, as well as some short reviews of books. The Association is much to be congratulated on its *Journal*.

From the *Devon and Cornwall Natural History Society* we have received the Annual Report and Transactions (Vol. x., Part III.) This contains much valuable matter, a good deal of which, however, including the President's address, has not much to do with archaeology; but two papers at least, that on the "Moorland Plym," by Mr. R. Hansford Worth, C.E., and that on "Some Extinct Cornish Families," by Mr. W. C. Wade, will be of interest to the readers of the *Reliquary*. Both these papers are illustrated; Mr. Worth's with several sketches, and Mr. Wade's with a coloured plate of the arms of the families of Godolphin and Killygrew.

We have also to acknowledge the receipt of Part I. of Vol. xi. of the Transactions of the *Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society*, edited by Mr. Chancellor Ferguson. It is so full of contents that we have scarcely space to run through them. Among much valuable matter (and these *Proceedings* have nothing but what is very solid in them) there is a paper on Law Ting at Fell Foot, Little Langdale, by Mr. H. Swainson Cooper, F.S.A., with a plan; the same writer contributes a paper on Hawkshead Hall, which is illustrated by a good photograph, a plan, and three plates; at the end of the article are some interesting wills and inventories. The Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., contributes a paper on St. Catherine's Chapel, Eskdale; Canon Matthews another on Appleby Old Bridge. There is another paper on the supposed interment of a horse with human remains at Lanecroft; and a justly indignant note is added by the editor regarding the action of the agent on the estate. "Some Manorial Halls" are dealt with by Dr. M. W. Taylor, F.S.A., and excellent photographs and good plans are given, as well as some sketches. The photograph opposite page 80, of Johnby Hall, is really a very charming picture. This paper is followed by one by the President of the Society (who is also the editor of the *Proceedings*) on recent Roman Discoveries, 1889, and a couple of photographs are given of a remarkable corbel stone, which was found near the new markets, Carlisle;

the President also contributes a paper on the Siege of Carlisle in 1644-5; and another on the half of the seal of the Statute Merchant of Carlisle. The Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., contributes a paper on fragments of a British cross, and many early grave covers in Bromfield Churchyard, of which several illustrations are given. The Rev. H. Whitehead continues the subject of church bells and is now occupied with those in Leath ward; several illustrations are given. Mr. Whitehead also writes an article on the town clock bell at Keswick. Visitations of the Plague in Cumberland and Westmorland form the subject of a paper by Dr. H. Barnes. Mr. C. W. Dymond, F.S.A., contributes an article on Mayburgh and King Arthur's Round Table. Mrs. Henry Ware, one on an instance of infant marriage of Carlisle. Canon Matthews is the writer of another paper which relates to the Dacre Stone, and to this the Rev. W. S. Calverley adds a note. The latter gentleman also contributes an article on pre-Norman Cross fragments at Aspatria, Workington, etc., and illustrations are given. It may be safely said, that no other Society succeeds in producing more genuinely valuable and careful papers than these Cumberland and Westmorland *Proceedings* contain.

In addition, the same Association has its *Extra Series* and the *Church Plate of the Diocese of Carlisle*, and other volumes scarcely less widely known than that excellent book is, have appeared as volumes of the *Extra Series*. But not content with this even, the Association has also its *Tract Series*; and we have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of Sandford's *Cursory Relation of all the Antiquities and Families in Cumberland*, which appears as an issue of the *Tract Series* under the editorship of the indefatigable chancellor of the diocese.

Our space will not permit us to continue, at length, an epitome or list of the articles in the various other copies of *Proceedings* and pamphlets we have received; among which are the *Quarterly Journal* of the *Berks Society*, edited by the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield, M.A. The *East Anglian*, edited by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White. *Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries* edited by Mr. Hugh Norris (Somerset), and the Rev. C. H. Mayo (Dorset); there is a great deal of excellent material in the two numbers before us (Vol. I., part 8, and Vol. II., part 9). We would instance the will of Sir Giles Daubeney, 1445, transcribed from the copy in Archbishop Stafford's register at Lambeth; and the Visitations 1480-83-85 of the peculiars of the Dean of Sarum. We have also received, while these pages are passing through the press, *Gloucestershire Notes and Queries* for April, 1890, containing much useful matter.

From America we have to acknowledge the receipt of two large and important volumes, being the fifth and sixth Annual Reports to the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution. To these volumes we hope to devote more space in the next issue of the *Reliquary*. From the same Institution we have also received: *The Problem of the Ohio Mounds*, by Cyrus Thomas; *Textile Fabrics of Ancient Peru*, by William H. Holmes; *Bibliography of the Muskogean Languages*, by J. C. Pilling; *The Circular, Square, and Octagonal Earthworks of Ohio*, by Cyrus Thomas; and the *Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages*, by Mr. Pilling; all printed at the Government Printing Office at Washington, and which we hope to notice more in detail in our next number.

Among the lighter literature which we have to acknowledge is *Quaint London*, price 1s. 6d., from Messrs. Truslove and Shirley, a booklet after the fashion of the birthday and Christmas card booklets, but with a nice selection of pictures of old and quaint corners of London. Messrs. Field and Tuer send us a copy of "*Thanks awf'ly*" (a Cockney Sketch), price 1s. The antiquary or philologist of some future age will perchance turn to its pages to establish some important and elaborate conclusions.

Books for review, and communications for the Editor, should be sent to Messrs. Bemrose & Sons, 23, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

Cases for binding volumes of the *Reliquary* may be obtained of the publishers, price 1s. each. Messrs. Bemrose & Sons also undertake to bind the volumes for 1s. 6d. each, including the cases.



BEAUFORT & SONS PHOTO-TINT.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. WATSON, RIPON.


SILVER GILT BOWL WITH LID, AT STUDLEY CHURCH NEAR RIPON.

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1890.

On a Bowl with the alphabet on it, at Studley Church, Yorkshire.

THERE is preserved at Studley church, near Ripon, the very beautiful and remarkable silver-gilt bowl with its cover, which by the courtesy of the vicar, the Rev. J. B. Healey, is represented from a photograph by Mr. C. Watson, of Ripon (Plate xviii.) The bowl is now used as an alms bason, and nothing is known of its original history. We call attention to it more in the hope that we may perhaps thereby elicit some information bearing on vessels of this character, than because we have very much to say about it ourselves. We wish, if possible, to hear whether any other vessels at all like it are known to exist, and we also hope that we may perhaps receive some explanation of the symbols which seem to form a sentence at the end of the alphabet. It will be seen from the illustration that on both the bowl and cover there is a sort of tree of knowledge, which encircles each piece, and which bears alternately in two rows leaves, and the letters of the alphabet in small black-letter characters. On the knop of the cover the letter **a** occurs, it is, however, repeated in its proper place at the beginning of the alphabet. Both on bowl and cover there follows after the letter **z** what would seem to be a sentence, formed of the contractions for "and," "ur," and "con," connected together by the word "est" thus :

 "and est ur con." The meaning of this has hitherto baffled everybody. Can any reader of the *Reliquary* solve it?

Mr. Franks, to whom a photograph of the bowl and cover was sent, says (writing from the British Museum on the 2nd of April last) in a letter to the Editor: "The bowl is an exceedingly interesting specimen, and unlike anything that I have seen. It appears to me to be early fifteenth century, not English, and not ecclesiastical; possibly once belonging to some guild connected with the church. The foreign origin is supported by the absence of W in the alphabet. I should conjecture French, and much plate must have been plundered in the French wars. It is unlucky there are no hall marks. The letters at the end of the alphabet are exceedingly puzzling. I have shown them in the

Manuscript Department, and we can only conjecture that they are the contractions generally in use, but this does not explain "est." You are lucky to have found the reference to *Test. Ebor.* which is very appropriate."

The reference to the entry in *Test. Ebor.* is to the second volume of the "York Wills," p. 15, where "unum collok pece argenti cum scriptura in cooperculo A. B. C. . . ." is mentioned in a will proved in the year 1431.

The bowl at Studley is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height with the cover. The diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and of the foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The Mermaid.

BY J. LEWIS ANDRÉ.

"My gentle Puck, come hither. Thou remember'st
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid, upon a dolphin's back,
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song;
And certain stars shot madly from their spheres,
To hear the sea-maid's music."

Midsummer Night's Dream, Act II., Sc. 1.

THE subject of mysterious creatures inhabiting seas, lakes, or pools, has at all times been a favourite one with romance writers and poets, into whose compositions it has largely entered. The vivid description of the adventures of Ulysses in the *Odyssey* of antiquity, and stories such as that of Undine in modern times, testifying to the attraction which the conception of water spirits has ever possessed for the lovers of the imaginative and ideal. In former ages it was a favourite theory that all animals inhabiting the earth had their counterparts in the ocean. Camden says that in his day it was a common belief that "there is nothing bred in any part of nature but the same is in the sea;"* and John Swan cites a sixteenth century writer, Claus Magnus, to the effect that there are "fishes like to dogs, cows, calves, horses, lions, eagles, dragons, and what not," and that "there be monsters in the sea, as it were, imitating the shape of a man, having a doleful kind of sound or singing as the Nereides. There be also sea-men of an absolute proportion in their body."†

The idea of sea-men dates from a very early period in the east, and the ancient Assyrians had their water god, Dagon, who is represented in the sculptures at Khorsabad, with a high conical cap

* Camden. *Britannia*, p. 466, ed. Holland.

† Swan's *Speculum Mundi*, p. 369.

ending in a fleur-de-lis tuft; he has an elaborately curled head of hair and a beard, from the waist downwards he is a fish, as Milton describes him—

“Dagon his name, sea monster, upward man
And downward fish.”

Paradise Lost, 462, 463.

With the Greeks and Romans, Neptune and Amphitrite appear generally, if not always, as perfect human beings, but their son, Triton, and his companions, had their lower parts like dolphins; Proteus also had fish-like extremities. The funeral urns of the Etruscans were sometimes ornamented with similar half-human, half-piscatorial monsters. Dennis mentions one such having upon it “Scylla with a double fish’s tail, in the midst of a shoal of merry dolphins.”* The syrens of antiquity were considered in later times to have been mermaids, with similar bodily characteristics as Swan tells us “in their upper parts like maidens, and in their lower part fishes.” Spencer describes the syrens as five sisters, and relates that

“They were faire ladies, till they fondly striv’d
With th’ Heliconian Maides for maystery;
Of whom they overcomen were depriv’d
Of their proud beautie, and th’ one moyity
Transform’d to fish, for their bold surquedry;
But th’ upper halfe their hew retayed still,
And their sweet skill in wonted melody
Which ever after they abused to ill
T’ allure weake travellers whom gotten they did kill.”

Faerie Queene, Bk. ii., Canto 12.

The Anglo-Saxons and the northern nations believed in the existence of many fabulous sea-monsters, and attributed many strange properties to the real inhabitants of the ocean. Among the imaginary denizens of the deep was the mermaid, whom *Bœwulf* speaks of as—

“. . . . The sea-wolf of the abyss,
The mighty sea-woman.”

During the middle ages and long afterwards the belief in mermaids continued in full force, and in the seventeenth century John Swan, after describing the manner in which the turtle lays her eggs in the sands of the sea shore, exclaims “But above all, the *mermaids* and *mermen* seem to me the most strange fish in the waters.”

In 1653, the newspaper *Mercurius Democritus* entertained its readers with an account of “a perfect mermaid,” which it unblushingly asserted had been driven ashore at Greenwich. Chambers, in his *Encyclopædia*, published in 1752, approaches the subject with some degree of caution and says, “However naturalists may doubt of the reality of mermen or mermaids, if we might believe particular writers, there seems testimony enough to establish it.”†

* *Cities of Etruria*, Vol. ii., p. 96.

† Chambers’ *Encyclopædia*, Vol. ii. Mermaid.

Old beliefs proverbially die hard, and early in the present century there was exhibited in London, "a real mermaid," who was on view "in a leading street at the west end of the town." The exhibition appears to have been a great success, although a pretty round sum, it is stated, was demanded for admission. This mermaid was an artfully contrived combination of the upper part of a monkey and the extremities of a fish of the salmon tribe, varnished over.* It became the subject of a suit in chancery, perhaps not the only one in connection with mermaids, as Chambers tells us that "The King of Portugal and the grand master of the order of S. James are said to have had a suit at law to determine which party these monsters belonged to. Nicholson, who issued his *Encyclopædia* sixty years after the last named author gave his to the world, very prudently ignores the subject of mermaids altogether.

In the early and middle ages, nature, animate or inanimate, was regarded chiefly from a moral point of view, so that when the writer of a *Bestiarius*, or natural history, describes the characteristics of an animal, he invariably intersperses his account with some symbolical meaning or spiritual lesson—a practice which obtained even with most of the seventeenth century authors. Among the monsters of the deep, real or imaginary, there were two which furnished much matter for moral reflection—the whale and the mermaid. The former, that grim "sea-beast," represented the devil, an idea which was doubtless taken from one or two passages in the Old Testament. Saxon writers tell us that the whale opened his mouth and allured the fishes into it by the sweet odour which proceeded from it, and then suddenly closed his grim jaws upon them, just as in like manner the devil entices men to their destruction. The mermaid represented the deceitful joys of this world—a theory held by the ancients regarding the syrens. In tempestuous weather the mermaid warbled her song, and by the sweetness of its melody lulled the unwary mariner to sleep, so that he perished in the storm.

Legends of mermen and women are so extremely numerous that only a few can be noticed here, though many are of much poetical beauty. One of the oldest is that which is recorded by Berosus, a priest of the temple of Belus in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, who wrote a history of Chaldæa; it is to the effect that a monster, half man and half fish, came out of the sea bordering upon Babylon, "and taught men the arts of life, to construct cities, to found temples, to compile laws—in short, instructed them in everything which could tend to soften manners and humanize their lives."†

In 1187, a merman was caught at Orford, in Suffolk, in the nets of some fishermen, and kept in the castle there for some months, but he managed to escape, and "slipt away secretly to the sea and was never seen after;" so Camden informs us on the authority of Ralph de Coggeshall. Swan and Chambers both relate the story of the

* *Saturday Magazine*, Vol. viii., p. 221; where an illustration of this mermaid is given.

† *Nineveh and its Palaces*, p. 149.

mermaid captured early in the fifteenth century in Holland, and who was taught, as the former writer informs us, "to spinne and perform other pettie offices of women;" she also learnt some notions of religion, and bowed reverently whenever she passed a crucifix. Chambers also relates that in 1560, "it is said," seven mermen and women were caught on the western coast of the island of Ceylon; these appear to have died in the process of capture, for he adds that a physician is reported to have dissected them, "and all the parts, both internal and external, were found perfectly conformable to those of men." This story is given from a *Histoire de la compagnie de Jesus*.^{*} In the same century a peasant of the island of Samsø pretended that he had seen a mermaid, who prophesied that King Frederick II., of Denmark, should have a son who would be very powerful, but the mermaid required as an act of gratitude for the information she had rendered, that the king should appoint a fast day, and put a stop to certain vices, denouncing terrible judgments from the Almighty in case of refusal. The king very wisely declined to be guided by the sea-woman's advice.[†]

The mermaid appears to have always had a liking for rock-bound coasts, and there are numerous legends of her appearances on those of the west of England and of Ireland. At Padstow, Cornwall, it is stated that the bar in the sea there was "the result of the curse of a mermaid who was shot at while sporting in the sea by a devil-may-care young fellow who was looking for gulls; she cursed the town as she sank."[‡] At Babbicombe Bay Mr. Walcott tells us the fossil named *Echinus Miliaris* is called by the children mermaidens' heads. Near Strathspey, Scotland, it was formerly believed a mermaid used to be seen before the rivers were swelled with heavy rain, and this was always considered a prognostication of drowning. At Old Oak Wood, near Hayfield, Derbyshire, is the Mermaid's Pool, where a beautiful woman is said to enter the water every day, and whoever has the good luck to see her will become immortal and will never die.[§]

Ireland rejoices in many legends of the "merrow," as the mermaid is there called. At Port Coon Cave, Antrim, there is a tradition that a giant hermit once resided within it, who was tempted to eat some delicious food by some sea-ladies who visited him when faint with hunger, whilst at the Waterfall of Phoul-a-Phooka, in Wicklow, a spirit-horse is said to play a mermaid's part, and to allure wayfarers into the vortex of the pool beneath.||

There is one feature which characterises most of the stories of mermen and mermaids—their great anxiety when captured to return to their original element—a wish which they generally contrive should be fulfilled. In Ireland, notwithstanding the generally

^{*} Chambers' *Encyclopædia*, Vol. ii. Mermaid.

[†] See Townley's *Biblical Literature*, Vol. iii., p. 251.

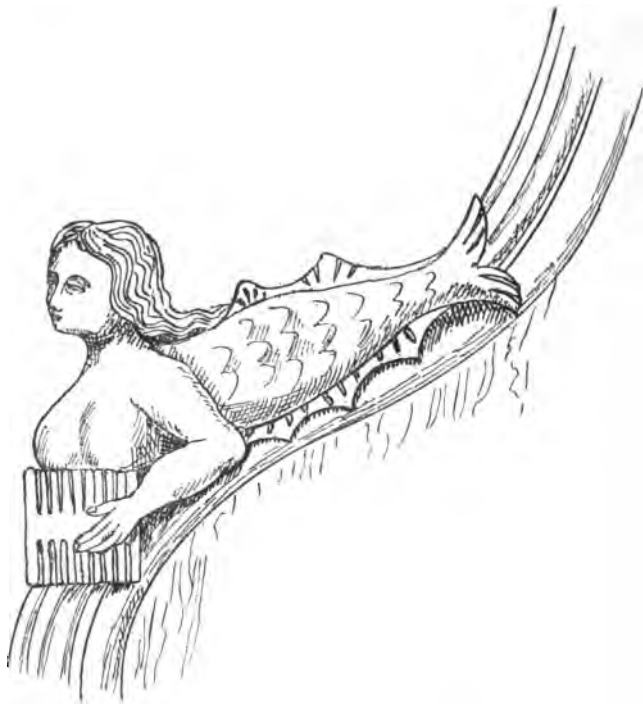
[‡] *All the Year Round*, Vol. i., N.S., p. 453.

[§] See *Antiquary*, Vol. vi., p. 222.

|| See Hall's *Ireland*, Vol. iii., p. 159, and Vol. ii., p. 200.

received evil character of the mermaid, she is held to be modest, gentle, and affectionate; but of mermen it is said that they keep the souls of drowned fishermen and sailors in cages at the bottom of the sea.*

It has been already mentioned that mermaids appear in Etruscan art; in that of later times, they are met with on fonts in the churches of Poitou, placed there probably to symbolize the vain joys of the world, renounced by the Christian at baptism. At Lyons Cathedral are carvings of a merman, merwoman, and merchild. The male monster plays on a violin, whilst the female (who is crowned) dandles her fish-tailed offspring in her arms. In England there are many representations of like character, especially on choir stalls. A mermaid appears on one of the misereres of Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, and on one at Exeter Cathedral. At Winchester a merman and merwoman occupy the same position. At Sherringham,



MERMAID ON BENCH END, SHERRINGHAM.

Norfolk, there is a very good example decorating the elbow of one of the bench ends, and I believe there is a carving of similar character

* Gentleman's Magazine Library, *Traditions*, p. 14.

at Zinnor, Cornwall. A label termination over the priest's doorway at Reedham, Norfolk, bears the effigy of a mermaid. In paintings of St. Christopher, she seems to have been occasionally introduced floating in the river by the side of the gigantic figure of the saint, as at Ditteridge, Wiltshire. Edward the Black Prince, by his will of 1376, left his son some hangings "de worstede embroudey avec mermyns de mier."



MERMAID AT REEDHAM.

The merman sometimes figured in public pageants—thus in 1590, at the Lord Mayor's Show of that year, there appeared a merman ridden by a man who recited some doggerel verses, and made a speech in favour of fish as well as flesh days; and at the celebrated performances at Kenilworth, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott, there rode a triton on a mermaid for the delectation of Queen Elizabeth. The mermaid was also an inn sign, and a tavern of that name was a favourite resort of the wits of the Elizabethan era. Beaumont wrote of it—

" What things have we seen
Done at the Mermaid ! heard words that have been
So nimble, and so full of subtle flame,
As if that everyone from whence they came
Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
And had resolved to live a fool the rest
Of his dull life."

In heraldry, it may be safely said, that the mermaid is not a very frequent object. As a charge on a shield it occurs as the arms of the Ellis family of Prestwich and Preston, Lancashire. It forms the

crest of the Garneys of Suffolk, and may be seen, cast in terra-cotta, over a monument outside Ringsfield Church, in that county. A little brass plate, commemorating Captain Richard Poole at Old Shoreham, Sussex, has a mermaid holding a Saxon crown for the



MERMAID ON A BRASS AT OLD SHOREHAM.

crest. The captain died in 1652, and Berry informs us that it was granted in 1648, and that the Pools of Cheshire have the same crest. The Wallops, Earls of Portsmouth, had a similar armorial bearing, the figure holding the orthodox comb and mirror. The effigy of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, executed probably about 1392, exhibits him with a collar embroidered with mermaids, which formed the badge of the Berkeleys; the figure is part of a brass at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

In *Heraldry in Miniature*, published in 1808, mermen and mermaids form the supporters of the arms of Viscounts Boyle and Hood and of Lord Lyttleton, whilst a merman is placed on the dexter side of the armorial bearings of the Earl of Sandwich. A mermaid forms the sinister supporter of the arms of the Fishmongers' Company of London.

Some Notes on Personal Names obtaining in Cleveland in 1302.

BY THE REV. J. C. ATKINSON, D.C.L.

SEVERAL years ago my interest in the personal names met with in this district from very early times happened to be aroused, and I made some notes and threw together some compilations. I availed myself also of such books as Lower's "Patronymica," Bardsley's "English Surnames," Ferguson's "Teutonic Name-system," and so forth. I found a good deal to help, and still more in the way of suggestion, in these books, and especially in the "Surnames;" and I also met with a good deal to make me open my eyes and ask enquiringly, "Are these things really so?"

One of the things which made me wonder and question was Lower's note on the surname "Ray." With his "tradition says" I had no particular fault to find, the tradition being doubtless equally authentic with the ninety-nine out of every hundred traditions of like nature; but when he went on to state that from this purely mythical family—"from these Reays have sprung, most if not all the Rays, Wreys, and Wrays in England," and to add that the "surname itself was probably borrowed from the sobriquet of William the Lion's fleet-footed vassal, *Ra*, or *raa*, being the Anglo-Saxon, and *rae* the Lowland Scottish, for a roe," I admit that I felt much as I suppose a very scornful Judæus Apella might have felt.

As years rolled on, and my acquaintance with such matters became wider if not deeper, I met with many occasions of deepening some of the doubts which had been instilled, and of settling others by the aid of more or less positive information; but the origin of the name Ray or Wray still remained obscure. My curiosity about it never went to sleep, however, and if for no other reason yet for this—that a family of the name Raw, with the variations in spelling of Row, Rowe, and in sound, of Roe, existed in my own parish, with ramifications in the district around, besides other Raws or Rows who claimed no relationship whatever with them. I think I must have numbered five and twenty male Raws among my personal acquaintance, and been aware that they belonged to half a dozen different and non-related families.

But besides this, I knew divers Rays and Wrays, and more than one or two who spelt their name Rea, with dissyllabic pronunciation, whom I connected with the possibly more authentic Reay; and little by little I began to suspect that Raw, Rowe, Roe, Rae, Ray, Wray, Rea, Reay, not only might be, but, more than possibly, were only different forms of one and the same personal name.

More than twenty years ago, in the course of the transcription of the copies of Charters contained in the Gysburne Chartulary, I made acquaintance with the local or place-designation "wra." No long time elapsed, and I became familiar with two other occurrences of the same designation belonging to different and relatively distant

places, although both in the Cleveland district. A little later a North Yorkshire Vicar told me of a fourth, sending me at the same time three others (which he quoted from Dugdale's "Monasticon") as being all in the same general district, but nearer Thirsk.

I now knew of seven *wrds*, dispersed over an area of some thirty miles in extent, and to the larger proportion of the names the article "le" was prefixed. This, while it assured me that *wra* was a noun, led my thoughts to Danish *wraa*, Swedish *vrå*, Old Norse *vrđ* (more anciently *rd*), a nook, a corner, a *gore* or *gair* in Seebohm's "Village Community."

Next, by the kindness of a friend,* I was introduced to the long series of personal names involved in his copy of the details of the Fifteenth granted to King Edward I., in the thirtieth year of his reign, and within the wapentake of Langbargh (nearly coincident with the modern Cleveland) alone, and involving some 1550 personal names, I found in Whorlton a Roger in le Wra, in Marske with Redcar a Walter del Wra, in great Ayton a Richard in le Wra, besides a Richard Wrowe in Barnby, a Thomas Ray in Ormsby, and an Alan Ray in Thornaby; while, on going beyond the limits of Langbargh, I met with a Robert in le Wra in Thorganby, two Margarets in le Wra in Dishforth, a Stephen and a Henry del Wra in Reeth, a Bartholomew in le Wra in Staingrave, a Richard in le Wra in Buttercrambe, and so on with repeated iteration. Besides, also, I met with the equivalents in Anglo-Saxon, English, and Latin, such as Johannes in Angulo, Nicholas in le Hyrne, Thomas in le Croke, and Thomas or John in the Corner; and more than one or two of each, except in the case of "in le hyrne," which occurred only once.

Now it is not irrelevant to remark that, while we thus have evidence that the local term or designation "*wra*" was sown broadcast over a very large area of the North Riding, and was, as early as 1302, furnishing a proportionate number of what Bardsley terms "local surnames," we have besides, in these lists, not only proof of the fact that such surnames as Ra, Ray were already derived thence, but are able to trace the transitional process of such formation in such forms as Wrowe, from the original *rd*, *vrđ*, *vrå*, *wraa*; for in point of fact the very slightly variant sounds of the Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish vocables quoted are more than approximately rendered in the said form of Wrowe, a sound which is exactly intermediate between our Cleveland phonetic variants of the personal name Raw or Rowe; for, as perhaps I ought to add, I know of manifold cases in which the same person has been indiscriminately called or addressed by both forms.

It would appear, then, from all this, that we have the most ample proof that at the very beginning of the fourteenth century, in more

* Mr. William Brown, of Arncliffe Hall, to whom I am indebted for more valuable assistance in parallel ways than to any other person; I am permitted to add that the copy of the Fifteenth in question will eventually be printed in the Yorkshire Archaeological Society's Journal, with annotations by himself; and it would be hard to over-estimate its interest or value.

than twenty different places in the North-Riding only, the local descriptive term *wra* not only existed, but was giving origin to personal designations (or names) in each individual case; such names taking the forms *Wra*, *Wrowe*, *Ra*, *Ray*, and ranking with other equivalents supplied by "hyrn," "corner," "croke" (crook), and "angulus"; and possibly a more remarkable confutation of Mr. Lower's rash assumption than this could scarcely be imagined.

Again, to give but one more illustration of similarly sweeping mis-derivation, we find Bardsley writing "A curious relic of the military tactics of mediæval times is presented to our notice in our 'Reuters,' 'Ritters,' and 'Rutters.' The old English forms are found in such entries as 'Thomas le Reuter,' or 'Ranulf le Ruter.' The root of the term is probably German—*ritter*, a rider, a name given at this period to certain mercenary soldiers oftentimes hired by our English sovereigns out of Brabant and the surrounding country. Thus we find William of Newburgh, under the date 1173, saying that Henry II. 'stipendiarias Bribantionum copias, quas Rutas vocant, accersivit.' Trivet, relating the same fact, says, 'Conduxit Brabanzones et Rutarios.'" Mr. Lower, dealing with the name "Rutter," gives the same derivation, although, as is apparent, not without some inclination to question the validity of what is suggested, for he writes, "German, *ritter*? a rider or trooper; also a veteran soldier. According to Halliwell 'the term was usually applied to a fine, dashing, boasting gallant; one so fashionable as to speak much in foreign languages'; though the application of it in that sense is not very obvious." In this comment of Mr. Lower's all will probably agree, and perhaps some will be ready to underline his mark of interrogation. Certainly nothing can be weaker than such evidence as is furnished by Canon Bardsley's quotations. For suppose the *Ruta* or *Rutarius*—dropping the philological difficulty suggested by the alternative terms, and the still greater phonological and philological difficulties connected with the transition of the long *i* of the original O. H. German *ritan*, Anglo-Saxon *ridan*, German *reiten*, etc., into short *u*—suppose the original "Ritter" naturalised and settled, and still known as *le Reuter* or *Ruter*, how are we to provide for the perennial supply of the other *le Ruters*, *Rutours*, *Rutters*, &c., which crop up all over the North of England, and are by no means unknown in other districts of the kingdom? Judging from the written evidence afforded by our manifold lists of mediæval names, these gentlemen never "ceased out of the land" for consecutive centuries: they were as permanent, and in some districts as accustomed, as the *Fabers*, the *Bercarii*, the *Marescalli*, the *Carectarii*, or the *Sutores* and *Cissores*.

It so chanced that, a good many years ago, when engaged in the transcript above-named, I made a long list of common-field and other local names applied in a given district of Cleveland during the period of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and among them I found, and in duplicate, the term *Rutandekeld* or *Rotandekelde*. In dealing with this list of names in a series of papers published in "The Antiquary" during the year 1886, I very hesitatingly referred

to the Icelandic verb *hriða*, to gush, spring forth, as a possible source for the participle *rutande* or *rotande*; giving, however, in a note, my own preference for, and indeed approval of, quite a different, rather than only independent origin for the name. Soon after, I met with the name "rotande-pol," and whatever a keld or spring might be, it was clear a pool could not be gushing or springing. This quite decided the view I was already predisposed to take, and to settle my opinion that the *rotande*, or *rutande*, was connected with the common English verb "to rot," with its variants "to rait," "to ret"—the latter specially applied in the process of "watering the flax," or preparing it for the process of obtaining its fibres. And on meeting with the name Rutter in a jury list in the course of the preparation of the volume of the North Riding Record Series for the year 1886, I wrote, in a note, as follows:—"This is a name of common occurrence still in the North Riding. At an earlier date, or in mediæval and late mediæval times, it was commoner still in the forms Rutour or Rotour. Among ancient common-field names such words as Ruter-pol, Rutande or Rotande-kelde are not uncommon. Rutour or Rotour denotes the calling or employment—at least the person carrying it on—and the latter words the places at which it was carried on. The occupation in question was that of steeping—retting, reeting, raiting—flax, hemp, &c., the verb employed being co-ordinate with the English *to rot*." The process pursued being not only offensive in itself, but liable to be deleterious to man and beast, was subjected to various legal restraints and limitations, the breach of which led to a great number of presentments at Quarter Sessions. Le Rutour, or Rotour, then, was simply the person, male or female (for it is applied to both men and women*), who practised the "art or mystery" of "retting," "raiting," or "rotting" the outer husk of the flax or hemp-stems which was necessary in order to make the fibre available.

It would be easy to pick out from either of the books named a long selection of similar misinterpretations, misconceptions, or mistakes in the derivations proposed for such and such names, or descriptive designations, of people. But it may be not less to the point, and a good deal more interesting to try and indicate the enormous amount of material stored up for use by the careful and prudent deriver of personal names in such lists as that of the Fifteenth quoted, and notably in itself. It is described as "Taxatio quindecimæ Domino Regi concessæ in Comitatu Ebor. in parte de Northriding," and some idea of its value in the way mentioned may be formed from the fact that for the Wapentake of Langbargh only a total (as already noted) of more than 1,550 personal names is involved, and that among these rather over seventy-five denominations, due to calling, trade, profession, etc., are met with—many of which recur from ten to fifteen or twenty times as the account passes

* I think I may venture to assume that in the case of Matildis le Ruter, living in the Knayton district in 1302, it will hardly be contended that she was either "a dashing, boasting gallant," or a German or Brabantian *reiter*.

on from one parish or township to another. It would be idle even to venture a guess as to the total number of personal names involved in the entire Roll, or of the proportion of them indicating the trade or calling of the bearer.

It will probably be inferred after noting such a statement as this, that some if not many designations occur which do not appear in either of the works named above; and such an inference is perfectly well founded. I will give but half a dozen instances or so among the first that occur to me in my lists:—Panyerman, Waynman, Baker, Beryer, Storour, Passour, Smerman, Barman. And, indeed, not a small proportion of this short selection are illustrative in more ways than one. A south countryman myself, the terms and usages of the north, and designations consequent upon them, were likely to strike upon my observation with quite sufficient force, as being so utterly unparalleled in my previous experience. Of course I knew what a “pannier” was from my youth up; but I did not know what a “pannierman” was. And yet I was brought face to face with the term before I had been a month—indeed a week—in the country. I found sundry flagged pathways stretching through my large parish in divers directions—by the side of the present roadways, up the bank sides, across the moors, fording the streams, and so forth. About those side by side with the high roads, I was told they were “cawseys;” and about those across the moors—some of them running for from two to four miles across the otherwise trackless waste—that they were “pannierman’s cawseys;” and then I was made to discover that the “panyerman” was the man in charge of a string of horses or ponies or mules who up to less than a century ago conducted all the traffic into or out of this entire district. There is a tumble-down old house in the parish called “bell-house.” It must have been standing since before 1656, and the origin of the name, if not the *raison d’être* of the house, is truly alleged in the tradition that in that old building the panniermen rested on their weary tramp from the sea-board towards Kirkby Moorside and all that side of the country, hanging up in their own rude hostel the bells borne by the leaders of their long strings of cattle. Nearly close by runs the cawsey, though I question if there are half a dozen among the parishioners, besides myself, who know where to look for it, and, much more, find it. I, however, know its whereabouts, because I have prodded out some score of yards of its course in different parts with a sword-stick, for it is grown over in most places, and in moist places, where soil forms quickly from the decay of the lush herbage, to the depth of ten or twelve inches.

But again the Beryer, the Waynman, the Smerman, the Barman, all intelligible enough to one fairly versed in north country idiom and phrase, are to the ordinary reader of English scarcely so much so, and *a fortiori* less so still to the average south countryman. There are still Micklegate Bar, Bootham Bar, and other “Bars” at York; the Bar in Newborough Street at Scarborough; Bars, one or more at Lincoln; Bar-gate, attesting to a former Bar at Boston;

besides—what we are not so much slow to allow for, as unable to allow for, unless we have some archæological knowledge—bars of the same nature which were once to be found where even the very recollection of their existence has passed away. This is true, to give but one special instance, of Helmsley. No one in the present or late generation had so much as heard of such a thing, although I made special enquiry on the spot and by letter. And yet in the time of Henry II. there was a Bar to that town. But the truth is that for long after that date wherever there was a medieval town with any sort of exterior defence—embankment, trench, bulwark—about it, there was a more or less really fortified entrance or gate-house, in local North Country language a “bar,” and wherever there was a bar there was a keeper, whether called Barman, Gateward, or what not.

So, too, the “wain” remained in use in many parts of the north, and in this district especially, long after its very fashion as well as name had been forgotten in other parts of England, and naturally the Waynman or the Waincarle—for I have both forms—ceased to be a recognised designation ages upon ages since. As to Berier or Beryer, the term itself is, and long has been, forgotten even in remote, out of the way districts like the North Riding moorlands. But there were Beryers among us until, in comparatively modern times, the sextons ousted them alike from their designation and their office.

Further illustrations of this kind I must leave for the present. In fact, the list of names due to trade, calling, or office in Langbargh alone, without the reinforcement and information obtainable from the returns for the other Liberties in North Yorkshire, is such as to call for something like systematic treatment. But there are still matters to which attention may be fittingly drawn in a few additional lines, and one of these is the presence of what may be spoken of as “parallel names,” the parallelism depending on the difference of language in which they are framed. Attention has been called above to this kind of parallelism in the name of Wray, Wra, Ray, Rowe, Raw, etc., when the parallel forms Wra, Angulus, Corner, Hirn, Crook, were specially adduced. My attention was forcibly drawn to this matter when editing the “Whitby Chartulary,” many years ago. In the series of deeds which were then passing under my hands, such cases as Willelmus de Aula, Willelmus atte (or del) Hall, Willelmus de la Sale; Johannes atte Kelde, Johannes ad Fontem, Johannes atte Well—in the first case Latin, English, and French co-ordinated, in the second Cleveland-Danish, Latin, and English—were often claiming my attention, the individuals named being quite evidently each of them one and the same. And later still, among purely Cleveland families, I found continually contemporaneous instances of Le Veneur Venator, Hunter, or Loyseleur, Auceps, Fowler, and the like. And in this Fifteenth Roll there is almost any amount of illustration of the same principle, sometimes extending to two “aliases,” oftener to only one. As instances, I would cite Carectarius or Carettarius, le Careter, Carter; Tannator, le Tanour, Tanner; Bercarius, le Bercher; Mercator, le Marchaunde;

Molendinarius, Milner; Sutor, Cobbler, besides le Cordwaner; Tinctor or Tinctrix, Dyer or Dyeress, Litster or Lister, and many another.

But perhaps one of the most interesting matters of detail in this same connection, such as to call for passing notice, is the way in which we are enabled to notice the transition from the original form of alien extraction into the plain English vernacular which has descended to our own days. Thus, starting with Carectarius or Carettarius we proceed, through le Careter, to le Carter, ending with simple Carter without the article, and as true and perfect a surname as it is now-a-days. The same with Tanner from Tannator through le Tanour, and again beyond question a surname, however it had become so, in 1302. And what I mean by that is, that there is the clearest evidence that there were groups of persons, and of both sexes, called Tanner or Tanour, all allied in blood, and in at least two places in Cleveland at that date.

Almost any number of parallel examples might be adduced; but it might be better, perhaps, to defer a more exhaustive series of cases in point until such time as we have a fuller collection derived from a notice of other lines besides that afforded in a list of names derived from calling, trade, or office only. But there is yet one remark I would fain make, and that is that while parallelisms of the kind which have been under notice abound to such a degree, there is yet one office which furnishes a designation for literally scores, almost hundreds, of persons, which yet seems to have no synonymous or parallel term. That designation is *Præpositus*. One might almost say in general terms that wherever there was a vill there also, of necessity, was a *Præpositus*. In some cases where the vill was large, perhaps even occasionally, where there might chance to be an ex-*Præpositus*, two men with that designation are mentioned. But in these lists I have met with no English or French equivalent or translation or parallelism for it. This is the more remarkable because there is a word, namely reeve, which is described as its equivalent in such books as deal with the "Village Community," and those books are not so few now as they were twenty years ago. And again, because we have the variant of the word in question, which "grave" is, still extant as late as the latter part of the fifteenth century. Thus, in the Court Rolls of Arncliffe Manor, House-graves, Bylaw-graves, are specified; besides, I think, one or two other "Community" officials distinguished by an analogous appellation. Besides which local instance, again, it is, of course, well known that the term "grave" was a familiar element in the denominations of a number of persons bearing office in town or country alike.

Ordinances of the Company of the Goldsmiths of Norwich, 1565.

[COMMUNICATED BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A.]

Presented to Assembly held die Martis 2^{do} die Oct. 7th Eliz.
coram Tho. Sotherton maiore.

To the Right Worshipfull M^r Mayor the Shreves Aldermen and
comon counsell of the Cittie of Norwich.

In most humble wyse Sheweth and compleyneth unto yor wor-
shippes your supplyants and daly oratours, the companye or fellowshipp
of the Arte or Science of Goldesmethes wthin the Cittie of Norwiche.

That wheare many and dyverse absurdytes and abuses have
heretofore flowed among the said artificers aswell concernyng the
unperfecte working of ther works of gold as ther unfaithfull working
of ther works of sylver in souche base wyse and manner as theylke
have no wheare be founde Whiche things have happenyd not only
for that no certeyne order, towche or Standerde have been hetherto
appoynted or assynged unto the said artificers neyther yet agreid
upon among themselves wthin the said cittie towching the manner of
working of gold and the directe synesse of silver whereby they shoulde
or owght to worke their workes of gold and sylver according to souch
fideletie and trewh in that behalf as ben requyred by the Lawes of
this Relme, and as hathe ben and yet ys used and practised in other
Citties and Townes corporate wthin the same Realme by occasyon
whereof some of the said artificers have wrought ther works of
golde and sylver after one manner and fynes and som after an other,
not according to any perfecte manner and commendable fynes but
so unperfectely and in souch base wyse and sorte That the Quenes
maiesties subiects have ben thereby greatly deceyved and abused to
the greate defasing and slaundour of so famous and worthy an arte
or science as the same ys and to the greate reproche and ignomy of
souche as do use and frequent the said art wthin the said cittie. But
also for that no good orders and constitucons have ben hetherto
made and provided for the dewe investigacon and serche of such
abuses and for the condingne ponysshment and correccion of the
same. And for that* no comon stamppe or marke have thereto ben
used and occupied wthin the saide cittie wherby the saide works of
sylver made and wrought wthin the said cittie might be stamped and
signed as well for the demonstracon of suche trew and perfecte
synesse as ought to be in the same works of sylver as for a declaracon
wheare the same works were made and wrought and by whome.
For reformacon wherof it may please yo^r worshippes the premisses
tenderly consideryd wth the concent and assent of Mr. Shreves and

* From this important clause we learn that before this date, the goldsmiths' company at Norwich had not officially marked plate, in spite of the Act of 1423. It is also safe to assume that the first cycle of Norwich date letters was begun, at the same time that the hall mark of the castle and lion was adopted, in 1566.

the cominaltie of this cittie yt may be ordeyned and decreid by this present assembly in manner and forme hereafter followyng.

In primis That every artificer of the seide arte of goldsmiths exercising the same wthin the saide Cittie of Norwich and suburbs of the same shall from and after the feaste of Saynt Michael tharchangell next coming after the date of this assembly as well by hymself as by his servants trewly and faithfully worke accordyng to Trewthe and honestie as well all souche works of gold as he from tyme to tyme shall make and work of his owne golde as all souche works of gold as otherwyse shalbe broughte unto hym to be made and wrought by others of what fynes or goodnes so ever they be wthout any maner of imbasig impayring or otherwyse misusing of the same contrary to trewthe and honestie and contrary to the Turste and confidens in hym reposyd in that behalfe upon payne for every offence in that behalfe founde and taken by the Wardens of the saide arte for the tyme being or presented unto them by any other takyng and fynding the same to be fined by the saide wardens according to the quality and quantitie of every souche offence as it shall seme good to ther decrescions thone halfe of all whiche fynes to be to the Mayo^r of the said cittie for the tyme being and thother to be to the use of the company of the saide arte if the same offence shall be founde by the said wardens or to hym or them other then the saide wardens that so shall fynde present and pursue the same, to be levyed by M^r Mayors officer for the tyme being by waye of distresse of the goods and cattalls of every souche offendo^r and if the same offendo^r do not paye the same fyne wthin iiij^{or} dayes next after the takyng of souche distresse that then it shalbe lawfull to the said Mayo^r or his deputie for the tyme being after thende of the seide fower dayes to cawse the said distresse to be prised by iiij^{or} honest men therupon to be sworne before the saide Mayo^r or his Deputie and then to sell the saide distresses and defalking souche sumes of money assessed for fine in that behalffe oute of the price of the same distresse to delyver and render ageyne the overplus and resydew of the price of the same distresse to the owner of the same.

Itm That from and after the said feaste of S^t Michell tharchangell the standerde towching the fynes of sylver whereby the said artificers at all tymes hereafter shall worke all ther works of sylver within the said Cittie and suburbs of the same shalbe accepted reputed and taken to be of souche and the same fynes and goodnes and better as the Standerde of the lyberds hedde with the crowne* ys and hathe ben alwayes hetherto adiudged. .

* This reference to the mark of the London goldsmiths' hall as the "lyberds hedde with the crowne" is significant. It would seem to imply that the *crowned* leopard's head indicated a different standard from the simple leopard's head. In this connection it is worthy of note that what looks like the mark of an uncrowned leopard's head has been noted in an English spoon of early date (*Archaeological Journal*, Vol. xlv., p. 441). The dimidiated leopard's head used by the York goldsmiths' company was originally uncrowned. Probably from this reference in the Norwich ordinances to the crown, it was an addition that had indicated some change to a higher standard of metal.

And not under the same in enywyse and that a comon stampe or towche of the Armes or Ensigne of the said cittie beyng the castell and the Lyon shall be provided to remayne in the custody and keepyng of the wardens of the saide arte for the time being under two severall keyes wherof thone to remayne wth one of the said wardens and the other wth the other warden to thentent to stampe therwithe all souche workes of sylver and every of them as hereafter shall be made and wrought by the saide artificers, beyng founde upon dewe serche therof made by the said wardens to be of such fynes and goodnes as is before resyted.

Item That no artificer of the saide arte inhabityng wthin the saide cittie and suburbs of the same shall from and after the saide feaste of Sainte Michael tharchangell work or cause to be wrought for them selves to thentent to put to sale or for any other parson or persons any kinde of work of silver beyng of the weight of one oz. but he shall bring the same worke perfectly made and sett together unburnished unto the saide wardens to be dewly serched and assigned by them whether the same shalbe of the standarde and fynes before resited or no Upon payne to forfeit for every oz. of suche worke or works so made put to sale or delyvered to the owner or owners and not fyrst brought to the saide wardens to be towched and assayed as is aforesaide xij^d thone half therof to be to the Mayo^r of this cittie for the tyme beyng And thother halfe to the wardens of the saide arte or to such other parson or persons as so shall fynde take and pursue the same And to be Levied in manner and forme as before ys resited

Item That the wardens of the saide arte for the tyme being upon the iuste and manifeste profe and assaye by them made as is aforesaide upon every souche worke and workes so brought unto them by the maker and workers therof shall towche and signe the same worke and workes wth the saide stampe of the armes of the said Cittie taking for ther payment in that behalfe for every pounce weight of any kinde of worke or workes of sylver too pence and so after that rate more or lesse. And if the said wardens shall refuse to towche and signe with the said stampe the saide workes of silver so brought unto them beyng found according to the standerde and fynes aforesaide or shall towche and signe any of the saide works of sylver so brought unto them not being of the standerde and fynes aforesaid the saide wardens to forfeit as well for every pece of work so by them refused to be towched and signed as for every pece of worke so by them towched and signed contrary to the forme before resited vj^s viij^d the one moitye therof to be to the Mayo^r of the Cittie for the tyme being and the other moitye to hym or them that shall fynde the saide defaulte and present and pursue the same to be Levied in manner and forme before declared. And that if the said wardens shall finde eny of the seide works of sylver eyther when they shalbe browght unto them to be assayed and signed as is aforesaid or in eny of the shoppes or other places wheare the same shall happen to be made or wrought not to be of suche standerde and fynes as is before rememberyd that then it shalbe lawfull to the saide wardens

at all tymes to breke suche works and every of them in to peces according to ther discrecons.

Itm That every artificer of the same arte inhabiting wthin the saide Cittie (being an occupier) shall have a severall punche or marke of such devise as he shall thinke good to thentent to sett and stampe the same upon every pece of worke of silver w^{ch} he shall hereafter make and after the same pece of worke shalbe serched and stamped by the saide wardens with the saide stampe of the armes of the said Cittie And that none of the said artificers shall sett ther owne punche or marke upon eny pece of work so by them made and wrought before the same shalbe stamped by the said wardens with the comon towche or stamp of tharmes or ensigne of the Cittie as ys aforesaide And that every of the saide artificers shall sett ther owne stamp upon the saide works so by them made after the same shalbe stamped wth the seid comon stampe of tharmes of the Cittie upon payne to forfeit for every tyme they shall offende in eyther of thes thinges contrary to the forme before resited vj^s viij^d whereof the one halfe shalbe to the Mayo^r of this Cittie for the tyme being And thother halfe to the seid wardens or suche other parson or persons as shall fynde present and pursue the same to be Levied in manner and forme before rememberyd.

Itm that the Wardens of the same arte for the tyme beyng shall every quarter in the yeare at the leaste make diligent serche and inquisicon for the trew investigacon and finding oute of all and singuler defaltes and offenses before rememberid upon payne to forfeit for every quarter of the yeare so omytting ther dutie and office in that behalfe x^s thone halfe therof to be to the Mayo^r of the Cittie for the tyme being and the other halfe to hym or them that shall fynde present and pursue the same to be Levied in forme before resited. And that no artificer or artificers of the said crafte shall lett withstande interrupte or by eny meanes denye or geynesaye the saide wardens to com and enter into his shopp or howse for the dewe serche and inquisicon of the premisses upon payne to forfeit for every suche offence contrary to the trew meanyng hereof x^s thone moytie therof to the Mayo^r of the said for the tyme being And thother moytie to the saide wardens or souche other person or persons as shall fynde and diligently pursue the same to be Levied in manner and forme afore declaryd.

Notes on the Heraldry in the Parish Church of Sheffield.

BY THE REV. CARUS VALE COLLIER, B.A.

I DO NOT purpose in a short paper like the present to give a detailed account of the people whose armorial bearings are in the Parish Church of Sheffield; but simply to describe the shields of arms at present existing, and to show as far as possible to whom they belong or to whose memory they refer.

Above the arcade which divides the nave from the north aisle, and just below the clerestory windows are four shields of arms. The westernmost is that of Howard, viz., *Gules, on a bend between six cross crosslets Argent, an inescutcheon Or charged with a demi-lion rampant pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a tressure fleurie-counter-fleurie Gules.*

The next shield is that of Talbot: *Gules, a lion rampant, within a bordure engrailed Or.*

The next shield is that of Furnival: *Argent a bend between six martlets Gules.*

And the next shield that of Lovetot: *Argent, a lion rampant, parti per fess Gules and Suble.*

These four shields show the arms of the four greatest Lords of the Manor of Sheffield since the building of the church. The Lovetots, as founders of the church, may be placed as the first shield, followed by that of Furnival, Gerard de Furnival having married Maud de Lovetot, the last of her family, and so brought the Hallamshire estates into the Furnival family (*temp.* Henry II.)

The manor of Sheffield was held by the Furnivals until about 1385, when Joan de Furnival, the last of her house, married Sir Thomas Nevil, who took the title of Lord Furnival in right of his wife, and also became Lord of Sheffield and Hallamshire. Their daughter Maud de Nevil married John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, thus bringing the manor of Sheffield into the family of Talbot, who held it until 1606, when Lady Alethea Talbot, third daughter of Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, heiress of the Hallamshire estates, married Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and the estates are still in the hands of the representatives of that family.

In the north window of the north transept, which was formerly the great west window of the church, there are several modern shields of arms. The first to note is that of Dr. Thomas Musgrave, archbishop of York 1848—1860, viz.: *Gules, two keys in saltier Or, and in chief an imperial crown proper,** (the modern arms of the see of York), impaling *Azure, six annulets in pile, three, two, and one Or*, for Musgrave. The shield is surmounted by the archbishop's mitre.

* These are, of course, a corruption of the cross keys, surmounted by a tiara, for St. Peter, the patron of the Church of York.

Below this shield is that of the donor of the window, the late Rev. Thomas Sale, vicar of Sheffield 1851—1877, and Canon of York. This shield is charged: *Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable, three fleur-de-lis of the field, for Sale, impaling Or, a chevron between three crescents Sable, on a canton of the last a dove Argent for Walker. Crest, a pheon Sable. Motto, "DUCENTE DEO."*

On the dexter of these arms are the armorial bearings of the town of Sheffield, and on the sinister those of the Cutlers' Company of Sheffield, both coats as they appeared to have been borne formerly, viz.:

Azure, eight arrows in saltier, banded together between two pheons, all Argent, for Sheffield.

Gules, three pairs of swords in saltier, proper, hilted Or, for the Cutlers' Company.

Passing from the North transept we get to what is now known as the "Bishop Hill Memorial Chapel," * where the Jessop monument is now placed. The inscription on this monument fully explains the shield of arms on the top, so I give it in full.

Here lie the bodies of
William Jessop
of Broomhall, esq.
and
the Hon^{ble} Mary Jessop his wife
daughter of James Lord Darcy
of Navan in the kingdom of Ireland ;
which William Jessop
was treasurer and commissioner of the
Alienation Office
one of his Ma^{ties} Judges of Chester, &c.
and 9 times chosen member of
parliament for Aldborough
in this county.
He had
by his said wife one son, who on the death
of his grandfather the Lord Darcy
succeeded him in his estates and title
but died in the lifetime of his father,
and four daughters,
Barbara, married to Andrew Wilkinson, esq.
of Boroughbridge
Isabel married to John Gell, esq
of Hopton in the county of Derby
and Bethia and Mary.
The said William Jessop died
Nov^r 13th 1734, an^o ætat. 70
The Hon^{ble} Mary Jessop,
June 17th 1737 æt. 66.

* In memory of Rowley Hill, D.D., Vicar of Sheffield, 1873—1877, Lord Bishop of the Isle of Man, 1877—1887.

Arms: *Quarterly 1 and 4 Barry of six Argent and Azure on each piece of the first three mullets, Gules, for Jessop, 2 and 3, Or, a chevron barry nebulée Argent and Azure between three roebucks courant proper, for Swyft. On a shield of pretence Azure, semée of cross crosslets and three cinquefoils Argent, for Darcy, the whole impaling Darcy.*

The Swyfts were a Rotherham family, but one Robert Swyft seems to have lived at Broomhall, Sheffield, whose daughter and coheir Anne Swyft, born 1531, married Richard Jessop, bringing Broomhall into the hands of the Jessops.

Passing into the chancel, in a small window above the large east window is a shield of arms of the Mappin family. This coat was granted to John Newton Mappin, of Sheffield, Esq., July, 1857, and is as follows:

Azure, on a bend engrailed between two boar's heads erased, Argent, three lozenges of the field. Crest: a boar, Sable, charged with a pale, Or, and resting its dexter foot upon a spur fesswise, Gold. Motto: "COR FORTE SUUM CALCAR EST."

The only other shield of arms in the chancel is that of the present archbishop of York, which is carved upon a modern oak chair, viz.: the modern arms of the see of York, impaling a *lion rampant* for Thomson. All surmounted by a mitre encircled by a coronet.

In the Shrewsbury chapel, founded by George, fourth Earl of Shrewsbury in the reign of Henry VIII., are three monuments. The first is that of the founder, and his two wives, (1) Ann, daughter of William, Lord Hastings; and (2) Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Walden, of Erith, Kent, Kt.

The tomb stands under an arch between the chancel and the chapel proper, and on each corner of the arch is a shield displaying the six great quarterings of the Talbots, viz.: Montgomery, Talbot, Nevil, Furnival, Verdun, and Strange. Around each shield is the garter, and the whole is surmounted by an earl's coronet, and supported by two talbots.

On the tomb itself only two of the brass shields which formerly adorned it remain, viz.: the central one on the south side, containing the six great Talbot quarterings, surrounded by a garter; and the remaining plate on the dexter, with the preceding coat bearing the six quarterings of Talbot impaling a manuch for Hastings.

The three effigies, which are of marble, have heraldic devices upon their robes. The earl is represented in the robes of the Order of the Garter, and the two countesses, together with the earl, have coronets.

The central monument in the chapel seems to be that of George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury; it has an unfinished appearance, and the idea struck me that the Earl had caused this monument to be made for himself and his family during his lifetime, and that being dissatisfied with it, he had had another and more elaborate one made, which is placed against the south wall of the chapel. I was rather surprised to see afterwards that this idea almost exactly coincided with the one suggested by Mr. Hunter in the *History of Hallamshire*,

where he says "It seems therefore that this might be the first design of the sixth earl for a monument for himself, abandoned for one of an entirely different form and structure, or perhaps intended by him as a memorial of his son and heir apparent, Francis Lord Talbot, who was interred at Sheffield in September, 1532." (*Hist. of Hallamshire, Gatty's Edition*, 1869, p. 258.)

At the west end of the monument are the arms of George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, as follows :—

Quarterly of 16.

1 and 16. *A lion within a bordure engrailed*, for Talbot. 2. *A lion rampant within a bordure*, for Montgomery. 3. *Bendy of ten pieces*, for Old Talbot. 4. *Three garbs with a double tressure fleurie-counter-fleurie*, for Comyn. 5. *Barry of ten, an orle of martlets*, for Valence. 6. *Three inescutcheons, barry of six vaire*, for Monchensy. 7. *A bend lozengy*, for Marshall. 8. *On a chief three crosses patée-fitchée*, for Strongbow. 9. *Three garbs*, for Macmorrough. 10. *Two lions passant in pale*, for Strange. 11. *A saltier charged with a martlet*, for Nevil. 12. *A bend between six martlets*, for Furnival. 13. *A fret*, for Verdon. 14. *A fess*, for Lacy. 15. *A lion rampant*, for Lovetot.

The sixteen quarterings are surrounded by the garter, and surmounted with a mutilated crest of the Talbots, little else than the chapeau remaining. The motto underneath the arms is "PREST D'ACCOMPLIR."

On the east end of the monument is a shield as follows :—

Talbot, quartering Furnival, Verdon, and Strange, and impaling *two bars*, and a chief quarterly, 1 and 4 *two fleur-de-lis*, 2 and 3 *a lion passant gardant*, for Manners. These are the arms of the sixth Earl, impaling those of Manners, his wife having been Gertrude, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Rutland.

On the north side of the monument are two shields, the westernmost bears Talbot quartering Furnival, Verdon, and Strange, with a label of three points for difference, and impaling *per pale, three lions rampant within a bordure compony*, for Herbert. These are the arms of Francis, Lord Talbot, eldest son of George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, who married Ann, daughter of William, Earl of Pembroke.

The next shield is Talbot quartering as before, with a mullet for difference, impaling quarterly 1 and 4 *a fess between three crescents*, for Ogle, 2 and 3 *an orle*, for Bertram. These are the arms of Edward, eighth Earl of Shrewsbury, third son of George, sixth Earl, who married Joan, daughter of Cuthbert, Baron Ogle.

On the south side of the monument the westernmost shield is as follows :—

Talbot, quartering as before, with a crescent for difference; and impaling *three bucks heads caboshed*, also differenced with a crescent for Cavendish. These are the arms of Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, second son of George, sixth Earl. He married Mary, daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Kt. He was the father of Lady Alethea Talbot, who brought the estates into the Howard family.

The next shield is Talbot, quartering as before, with a martlett for difference ; and impaling a plain shield. This shield was evidently meant for Henry, fourth son of George, the sixth Earl.

Between the two last shields is a smaller shield, rather mutilated but legible, and containing Cavendish, differenced by a crescent, impaling Talbot. This very likely is meant for the arms of Grace, third daughter of George, sixth Earl, who married Henry Cavendish, Esq., eldest son of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, Kt. There has been a corresponding shield on the other side of the monument, but it has completely disappeared.

We will now turn to the grand monument against the south wall, erected by George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. As the shields of arms are what we have to do with, we will at once examine them. A fine achievement of arms is placed upon the monument above the inscription and effigy. It is as follows :—

Quarterly of 12—

1. *Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or*, for Talbot.
2. *Bendy of ten Argent and Gules*, for old Talbot.
3. *Gules, three garbs within a double tressure fleurie counter fleurie Or*, for Comyn.
4. *Barry of ten Argent and Azure an orle of martlets Gules*, for Valence.
5. *Or, three escutcheons barry of six vair and Gules*, for Montchensy.
6. *Azure, a lion rampant within a bordure Or*, for Montgomery.
7. *Argent, two lions passant in pale Gules*, for Strange.
8. *Gules, a saltier Argent charged with a martlet of the field*, for Nevil.
9. *Argent, a bend between six martlets Gules*, for Furnival.
10. *Argent, a lion rampant per fess Gules and Sable*, for Lovetot.
11. *Or, a fret Gules*, for Verdon.
12. *Or, a fess Gules* for Lacy.

Surrounded with the garter and surmounted by the Talbot crest, *on a chapeau Gules, turned up Ermine a lion statant tail extended Or*. Supporters : *Two Talbots Argent*. Motto : *PREST D'ACCOMPLIR*.

The coronet in this achievement which appears between the garter and the crest is composed of pearls on rays alternating with strawberry leaves. The whole of this fine display of blazonry is surmounted by a *lion sejeant affrontée*, and on the corners of the monument are talbot dogs *sejant* holding small banners. Around the inscription are shields of arms alternating with trophies of arms ; the shields of arms consist of three different coats repeated. In the corners we get Old Talbot, the other coats being Talbot impaling a plain coat and Talbot impaling *Or, a chief indented Sable*, for Butler, Earl of Ormond.

The Rev. J. Stacey (in a paper read before the British Archæological Association Meeting at Sheffield, and published in the *Journal of that Society*, Vol. xxx., page 175) suggests the following reason for this prominence to the Butler coat. The Earl was descended, as was Queen Elizabeth herself through her mother, Ann Boleyn,

from James, fourth Earl of Ormond, whose daughter, John, the second Earl of Shrewsbury, had married. No doubt the Earl in this way wished to show his fidelity, not only by his allegiance but also by ties of blood, and he takes this occasion of exhibiting it, just at a time when the Spanish Armada was threatening our coasts, professedly to avenge Mary's blood. The Earl had been custodian of Queen Mary during her imprisonment at Sheffield.

Two other shields occur on this monument, but for what reason I cannot conceive, unless for the sake of making a show; both shields are alike and are at either end of the sarcophagus and are as follows:—

Quarterly of six.—1. Montgomery. 2. Talbot. 3. Nevil. 4. Furnival. 5. Verdon. 6. Strange, impaling a *maunche* for Hastings. This is the coat of arms of George, the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury, and his first wife, Ann Hastings.



Leaving the Shrewsbury chapel and passing into the south choir aisle we find a monument to the memory of Thomas Turner, who died March 19th, 1822, aged 67 years, town collector and church burgess in Sheffield. The monument was erected by his nephew, Mr. J. B. Turner, of Walthamstow, Essex. Arms: *A cross charged with five fer de moline*, for Turner; impaling *a chevron between three escallops*. Crest: *A lion passant holding in his dexter foot a millrind*.

In a window opposite this monument is: *Argent, two bars gemelles between in chief a mullet of five points and a "Brown's conical spiral spring" in base all Sable*. Crest: *A lion sejant proper supporting with the dexter paw an escutcheon Argent thereon a bee Volant also proper*. Motto: *NEC SORTE NEC FATO*. Being the arms of Sir John Brown, of Endcliffe Hall, Kt.

Coming again to the nave we have above the south arcade, which separates the nave from the south aisle, four shields corresponding to the four on the north side described above. These bear the arms of the patrons of the living. The first is that of the Swyfts (blazoned above with that of Jessop) patrons in the time of Henry VIII. The next is that of Jessop, to whom the patronage came when the Jessops came to the Broomhall estates through the marriage with the

Swyfts. From the Jessops it has passed by marriage into the Gill or Gell and Lawson family. The arms of the last two families complete the set of four. They are *Parti per bend Or and Azure three mullets of six points pierced and countercharged*, for Gill. *Paly of four Gules and Vert on a chevron Or a grey-hound's head erased Sable between two cinquefoils Azure, on a chief of the third an ogress thereon a demi lion rampant Argent between two crescents each charged with three plates*, for Lawson.

There is one other shield which ought not to be omitted: it is a small brass shield let into a stone near the north-west pillar of the central tower. It bears *a lion rampant, impaling on a chief three greyhounds' (?) heads erased*. I have been unable to ascertain anything respecting it, or to whom it pertains.



Notes on Encaustic Tiles, Dale Abbey and Morley, Derbyshire.

BY JOHN WARD.

IN 1868 the late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt contributed to this magazine an illustrated account of the discovery of a tile kiln and its contents, at Repton, Derbyshire, and in 1871, another upon encaustic tiles found in Wirksworth Church in the same county. Incidentally he referred to tiles bearing the same devices found elsewhere, notably, so far as Derbyshire is concerned, at Bakewell. The only other important collections in this county are those of Dale Abbey, and Morley Church in its vicinity. Hence the present notes with their plates (made to correspond with Mr. Jewitt's) virtually complete, for the *Reliquary*, the Derbyshire series of encaustic tiles, so far as at present discovered.

Dale Abbey was a Premonstratensian house, situated six miles north-east of Derby. It was founded in, or shortly before, 1187; but it was preceded by a small priory of Austin canons in the first instance, which was afterwards unsuccessfully occupied by three consecutive colonies of Premonstratensians. The particularly interesting history of these efforts to establish a religious house at Dale,

inclusive of the hermit who was the first inhabitant of the place, was briefly contributed to an early volume of the *Reliquary* by the late Rev. Samuel Fox, rector of Morley, and is more fully dealt with in my little work, *Dale and its Abbey*, just published.

Until the Derbyshire Archæological and Natural History Society took in hand the excavation of the site in 1878-9, little of the fabric remained above ground to tell of its former glory. This work laid bare much of the church and the cloister offices; and the carved stones, encaustic tiles, and other small objects then found are now preserved in a wooden building, which, with the site, is open to visitors on payment of a small fee.

The number and variety of the tiles were very considerable, but, as might be expected, most of them were much worn or rapidly crumbled in presence of the atmosphere. With one exception they are square; and in point of size, the greater number by far fall into two series—a larger, which varies but slightly from an average of $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches square, and a smaller, less constant in size, but with an average of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Speaking generally, the body is of the usual red clay, and when the pattern is inlaid the inlay is apparently a coarse pipe-clay; but the colours of these clays are much mellowed and altered by the variety of shades of the glaze, the ground colour varying from a rich chestnut to almost black, and the inlays from a very light buff to green. A few tiles have their patterns formed by V-shaped grooves simply, and still fewer are embossed. The stamps by which the plastic “quarrels” were impressed with their patterns were obviously of wood, for in not a few instances impressions of characteristic wood cracks may be traced across the tiles, and in some of the hollows from which the inlay has fallen, the grain of wood (apparently oak) is distinctly marked. The stamps varied in size according to the tiles they were intended for, but it frequently happened that a small stamp was used for a large tile or *vice versa*. Examples will be readily observed in the plates.

While these inlaid tiles are much inferior to the well-known Chertsey, Malvern and Gloucester examples in finish, artistic merit, and elaborateness, still many of the patterns are extremely beautiful, and illustrate what good effect may be obtained from the use of such simple materials when treated with firm and bold outlines. These patterns fall into four groups—(a) those which are confined to and complete in the single tile; (b) those which constitute the single tile, the unit of a continuous pattern, whether in the form of a border or a diaper; (c) those which are extended to and complete in four contiguous tiles placed as a square [the majority of the Dale patterns belong to this and the preceding group]; and (d) those which are extended to more than four tiles—of these there are only several examples, one being a 16-tile pattern. The decoration consists, as a rule, of geometric designs (purely so, or with subsidiary non-geometric additions), shields and heraldic devices, of which there is a fine series, religious symbols, inscriptions and letters, and human, animal, and plant representations, the former two sometimes grotesque, and the latter consisting of natural foliage conventionally

arranged, and sometimes as naturally arranged as the materials would admit. To judge from the designs alone, the tiles seem, with very few exceptions, to date from the middle of the fourteenth century to the close of the fifteenth, but a few may be still later. The arrangement of the tiles in the pavements of the Abbey is deferred for the present, but it is not intended to state more than has already been published elsewhere, as this branch of the subject properly belongs to an exhaustive monograph on the excavations, announced some years ago.

What has just been said of the Dale tiles includes also those at Morley, which are traditionally said to have come from Dale at the time of the Suppression. That many, at least, of them were fabricated at Dale—a kiln was discovered there nearly forty years ago—is tolerably certain; and there is no reason to doubt that some of these were obtained by purchase from the makers or the canons, but it has been disputed whether any formed part of the spoils of the Abbey brought here at the above time. It must not be forgotten, however, that the north aisle or chapel of this church was then enlarged and rebuilt with masonry from Dale; and it is reasonable to think that the additional tiles required would be obtained from the same source. That this aisle was thus paved is obvious, for at the late restoration most of the tiles discovered were found there. Unfortunately no record seems to have been kept of the original positions of the tiles of this church; but it is significant that out of the fifty-eight different patterns of the small series of inlaid tiles I have observed at these two places, no less than thirty-nine occur at Morley that are not found at Dale, while only eleven occur at the latter and not the former, the residue being common to both. The large series of inlaid tiles is more remarkable still, for out of a total of sixty not only has Morley no pattern but what occurs at Dale, but the number of individual tiles of this series there is but small.

The kiln at Dale was situated just outside the Abbey gate-house; little is known of it beyond that it was a brick tunnel-like structure about twelve feet long, and just large enough for a man to crawl through. It contained numerous encaustic tiles, but most of them were promptly broken up to mend the roads, and unfortunately no one seems able to identify the exact patterns found in it. There is no reason to doubt that the Dale tiles were manufactured on the spot, although Mr. Jewitt in the articles referred to, laboured to prove that not only such Dale specimens as he was acquainted with, but generally, the tiles of the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, were fabricated at Repton. His argument was based upon the identity of patterns with those of the tiles found in the kiln of the latter place. There is not the slightest doubt—I have verified it for myself in not a few cases—that he was quite right about the identity, and that it could only be due to the use of the same stamps. But the late Mr. Stretton, whose MS. is quoted by Mr. Godfrey (who is rendering me valuable assistance in the collation of the Dale tiles) in his "*History of the Parish and Priory of Lenton*," used the same argument to prove that Nottingham was the seat of manufacture:

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DERBY & LONDON.

— ENCAUSTIC TILES, DALE ABBEY & MORLEY, DERBYSHIRE. —
(LARGE SERIES)

his MS. gives an account of the discovery, about seventy years ago in the vicinity of that Priory, of several kilns with a large number of unused encaustic tiles identical with those of the above-mentioned counties. But tiles bearing the same patterns have a much wider range than these counties. Through the kind interest of the Rev. Canon Raine, who has compared my plates and tracings with tiles in the York Philosophical Society's Museum, and the Bishop of Ely, who has compared them with his own collection of tracings, I am enabled to extend the area to Yorkshire, Rutland, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire. It would be interesting to know whether kilns with similar contents to those above have been found in any of these counties, and if any of them has been claimed to be the source of all these tiles! I can think of only one explanation—that kilns attached to monastic houses, etc., were served, as occasion required, by travelling companies of tile makers, who carried with them their stamps, re-using them from time to time. Tile making must have involved skilled labour, and it is difficult to understand how a small priory like that of Repton, or abbey like that of Dale, could possibly have kept a tilery going. The demand for tiles would not be continuous: it would depend upon occasional alterations and additions to these houses, the foundation of a chapel in some neighbouring church, or like contingency. And the hypothesis will explain why so few of the armorial bearings of a medieval pavement have any connection with the locality. For instance, there are tiles at Dale and Morley bearing the arms of the Cantelupes of Ilkeston, in the neighbourhood of Dale; such tiles also occur at Thurgarton, Notts., and Rossington, Yorks., with which (so far as I am aware) this family had no connection. Now, suppose the canons of Dale had this tile struck off to commemorate the gift of the rectory of Ilkeston in 1386, we can understand how the makers, carrying the stamp with them, might afterwards use it in Yorkshire and Leicestershire.

The plates accompanying these notes have been reduced by photography from filled-in transfers of tracings of the actual tiles, corrected from blurs and distortions incidental to the process of drying, firing, and glazing; but care has been taken to interfere as little as possible with the design as it left the stamp. My acknowledgments are also due to the Revs. A. S. Porter and Chas. Kerry, and to the Editor of this magazine for their interest and services.

PLATE XIX. *Large Tiles, Inlaid.*

1. Bell, with emblems of SS. Peter and Paul. Stamp intended for small tile. Dale*; Wirksworth*; Repton*; Thurgarton†; Nottingham (Talbot Inn); Leicester; York (St. Mary's).

2. Monkeys, piping and dancing. Dale; Morley*; Wirksworth; Burton-on-Trent; Leicester (All Saints'; St. Mary's); Kegworth;‡ Coventry (St. Mary's Hall); York (St. Mary's).

* Derbyshire. † Nottinghamshire. ‡ Leicestershire.

3. Two birds, regardant. Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; Leicester (St. Mary's; All Saints'); Coventry (St. Mary's Hall); York Minster.

4. Geometric design. Stamp intended for small tile. Dale; Morley; Aldgate.*

5. Inscription—"GLAVDVILE." Dale; York.

6. Dotted pattern. Dale; Wirksworth; York.

7. Inscription—"GERALD A"? Dale; Coventry (St. Mary's Hall); York.

8. Grotesque. A beautifully executed design, suggestive of a character in the medieval "Feast of Fools." Corners of stamp removed? Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; Thurgarton; Leicester (All Saints'); Coventry (St. Mary's Hall); Aldgate; York.

9. Inscription—"EMMA E." Dale; Leicester (All Saints'); Coventry (St. Mary's Hall); Aldgate; York.

10. Grotesques, one with a monk's head and the other with a woman's (more perfect at Morley), watching a hare hunt. Corners of stamp removed in order to fit small tiles? Dale; Morley; Repton; Leicester Abbey; Coventry (St. Mary's Hall).

11. The Alphabet. The maker of the stamp seems to have forgotten, in his zeal to have the letters come out the right way, to reverse the alphabet *as a whole*! Stamp intended for small tile. Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; Tickenhall†; Repton; Nottingham (Talbot Inn); Leicester; Ratcliffe-on-the-Wreake‡; York (St. Mary's).

12. Interlacing design, with human figure. Stamp for small tile. Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; Thurgarton; York.

13. Crowned letter, M flanked with A, A,—“Ave Maria.” A border tile? The colours of the plate should be reversed, the ground being light. Dale; Morley; Repton.

14. Geometric design (a little doubtful at the angles). Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; Aldgate; York.

15. The letter L; part of an inscription. Dale.

16. Pennant, with letter R reversed, and possibly W at the foot. This has been supposed to allude to Richard Wheatley, last Prior of Dale, but it occurs at St. Mary's Hall (Coventry) and York, as well as Dale.

17. Grotesque, similar to No. 8. Stamp for small tile. Dale; Morley.

18. Fleur-de-lis. Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; Leicester (All Saints'); Coventry (St. Mary's Hall); Harrington§; Aldgate; York?

PLATE XX. *Large Tiles, Inlaid.*

1. Inscription—"REDLINGTON," and arms. Rev. G. Rowe|| conjecturally restored the York fragments as "Bridlington"; the arms closely resemble those of Gant, founder of that priory. Dale; Wirksworth; Thurgarton; York.

* Rutland. † Derbyshire. ‡ Leicestershire. § Northamptonshire.

|| *Journal of the Associated Societies*, 1879.

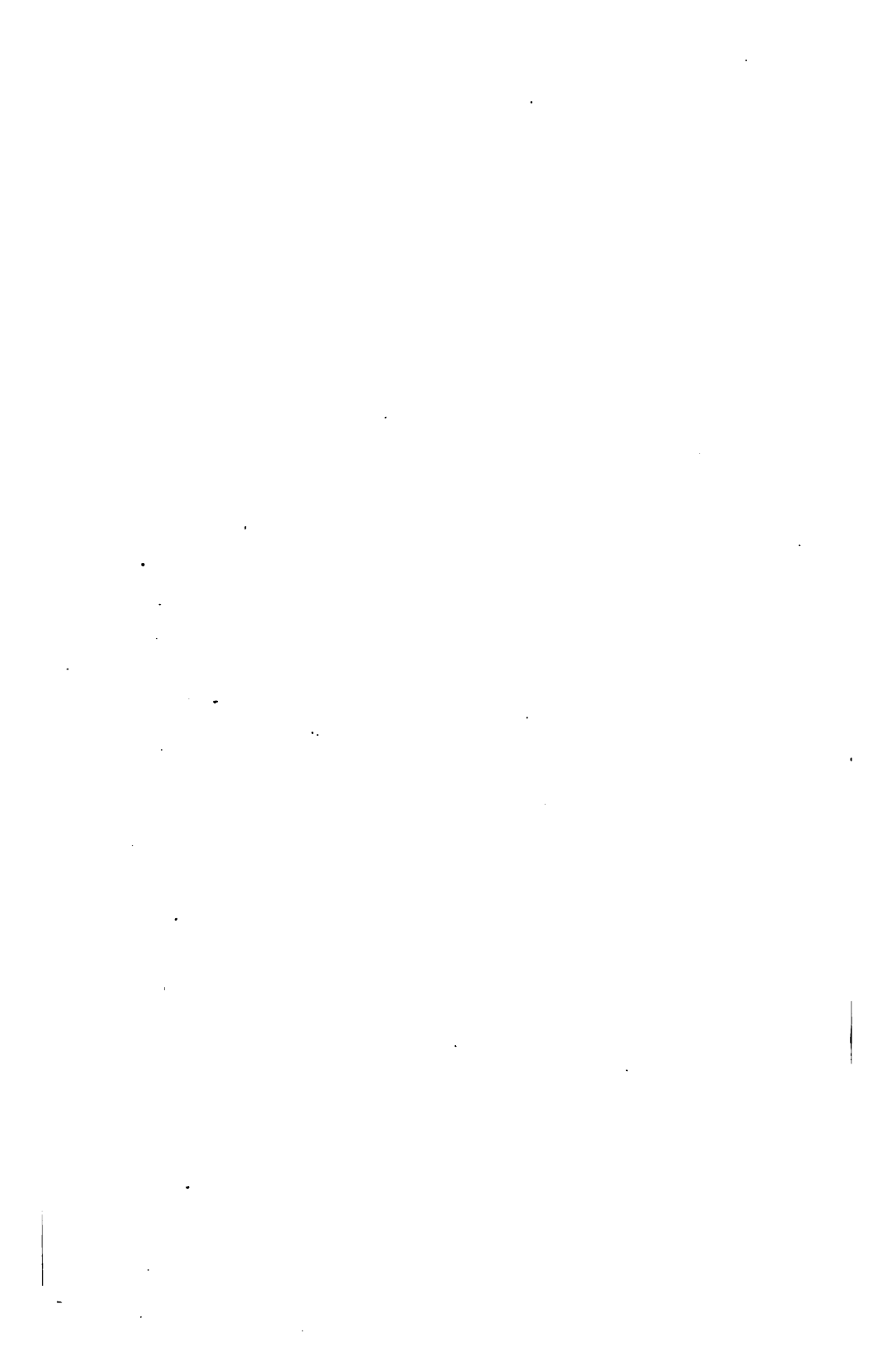


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(LARGE SERIES)



2. Four-tile design, quatre-foil and birds (Birds shown as leaves in Jewitt's plate, and as dolphins [?] by Bailey, in Fox's History of Morley Church). Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; York.

3. Shield, charged with a five-petaled flower. Dale; Morley.

4. Four-tile design, king or queen's head. Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; Thurgarton; Aldgate; York.

5. Compartment tile, with fleur-de-lis. Dale; Morley; Repton.

6. Compartment tile with grotesques, hare, bird, etc., and the arms of Beauchamp and Warren. Stamp for small tiles. Dale; Wirksworth; Repton; Nottingham (Talbot Inn); Lenton—exact(?); Kegworth; York.

7. Ram, with inscription—"SOL IN ARIETE," with M, A, RC, IA (?) in the corners. Dale; Wirksworth; Nottingham (Talbot Inn); Kegworth; Ulverscroft*; Melton Mowbray; Aldgate; Coventry (St. Mary's Hall); York (St. Mary's); Hull. It is curious that while this seems to have been common, the only others known of this series of tiles charged with signs of the Zodiac, are a Cancer and Capricornus at Melton Mowbray, and a Pisces, formerly at Harrington. †

8. Four-tile design, butterflies. The stamp for small tile. Dale; Morley; Wirksworth; Thurgarton; Coventry (St. Mary's Hall); Aldgate; York (St. Mary's).

9. Cross. Dale; Morley; York. There is a slight variation of this pattern at Dale, which also occurred at Wirksworth, and apparently at Thurgarton.

* * * *

In some future numbers I shall hope to describe the rest of the tiles, and their further localization may give rise to interesting results: will any reader who is acquainted with their occurrence in new districts kindly communicate the circumstances? Not less valuable would be further information in respect to other ancient encaustic tile kilns and their contents, that may have been found in the districts alluded to.

*Normanton Road,
Derby.*

* Leicestershire.

† See *Archæologia*, vol. xlv., page 168.

HERE LYE TH BVRIE D THE BODIES OF BRYAN ANSLVE ESQVIER
 LATE OF LEE IN THE COVNTY OF KENT AND AWDRYHISWIFE THE
 ONLY DAUGHTER OF ROBERT TIRREL O F BVRBROOKE IN Y^R COVNTY
 OF ESSEX ESQVIER HE HADISSE BY HERONNE SONNEANDTHREEDAUGHTERS
 BRYAN WHO DIEDWTHOVT ISSVE GRACE MARRIED TO S^R
 JOHN WILGOOSE KNIGHT CHRISTIANMARRIED TO THE LORD SANDS
 AND CORDELL MARRIED TO S^R WILLIAM HERVEY KNIGHTY^R SAID
 BRYAN THE FATHER DIED ON THE XTH DAY OF JVLV 1604 HE SERVED
 QVEEN ELIZABETHAS ONEOF Y^R BAND OF GENTLEMEN PENCIONERS
 TO HER MA^{TIE} THE SPACE OF XXX YEARES THE SAID AWDRYDIED ON Y^R
 XXVTH OF NOVEMBER 1591 CORDELL THE YOVNGEST DAUGHTER ATHER
 OWNE PROPER COSTANDCHARDGES IN FVRTHER TESTIMONIE OF HER
 DVTIFVLL LOVEVNTOHER FATHER ANDMOTHER CAUSED THIS
 MONVMENT TOBE ERECTEDFOR THEPPETVALLMEMORIE OFTHEIR NAMES
 AGAINST THE INGRATEFVLL NATVRE
 OF OBLIVIONS TIME
 NEC PRIMVS NECVLTIMVS MVLTIANTE
 CESSERVNT ET OMNES QVETITVR.

INSCRIPTION ON A METAL TABLET, LEE, KENT.*

* The plate has become nearly smooth, and it was found impossible to obtain a rubbing of it, in consequence of its condition.

An Account of the Metal Plate and Epitaph on St. Margaret's Tower in the old Churchyard, Lee, Kent.

BY FLORENCE LAYARD.

IT is a matter of serious regret that in so many churchyards in England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as in Ireland, numbers of ancient inscriptions on brass and stone are, from neglect and want of interest in their history, allowed to fade away and rust, and that (to quote the touching words of the above epitaph) nothing is being done to preserve these valuable records of days gone by, "against the ingratfull nature of oblivion's time." The writer was forcibly struck with this deplorable fact on visiting the old churchyard of St. Margaret's, Lee, near Blackheath. There, amid the damp, overgrown, jungle-like desolation of weeds and shrubs and melancholy weeping willows, stand the ruined remains of a square brick and stone tower, once the belfry of the ancient church of St. Margaret, whose elegant successor, with lofty spire, stands in cheerful contrast to it, in a trim and beautiful "God's acre" of its own on the opposite side of the road. The gloomy chamber in the base of the tower of old St. Margaret's is now used for lumber and tools, and the exterior is almost entirely overgrown by ivy, whose clinging branches are slowly and surely bringing down this curious vestige of a once handsome old parish church, which, as much from a mania for "restoration" as from a fear that the ancient building was unsafe, was pulled down some forty-five years ago, and the new edifice erected, as before stated, on the opposite side of the road. Into the eastern exterior wall of the tower is let in, about twelve feet from the ground, the black metal plate bearing the epitaph to the memory of some of those whose history we are about to record. Damp, time, and weather are doing their baneful work with all speed, and perhaps in two or three short years, all the letters of the inscription will have become obliterated, and the plate itself covered by the ever-encroaching ivy, and this interesting and touching "monument of dutifull love," will be lost to human sight and ken. It is not without hopes that these lines may meet the eyes of the existing posterity of Bryan Ainslie, or Anslow, that the writer presents this description to the readers of the *Reliquary*.

The inscription contains in itself almost a compendium of the family history of the Anslows or Ainslies, and it has been a task of interest to trace it out, line by line. This will be better understood by giving the following quotations from various well-known and trustworthy authorities. Bryan Ainslie, Anslow, or Anslie the son of the elder Bryan, died without issue, so records the epitaph; next in order comes Grace, of whom no account can be found beyond the bare fact that she was "married to Sir John Wilgoose, Knight." Of Awdry, the mother of that "onne sonne and three daughters," nothing can be traced except that she was, as the inscription states,

"the only daughter of Robert Tirrel of Byrbrooke in y^e County of Essex, Esquier." The more detailed account, therefore, must begin with Christian, the second daughter. Let us see what John Burke and J. B. Burke have to say of her in their *Dictionary of Extinct Peerages*.

"Christian, 2nd daughter of Brian Anslow, Anslye, or Ainslie, mar. William Sandys, 3rd Baron Sandys, who was summoned to parliament from 8th May, 1572, to 14th November, 1621. This nobleman was one of the peers who sat upon the trial of the Duke of Norfolk, and upon that of the unhappy Mary of Scotland, both in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Afterwards taking part, 43rd Eliz., with the Earl of Essex, in that nobleman's insurrection, he suffered imprisonment." By Christian Anslye Lord Sandys had one son, William, who succeeded to the title. After Christian's death, "he espoused secondly, Catherine, called 'the fair Bridges,' daughter of Edward, Lord Chandos, by whom he had issue Elizabeth, who married Sir Edwin Sandys, Knt., and had issue Henry Sandys (5th Baron), a colonel in the royal army during the civil wars." William, the husband of Christian, "died in 1623, and was succeeded by their son William, mentioned above," who was the fourth Baron, but never summoned to Parliament. This William married "Alethea, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Panton, Esq., of Brinneskid, in the county of Denbigh, but died without issue in 1629." The Sandys arms were, "Ar=a cross raguly, sa., the motto—*The honest have no remorse*." For further information of the trial of Christian's husband, see Trial of Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, and Confession of William, Lord Sandys, in the Criminal Trials—*Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, pp. 306, 314, 324, 346, 347, 349.

Again, to quote from Burke, the collateral history of Lord Sandys' second wife is also an interesting link in this ancient family record. The family name of Edmund or Edward, second Lord Chandos, father of the fair Brydges, was spelt indifferently "Bruges, Brugge, or Brydges;" being "influenced by desire of martial glory," he adopted early the profession of arms, and served under the Earl of Hertford, in the reign of King Henry VIII., and in 1547, behaving himself with great bravery in the famous battle of Musselborough, he was made a Knight-banneret by the Duke of Somerset in the camp of Roxborough. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was elected a Knight companion of the most noble order of the Garter, and installed at Windsor, 17th June, 1572. His Lordship married Dorothy, fifth daughter and, eventually, co-heiress of Edmund, Lord Bray, and dying 11th September, 1573, was succeeded by his eldest son, Giles Bruges. After the death of Lord Chandos, his widow "married 2ndly, William, Lord Knolles, K.G." By him she had no issue, and he then "married 2ndly, the Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, and dying 25th May, 1632, at the advanced age of 88, was buried in the church of Greys" (his chief seat, in co. Oxford). We read of Lord Chandos in Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, where it is said in the portion treating of the martyrdom of John Hooper, Bishop of Worcester and Gloucester, "He (the bishop) was delivered unto the sheriff, who

with the Lord Chandos, Mr. Wilks, and other commissioners were to see the execution done." And again, "About eight o'clock, came Sir John Bridges (father of Lord Chandos) and Lord Chandos with a great band of men, Sir Anthony Kingston, Sir Edmund Bridges, and other commissioners appointed to see the execution. At nine, Hooper had himself in readiness, the time being now at hand."

So much for Christian and her history, direct and collateral, whereby it will be seen that the Ainslies and their relatives bore an active part in stirring contemporary events, and were closely allied to the noblest families in the kingdom.

Next on our record comes Cordell, Bryan Ainslie's third daughter and youngest child, to whose loving remembrance of her parents is due the inscription and the plate, on which have been graven for nigh 286 years these tender words of filial piety and devotion, which still speak to us with the freshness of undying affection. Perhaps, like Shakespeare's Cordelia, she felt and could say, "My love's more richer than my tongue." She became the second wife (to quote again from Burke) of William Hervey, Esq., of Kidbrooke, in the county of Kent. (This is now a continuation of Blackheath and lies mid-way between Morden College and Shooter's Hill, forming a parish with it own church; till within the last twenty years it was all fair green meadows and lanes of high hawthorn hedges, now replaced by innumerable rows of villas). "Mr. Hervey obtained great eminence as a military character in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, King James I., and King Charles I., and first signalized himself in the memorable conflict with the Armada, having boarded one of the galleons, and killed Captain Hugh Moncade with his own hand. He was subsequently knighted, and being employed successfully in Ireland, was created a Baronet, 31st May, 1619, and in the following year elevated to the peerage of that kingdom, in the dignity of Baron Hervey of Rosse, in the county of Wexford. His lordship, continuing his eminent public services, was created a peer of England on the 7th February, 1628, as Baron Hervey of Kidbrooke, in the county of Kent." His first wife was "Mary, relict of Henry, Earl of Southampton, and daughter of Anthony, Viscount Montacute, by whom he had issue." When he married Cordell, or Cordelia, she is stated as being daughter and co-heir of Brian Anslow, of Lewisham, to which adjoining parish of Lee the latter had probably moved his residence. By her he had issue

1. William, killed in Germany.
2. John, died in Ireland.
3. Henry, died young.
4. Elizabeth, who married John Hervey, Esq., of Ickworth, co. Suffolk (probably a cousin), "he died in 1679 (without issue), when his estate devolved upon his brother, Sir Thomas Hervey, whose eldest surviving son, John Hervey, was created Baron Hervey of Ickworth, and Earl of Bristol, dignities enjoyed by the present Marquis of Bristol. Lord Hervey died in 1642, and, his sons having pre-deceased him, the Irish barony of Rosse, and the baronetcy and English barony of Hervey of Kidbrooke, became extinct, while his

estates devolved upon his only surviving child, Elizabeth Hervey, great-great-niece of Cordell Ainslie."

In page 398 of Black's *Picturesque Tourist of England and Wales*, we read that "Ickworth Park is about a mile from the entrance to Bury St. Edmunds, it is a splendid building, erected by the celebrated Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, containing a fine collection of modern sculpture. The park is eleven miles in circumference."

Two things will be observed in this family history, namely, that all three of Bryan Ainslie's daughters made very good matches from a worldly point of view, and that the two younger girls and their spouses seemed much addicted to second marriages on both sides! In conclusion, there remain only a few words of explanation anent the term "Band of Gentlemen Pencioners." This was the corps now styled the "Gentlemen at Arms;" it was a branch of the Royal Bodyguard, and was founded by Henry VIII. When first instituted it numbered fifty gentlemen in its ranks, but Charles II., in 1670, reduced them to forty. Its present designation was bestowed on it by William IV., in 1834. An appointment in this Corps was always considered a signal mark of royal favour and personal interest in the individual selected. Here we may end this curious record of the old metal plate in Lee churchyard, with renewed hopes that some hand may rescue it from the destruction that is creeping on it, or that it may be removed to a place of safety "where moths and rust do not corrupt, or thieves break through and steal."

Notes on the Seals of Scotch Bishops.

IN the notice of Mr. Gregory Smith's *Days of James IV.*, which appeared in the *Reliquary* for last July, we alluded to the engraving given on page 187 of that book, which represents a seal of a round shape used by Gawin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld (1516-1522). By the kindness of Mr. David Nutt, the publisher of the book in question, we are enabled to reproduce the engraving, and the present occasion seems, therefore, a fit opportunity for calling attention not only to the peculiarities of this particular seal, but also to the very marked differences which existed between the seals used by the bishops of Scotland and those used by English bishops. It is only quite recently that any attempt has been made to classify ancient English episcopal seals, and antiquaries have to thank Mr. W. H. St. John Hope and the bishop of Salisbury for their papers in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*,* and the *Archæological Journal*† respectively. These papers have been followed by another on the seals of the archbishops of York, by the Rev. A. S. Porter,‡ and together they give us the first systematic attempt at a classification of bishops' seals that has been made; and it is only by the help of this classification of English episcopal

* Second Series, Vol. xi., p. 271.

† Vol. xlv., p. 22.

‡ *Proceedings S. A.*, Second Series, Vol. xiii., p. 45.

seals that we are able to attempt, in any degree, to classify those of the Scotch bishops, or to point out some of the peculiarities which these latter exhibit.

Starting with the seal of bishop Gawin Douglas, we propose to go *seriatim* through those characteristics of the Scotch episcopal seals, as recorded in the late Mr. Laing's work, *Ancient Scottish Seals*, which mark them off from the normal type of bishops' seals as exemplified by those of English bishops.

The seal of bishop Gawin Douglas, it will be seen from the engraving, is of a round shape, and not only so, but the legend on it refers to the shape, "SIGILLVM ROTVNDVM." It is quite clear from that portion of Mr. Laing's book, which relates to the seals of the bishops, that round episcopal seals were in common use in Scotland. In England they were unknown, except a very few which were used for special purposes, such as the palatinate seals of the bishops of Durham, and those of the archbishops of York for the lordship of Hexham, and, perhaps, one or two others, such as the Faculty Seal of the archbishop of Canterbury, by virtue of the Act of Henry VIII.

In England, therefore, it may be said that an ordinary round episcopal seal was unknown. In Scotland, quite the opposite is the case. Mr. Laing simply enumerates all the examples of Scotch bishops' seals he could find, and he has made no attempt to classify or arrange them. The episcopal seals of round shape which are included in his list are divisible into two classes. One, the *sigilla rotunda*, which are not merely round in shape, but which also refer to the round shape in the legend. The other division is that of episcopal seals, round in shape, but which bear no allusion to their shape in the legend. Of the first of the divisions, that of the *sigilla rotunda*, Mr. Laing enumerates twenty-two examples which we have collated and arranged; they occur between 1439 and 1662. It is not clear whether they were used for any special purpose. Some are mentioned as "detached seals," others are recorded merely as occurring on unspecified documents in various collections of charters; while of the remainder some are affixed to grants of land, others to leases, to marriage dispensations, to collations to benefices, and to various documents, thus affording no clue to any special significance in the use of the round shaped seal. The examples of *sigilla rotunda*, which Mr. Laing's book records, are arranged in order below. It may suffice to say that bishop Gawin Douglas' seal appears to be a typical example. In the centre is a figure of St. Columba, to whom the cathedral church of Dunkeld is dedicated, and beneath the feet of the saint there is a shield of the bishop's paternal arms, surmounted by a mitre; the legend reads S' ROTVNDV GAWINI EPISCOPI DVNKELD. Although this may be taken as a typical example of a *sigillum rotundum* of a Scotch bishop, others exist which vary from it, but they will be noticed later on. It only remains to be said that some of the bishops, whose *sigilla rotunda* have come down to us, certainly used oval seals of the usual type as well, instances of which are likewise extant. Among these are W. Schivez, archbishop of St. Andrews (1478-1496); W. Elphinstone,

bishop of Aberdeen (1484-1514); and his successor, Gawin Dunbar (1518-1532). The legend on the oval seals of these two latter prelates will be noticed further on.



ROUND SEAL OF GAWIN DOUGLAS BISHOP OF DUNKELD (1516-1522).

Of round episcopal seals, the following are recorded by Mr. Laing as bearing a reference to the shape in the legend *

ST. ANDREWS.

W. Schivez, archbishop, 1478-1496, a seal with a figure of St. Andrew, and below this a small shield of personal arms. Legend: S' RO. WL. ARCHEPI SCI A'DREE LEGATI PRIMT. REGNI SCOTIE. [Glamis Charters, 1494.]

Note: This archbishop had also an oval seal of large size.

Alexander Stuart, archbishop, 1509-1513, a large seal with an archbishop's cross in the centre; and in front of this, but not depending from it, a shield of the ensigns armorial of Scotland, supporters two unicorns. Legend: S' ROTUNDUM ALEXANDRI ARCHI. EPP. SANCTI ANDREE TOTIVS SCOTIE PRIMATIS SE. AP. LEGATI NAT.

[Precept respecting lands dated 27 May, 1506.]

David Beton, archbishop, 1539-1546, and cardinal. Three

* The legends are, in all cases, taken from the letterpress of Mr. Laing's work. In several cases, it will be seen, the spelling is evidently incorrectly given, and a reference to the illustrations of the seals often confirms this. It seemed better, however, to adhere throughout to the legends as given in the body of the book, than to attempt to correct a few of them by the uncertain and second-hand authority of the illustrations.

niches. St. Andrew in the centre. Our Lady and Child in dexter niche. A bishop blessing in sinister. At lower part of seal is a shield quarterly Beton and Balfour. Above the shield an archbishop's cross, supporting a hat with tassels. On either side of shield is a ribbon with the word *INTENTIO*. Legend: *s' R. DAVID BETOUN S. R. ECLE ARCH. STI ANDREE TOTIVS REGNI SCOTIE PRIMATIS LEGATI NATI*. [Glamis Charters, 1544.]

Another seal of the same design, much as the former, but the figures in the side niches, are St. Peter and St. Paul. Small shield, etc., below, exactly as before. Legend: *s' R. P. D. DAVID BETON T. T. S STEPHAI IN CELIO MOTE S. R. E. PBRI. CAR. S. ANDREE ARCHIEPI. PRIMATIS ET AP. SE. DE LATERE LEGATI*.

[Marriage Dispensation, dated 1545.]

John Hamilton, archbishop, 1548-1571. Design generally similar to Cardinal David Beton's seals, but the figure in the dexter niche is St. John Baptist, and in the sinister a bishop. Below the small shield, etc., as before, but quarterly, Hamilton and Arran. Legend: *s' R. D. JOHIS S. ANDR. ARCHIEPI. REGNI SCOTIE PRIMAT. CU. PTATE AC LATERE S. SEDIS APLICE LEGATI*. The scroll on either side of shield bears *MISERICORDIA ET PAX*.

[Marr. Charters, 1553.]

John Douglas, archbishop, 1572-1575. A seal much defaced and indicating a great decay of art. In centre, St. Andrew beneath a canopy. In lower part of seal a shield of Douglas; above this an archbishop's cross, and on each side a scroll with illegible legend. Initial letters, *I. D.* on either side of shield. Legend: *SIGILLUM ROTUNDUM R. D. JOANNIS ARCHIEPISCOPI SANCTI ANDREE, 1572*.

George Gledstanes, archbishop, 1606-1615. A seal, with merely a shield charged with a saltire cantoned in chief with a rose. Legend: *S' ROTUNDUM GEOR. ARCHIEPISCOPI SANCTI ANDREÆ*.

[Exact date uncertain.]

John Spottiswood, archbishop, 1615-1639. St. Andrew under a canopy, and behind his cross, which he supports with both hands; below is a cross and a shield of personal arms, at the sides of the latter the initials *I. S.* Legend: *SIGILLUM R. D. JOHANNIS ARCHIEPISCOPI SANCTI ANDREÆ*.

James Sharp, archbishop, 1661-1679. A bishop vested, and beneath a canopy, a crosier in the right hand, with a cross of St. Andrew in his left; below is an oval shield of family arms surmounted by a crest. Legend (in a scroll surrounding design, and flowing down each side): *SIGILLUM R. D. JACOBI SHARPI ARCHIEPISCOPI S. ANDREÆ, 1661, and SACRAT ECCLESIAE DEO REGI AUSPICI CAR. II. ECL. INSTAURA. 1662*.

DUNKELD.

Gawin Douglas, bishop, 1516-1522. A shield, with St. Columba in centre; in base, a shield of personal arms surmounted by a mitre. Legend: *s' ROTUNDV GAWINI EPISCOPI DOVNKELD*. (See illustration, p. 230.)

Robert Crichton, bishop, 1550-1571. A bishop seated beneath a

canopy; below is a shield of personal arms surmounted by a mitre, and on either side a scroll with . . . IN DOMINO. Legend: SIGILLUM R. P. DOMINI ROBERTI CRECHTOUN EPISCOPI DUNKELDENSIS.

ABERDEEN.

William Elphinstone, bishop, 1484-1514. A seal with three niches. In the centre Our Lady and Child; in the dexter niche a bishop (perhaps St. Machar), in the sinister St. Kentigern. Below is a shield of Elphinstone surmounted by a mitre. Legend: s' ROTUND WILLI EPI ABERDONEN.

[Letter of Collation, dated 28 Aug., 1490.]

Gavin Dunbar, bishop, 1518-1531. Design very much as bishop Elphinstone's seal. Legend: s' ROTUNDUM GAVINI EPI ABIRDONEN.

[Morton Charters, 1520.]

William Gordon, bishop, 1545-1577. Design very much as seals of bishops Elphinstone and Dunbar. Legend: s' ROTUNDUM VILIELMI GORDON EPISCOPI ABERDONEN.*

[Lease of Lands, 1576.]

MORAY.

John Winchester, bishop, 1437-1460. The Holy Trinity beneath a canopy. Legend: s ROTUNDU. JOHANNIS EPI. MORAVIEN.

[Detached seal.]

David Stuart, bishop, 1461-1476 (?) A shield of personal arms surmounted by a mitre. Legend (in a band or scroll): SIGILLVM ROTUNDO DAVIT EPI MORAVIENSIS.

[Confirmation of Lands, 1471.]

BRECHIN.

William Meldrum, bishop, 1500-1512 (?) The Holy Trinity beneath a canopy; below is a shield of personal arms, supported by two angels, and surmounted by a mitre. Legend: s. ROTUND. WILLELMI EPI. BRECH.

[Findourie Charters, 1500.]

DUNBLANE.

Michael Ochiltree, bishop, 1430-1445. Design: a shield of personal arms suspended from a crosier. Legend: s' ROTUNDUM MICHAEL EPI DUNBLANEN.

[Appended to agreement of custody of the young king, James II., 1439.]

James Chisholm, bishop, 1487-1527. Design: a bishop in a niche blessing; shield of arms below surmounted by a mitre. Legend: s' ROTUDA JACOBI EPI DUBLANESIS.

[Dispensation, dated 1497.]

* Another rendering of the legend is given from another impression (Laing I., 153). s' ROTUNDUM WILLELMI EPISCOPI ABERDONEN.

William Chisholm, bishop, 1527-1564. Similar design. Legend: S' ROTUNDU WILLEL EPI DUNBLANEN.

[Appended to a charter by the dean and chapter of Dunblane, 1549.]

GLASGOW.

Robert Blackader, first archbishop, 1480-1508. A figure of St. Kentigern in a canopied niche; below is a shield of personal arms surmounted by a mitre. Legend: S' ROTUNDUM ROBERTI EPI. GLASGU.

[Glasgow College Charters, 1491.]

Note: Archbishop Blackader also used (1500) another large round seal which bore no reference in its legend to the shape.

ARGVLL.

George Lauder, bishop, 1427-1472 (?) A shield of personal arms suspended from a crosier. Legend: S' ROTUNDUM GEORGII DEI GRA EPI ERGADIE.

[Custody of James II., Sept 4, 1439.]

Note: Bishop Lauder also used (20 Nov., 1455), an oval seal.

With the round seals of bishops, which have no reference to their shape in the legends, it is unnecessary to be so explicit. The following is a list of them collected from the examples recorded by Mr. Laing. The dates included in brackets are the dates of the documents to which the seals are appended.

St. Andrews—

Andrew Forman, 1515-1522 (1518).

James Beton, 1522-1539 (1527).

David Beton (card!) 1539-1546. (1542) [the first part of legend obliterated, and therefore doubtful; see previous list.]

John Hamilton, 1548-1571 [also used another seal; see previous list.]

Dunkeld—

George Brown, 1484-1514 (detached seal).

Robert Cockburn, 1522-1527 (4 Jan., 1525).

George Crichton, 1527-1543 (1536.).

James Paton, 1571-1596 (1575).

William Lindsay, 1677-1679 (N. D.)

Aberdeen—

David Cunningham, 1577-1603 (1599).

Moray—

Andrew Forman, 1501-1514 (27 April, 1502).

James Hepburn, 1516-1524 (1523) [broken at this part of the legend.]

Patrick Hepburn, 1535-1573 (N. D.)

John Guthrie, 1623-1638 (date on seal, 1623).

Brechin—

George Shoreswood, 1454-1462 (1461).

John Hepburn, 1517-1558 (N. D.)

Andrew Lamb, 1606-1619 (1612).

Another different seal (1619).

George Halliburton, 1678-1682 (N. D.)

Dunblane—

Adam Bellenden, 1615-1635 (7 Feb., 1620).

James Ramsay, 1673-1684 (detached seal).

Robert Douglas, 1684-1716 (N. D.)

Another (N. D.) matrix extant.

Ross—

John Turnbull, 1420-1449 (1439).

John Fraser, 1485-1507 (N. D.)

John Lesley, 1565-.....? (1567) (another 1573).

John Maxwell, 1633-1638 (1635).

Orkney—

Andrew Honeyman, 1664-1676 (dated 1664), matrix extant.

Glasgow—

John Cameron, bishop, 1426-1447 (1439), [also used an octagonal seal].

Andrew Muirhead, bishop, 1454-1473 (1465).

John Laing, bishop, 1473-1482 (1477).

Robert Blacader, 1482-1508 [first archbishop, also used another seal; see previous list] (1500).

Gavin Dunbar, 1524-1547 (1536).

James Beton, 1551-1560 (1566).

James Boyd, 1573-1581 (1577).

William Erskine, 1585-1587 (N. D.)

Andrew Fairfowl, 1661-1663 (1663).

John Paterson, 1687-1708 (1687).

Argyle—

Robert Colquhoun, 1473-1495 (1479).

Arthur Ross, 1675-1679 (N. D.)

Andrew Boyd, 1613-1636 (6 Nov., 1629).

A *SECOND* peculiarity to be noted in regard to Scotch bishops' seals is, that in some of quite the earliest, which are oval in shape, and contain a simple figure of a bishop blessing; the figure is not full face, but in profile, turned to the sinister. Examples of this occur on the seals of Roger, bishop of St. Andrews, 1190-1202; of Richard de Prebenda, bishop of Dunkeld, 1203-1210; of Walter, bishop of Glasgow, 1207-1232; and of Walter de Bondington, bishop of Glasgow, 1232-1258.

A *THIRD* peculiarity to note in the seals of Scotch bishops is, that as early as William Wishart, bishop of Glasgow, 1270, we find the surname of the bishop used in the legend on the seal. This is fitfully continued throughout, and was possibly intended to distinguish bishops of the same see who bore the same christian name from one

another. We have noted the following instances of it as recorded by Mr. Laing.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|-------------|
| Arthur Ross ... | ... | <i>St. Andrews</i> | ... | 1685-1704.* |
| Alexander Rose ... | ... | <i>Edinburgh</i> | ... | 1686-1720.* |
| George Brown ... | ... | <i>Dunkeld</i> | ... | 1484-1514. |
| George Crichton ... | ... | <i>Dunkeld</i> | ... | 1527-1543. |
| William Gordon ... | ... | <i>Aberdeen</i> | ... | 1545-1577. |
| David Cuningham ... | ... | <i>Aberdeen</i> | ... | 1577-1603. |
| Andrew Forman ... | ... | <i>Moray</i> | ... | 1501-1514. |
| George Douglas ... | ... | <i>Moray</i> | ... | 1573-1580. |
| John Guthrie ... | ... | <i>Moray</i> | ... | 1623-1638. |
| John Cameron ... | ... | <i>Glasgow</i> | ... | 1426-1447. |
| Andrew Cairncross ... | ... | <i>Glasgow</i> (archbishop) | ... | 1684-1693. |
| John Paterson ... | ... | <i>Glasgow</i> (archbishop) | ... | 1687-1708.* |
| John Paterson ... | ... | <i>Galloway</i> | ... | 1674-1679. |

A *FOURTH* characteristic of Scotch bishops' seals is, that in several instances the device consists simply of a shield of the bishop's paternal arms surmounted by a mitre, much after the degraded type of the modern English bishops' seals. Examples occur of *sigilla rotunda* with only a shield of arms. The seals of David Stuart, bishop of Moray, appended to a deed dated 1471, and of George Lauder, bishop of Argyle, appended to a deed relating to the custody of the young king James II., in 1439, are both of them instances of this. Both these seals are illustrated in Mr. Laing's *Supplemental Descriptive Catalogue*, pages 176 and 189 respectively.

A *FIFTH* peculiarity may also be mentioned as occurring on two seals, those of bishops Elphinstone and Dunbar, of Aberdeen. They are oval in shape, and Mr. Laing gives the legend on bishop Elphinstone's seal as *S' AUTETICA WILEMI [EPI AB]ERDONEN*; and on bishop Dunbar's seal as *S' AUTETICA GAVINI EPISCOPI ABIRDONEN*.

It is not quite evident what was specially meant by an "authentic seal" of these bishops.

In concluding this brief notice of some of the characteristics of Scotch bishops' seals, it may be useful to make mention of a few other points as well.

(1) The earlier bishops of St. Andrews call themselves "bishop of the Scots": *Dei Gracia Scottorum Episcopus*.

(2) Some of the seals which bear a representation of the Holy Trinity, the Face of the First Person appears to be hidden by a veil. In others, the figure of our Lord is not represented on the

* The legal recognition of all bishops ceased in 1688 on the abolition of prelacy in Scotland, but most of them continued as bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church to claim their spiritual office as bishops of the dioceses they held, and they appear to have retained the use of their seals for letters of orders and other episcopal deeds. The seals of their successors, the bishops of the "Scottish Episcopal Church" are not without interest, but are not included by Mr. Laing, and scarcely call for notice here.

cross, but as dead, and resting on, and supported by the figure of the First Person. This occurs on the seal of George Shoreswood, bishop of Brechin, 1454-1462. It is unusual, but examples of it occur in stained glass in some of the ancient churches of the city of York. There is a very fine instance of it in a beautiful window in Holy Trinity church, in Goodramgate, in that city, dated 1470.

(3) None of the seals bear the least reference to the supposed arms of the Scottish bishoprics. References to the various dedications of the cathedral churches are very common.

We hope that the few notes we have been able to put together in this paper may lead to some one taking up the subject of Scotch bishops' seals, and working it out thoroughly. In view of the Edinburgh meeting of the Archæological Institute next summer, this would be a profitable and useful undertaking.

Some Parochial Papers relating to Glaston,* in the County of Rutland.

BY THE REV. CANON CHR. WORDSWORTH, M.A.

WHILE I was arranging the contents of the parish chest belonging to the "town" in Rutland where I was lately incumbent, I came across some old parochial forms which, under the changed Poor Law, have begun to be matters beyond the memory of man.

I give here a copy of one or two of these in their still more distant shape, some of them earlier than the introduction of printed forms which, in these parts, appear to have been adopted by the magistrates and in larger parishes about the year 1700; indeed, that is the precise date of the earliest *printed* form in our collection.

The laws of Settlement were established by 14 Car. 2, cap. 12, § 1. The first case which was raised for legal decision was in 1712.

Settlement was originally established by birth, or acquired by forty days' residence in a place undisturbed by an application or complaint laid before the Justices within that period. Any one who held an estate, and resided thereon for forty days, became permanently irremovable even after the estate was lost. A Settlement was acquired also by hiring and service, or by apprenticeship—3 Will. and Mary, cap. 11, § 7; as also by serving office or by payment of rates. Derivation Settlements were gained by a wife from her husband; or by a child, up to the age of sixteen, from a parent.

A new system was inaugurated by 39 and 40 Vict., cap. 61, § 34, when settlement by three years residence was established, in any case, where the person had been legally irremovable during that period.

* Transcripts of the Glaston registers, with notes by Mr. Justin Simpson, were printed in the *Reliquary*, Volume XXV.

An order or warrant for removal might be granted during his first year of residence.

I.

(Endorsed) Edward Peper, *his Bond to secure y^e towne of Glaston.*
 Noverint unversi per presentes nos Henricum Holmes de Glaston
 in Comitatu Rotel. yeoman et Olliverum Pepper de Bisbrooke in
 Comitatu predicto Carpenter, Teneri et firmiter obligari Johanni
 Allexander et Willelm Clarke supervisor' pauperum de Glaston predict.
 in viginti libris bone et legalis monete Anglie solvend. eisdem Joh.
 Allexander et Will^o Clarke seu eorum alteri executoribus administra-
 toribus vel successoribus eius Ad quam quidem solucionem bene et
 fideleter faciend. Obligamus nos &c., &c. . . . Dat. decimo die
 Januarij Anno Regni Dñi nostri Caroli secundi nunc Regis Anglie
 etc. vicesimo primo Annoque Domini 1669.

The Condicion of this Oblicacion is that yf Edward Pepper last of
 Tugby in the Countye of Leic. shepheard doth from tyme to tyme
 and all tymes hereafter save harmeles and indempnified the Towne
 and parishe of Glaston abovesaid from all Charges Troubles or
 Incumbrances which shall or maye happen by him the said Edward
 Pepper or by aney other person or persons vppon his Accompte soe
 that the said parishe of Glaston bee not dampnified by him That
 then this present Oligacôn to bee voide or else remaine in full fforce
 and vertu

Sealed and delivered in the presence of vs

Thomas Stacy

Henry Holmes

L.S.

William rolf

Oleuer pepper
 his marke O and seale

L.S.

II.

Order of Removal.

Rotel. s[cilicet] To the Constables Churchwardens and Overseers
 of the poor of the parish of Glaston And to
 either of them.

Whereas Complaint hath been made to vs whose names and seales
 are hereto affixed two of his Majesties Justices of peace for the said
 County and one of the Quorum according to the forme of the Statute
 in that case made & provided, That William Curtнал is come
 [] the Order of two Justices from [] and in the
 county of Northampton to settle himself as an Inhabitant with
 Dorothy his wife and a Child in your said Parish (he not farmeing Ten
 pounds per annum) nor being able to give security for discharge of
 the same parish as by law required And it appearing to vs That
 his last legall abroad and settlement was at Hambleton in this County
 of Rutland These are therefore in his Majesties name to require
 you forthwith vpon [receipt] hereof to Remove and Convey the said

William Curtнал his wife and child to Hambleton, there being the place of his last legall aboad and settlement The Churchwardens and Overseers of the poor thereof are hereby required to receive the same And to provide for them According to law. Hereof faile not. Given vnder our hands and seales the fifteenth day of Aprill Anno Dni 1697.

Rob^t Macworth

Seal.

Cle: Breton

Seal.

III.

James Kerby's *Certificate*.

These are to satisfie whom these pesents may concerne that we the inhabitants and officers of bisbrook in the county of Rutland do promise and ingage our Selues that James Kerby of our towne and parish shall not bee any way chargeable or Troblsom to the towne or parish of glason butt do promise and ingage our selues to owne him for one of our inhabitants and to receive him and (Λ his) family into oure towne againe and that wee whose names and hands are under subscribed doe promise and ingage our selves to Receive at any time the s^d James Kerby and his family againe without any maner of troble or charge or deniall to any person or persons whatsoever as touching or concerning any troble or charge, whatsoever shall hereafter happen concerning the sayd James Kerby or his family in wittness whereof wee the inhabitants and officers of bisbrook have sett unto our hands and seales this —16— day of nouember Anno Dom. 1698.

L.S.

William Allen and Danel Curtis
ouerseers of the poore
Robert Hill Churchwarden
John Cant constable.

Allowed by us Nov^{ber} 16th 1698

Cle: Breton

Well: hill.

IV.

W. Bell's *Certificate*.

Stamp To the Churchwardens & Overseers of the poor of
8d. per quire. the parish of Glaston in the County of Rutland

Rutl. St. Whereas one William Bell Labourer is Resident in your towne of Glaston aforesaid & hath a mind to dwell & Inhabitt there for the better obteyning & Gaining of a Lively hood & Maintenance for himselfe & family Now Wee the Churchwarden & Overseers of the poor of Thorpe by Water in the said county of

Rutland whose hands & Seales are hereunto subscribed & putt doe hereby certify & promise vnto you that the said William Bell is a legall settled Inhabitant in Thorpe by Water aforesaid and we doe hereby oblige ourselves in Case it shall happen or fall out that the said William Bell or any of his family shall att any tyme or tymes hereafter become Chargeable or be forced to aske Receiue or take Releife of the parish of Glaston aforesaid that Wee will Receive & provide for him the saide William Bell & his family according to Law In Witnesse whereof wee haue hereunto sett our hands & seales this second day of May Anno Dni 1726.

| | | |
|---|---------------|--------|
| Sealed & Delivered by the Church- warden & Overseer of the poor of the parish of Thorpe by Water abovesaid in the presence of vs (viz.) | Henry Sumpter | (L.S.) |
| | Edward Ainsle | (L.S.) |

John Harrison John Manton

Wee Whose names are hereunto subscribed Justices of the peace for the County of Rutland doe allow of the Certificate above writtn

P Sherard

Rich Halford.

V.

(An Order of the Generall Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Oakham in and for the County [of Rutland] aforesaid on Thursday in the week after the feast of St. Thomas the Martyr* (to wit) on the Twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord 1739 Before Sir Brownlow Sherard Baronet Richard Halford and Lancelot Danes Esq^{rs} Justices and so forth It was ordered (as followeth)

(This order confirms the previous order of the two last named Justices to remove Susannah Kirby Singlewoman from Glaston to Market Overton, the last named parish having appealed, and counsel having been heard on both sides.)

VI.

A Vagabond's Pass and Examination (on a printed form).

Warwickshire. To the Constables of the *parish of Birmingham* in the County of *Warwicks* or other officer there; and to all Constables and other officers whom it may concern, to receive and convey;

And also to all Church-Wardens, and Chapel-Wardens, and Overseers of the Poor whom it may concern, to receive and obey.

* The reference to the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury at this date is remarkable.

WHEREAS *Elinor Hubbord and Elizabeth her child aged about 11 months old were* apprehended in the Parish of *Birmingham* aforesaid as Rogues and Vagabonds wandering and begging there, and upon Examination of the said *Elinor Hubbord* taken before me upon Oath (which Examination is hereunto annex'd) it doth appear that *the last legal Settlement of Elinor Hubbord and Elizabeth her child was and is in the parish of Glasson in the County of Rutland.*

These are therefore to require you the said Constable, or other Officer of the *parish of Birmingham* aforesaid, forthwith to convey the said *Elinor Hubbord & Elizabeth her child* in the next direct Way to the City and [in the *struck out*] County of *Coventry*, and deliver them to the Constable, or other Officer there, together with this Pass, and the Duplicate of the Examination of the said *Elinor Hubbord* taking his Receipt for the same; and the said Vagabonds are to be thence convey'd on as the Law directs to *ye parish of Glasson in the County of Rutland . . .* and then delivered to some Church-Warden, Chapel-Warden, or Overseer of the Poor, who are hereby required to receive the said Rogues and Vagabonds and *provide for them* as the Law directs.

Given under my Hand and Seal the 19th day of September 1745.

Wilson Aylesbury.

L.S.

[Schedule].

. . . This Examinant deposeth, that she was born in the parish of Birmingham in the said County of Warwicke and afterwards was married to Humphry Hubbard att St. Mary's Church in Shrewsbury, and this Examinant further saith that she hear'd her husband Humphry Hubbord say, that his last settlement was in the parish of Glasson in the County of Rutland

ye marke of
Elinor ~ Hubbord

Sworne before } She has one child named Elizabeth about
Wilson Aylesbury } Eleven month old.

[At the foot is written in another hand.]

City of } Convey the within named Vagabonds to the next
Coventry } Constable in the way to Glasson in the County of
Rutland.

W. Keeling.

[The following endorsements are written by various hands.]

Warwickshire } To the Constable of Winnal in the County . . .
To Wit } [Winhall, between Coventry and Rugby.]

Convey the within named Vagabonds to the Constable of the parish of Showell in the County of Leicester

Sept. 21, 1745

Edw^d Jackson

Leicestershire } To the Constable of Shawell in the said
to wit } County,

Convey the within named vagrants to Drystoke, in the County of Rutland, that being the first Town in the next County thro' which they ought to pass to Glasson, in the County of Rutland, given under my hand this 24th day of September 1745

Tho^s Caldecott

Rutland

Seaton the 25th Sep^r 1745 to the Constable of Drystoke you are required to Convey The within named Vagrants to Glaston in this County as Directed
Lan. Dawes

The place-name " brigstock " (in Northants.) is also written on the back.

VII.

Orders as to Employment and Maintenance of the Poor, 1807.

Rutland } At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our
to wit. } Sovereign Lord the King, holden at the Castle of
Oakham, in and for the said County, on Thursday in the Week next after the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, to wit, the 8th Day of October in the 47th Year of the Reign of King George the Third &c., and in the Year of our Lord 1807, before the Right Honourable George Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, the Rt. Hon. John Lord Henniker, Gerard Noel Noel, George Fludyer, and John Wingfield, Esquires, and the Reverend William Baker Clerk, Justices of our said Lord the King assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lord the King in the County aforesaid, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdeeds committed in the said County.

HIS Majesty's Justices of the Peace assembled at this present Sessions having taken into their consideration the Increase of the Parish Rates, the want of Regard to the Employment of the Poor in general, and the infant Poor in particular, have resolved that the following Rules and Orders (pursuant to the Statute made and provided for the Relief and Maintenance of the Poor) shall be observed within the several Parishes in this County.

1. That the Overseers of the Poor of each Parish, in the said County do immediately provide such raw materials as Wool, Woolen Yarn, Hemp, and Flax, as also Wheels, and other Implements, for the Employment of the Poor of every Denomination, as shall be necessary to enable them to do such work as they are capable of performing either in Spinning, Knitting, or any other Employment, the Overseers may direct: and that the Overseers do make Complaint before a Justice of the Peace of those who refuse to work, or who wilfully spoil the raw Materials given them: and that the Overseers shall in the several Respects above-mentioned, act according to the Directions of the nearest Justice.

2. That no Person be allowed any Relief in Money, until they have done such Work as they are capable of.

3. That from and after the 1st Day of January next, no Person be allowed any Relief on Account of any Child above 6 Years of Age, who shall not be able to knit.

4. That no Person be allowed any Relief on Account of any Child above 9 Years of Age, who shall not be able to spin either Linen or Woollen.

5. That the Overseers of the Poor of each Parish throughout the County of Rutland, shall meet together, at the least once every Month, in the Church of their respective Parishes, upon the Sunday after Divine Service, there to consider of the best Course and Order to be taken and made in the Employment of the Poor.

6. That these Orders be printed, and two Copies thereof sent to each acting Justice, and to each Chief Constable, and two to each Overseer of the Poor, one of which is to be pasted in the Books of the Overseers' Accounts and the other fixed upon the Church Door.

By the Court,

Jn^o Briggs,

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

[John Snodin, Printer, Oakham.]

These Orders were reprinted in 1815 and 1827 by the same printer, with the signature of W. Ades, and on the last-named occasion with the "Arms of the County of Rutland" (a horseshoe) at the top.

The *Rutland Society of Industry*, which aimed at producing similar results by voluntary action (and which to this day gives premiums to children for knitting and shirt-making among children, as well as rewarding industrious servants and labourers), was proposed by Thomas Foster, rector of Tinwell, and was established by Act of Parliament in 1785.

Miscellanea.

[Under this heading, we propose for the future, to devote a small space to Short Notes on subjects of antiquarian interest, which do not call for long papers, and we shall be very glad to receive from our readers, contributions to this portion of THE RELIQUARY.]

Tables for the Assize of Bread at Kingston-upon-Hull.

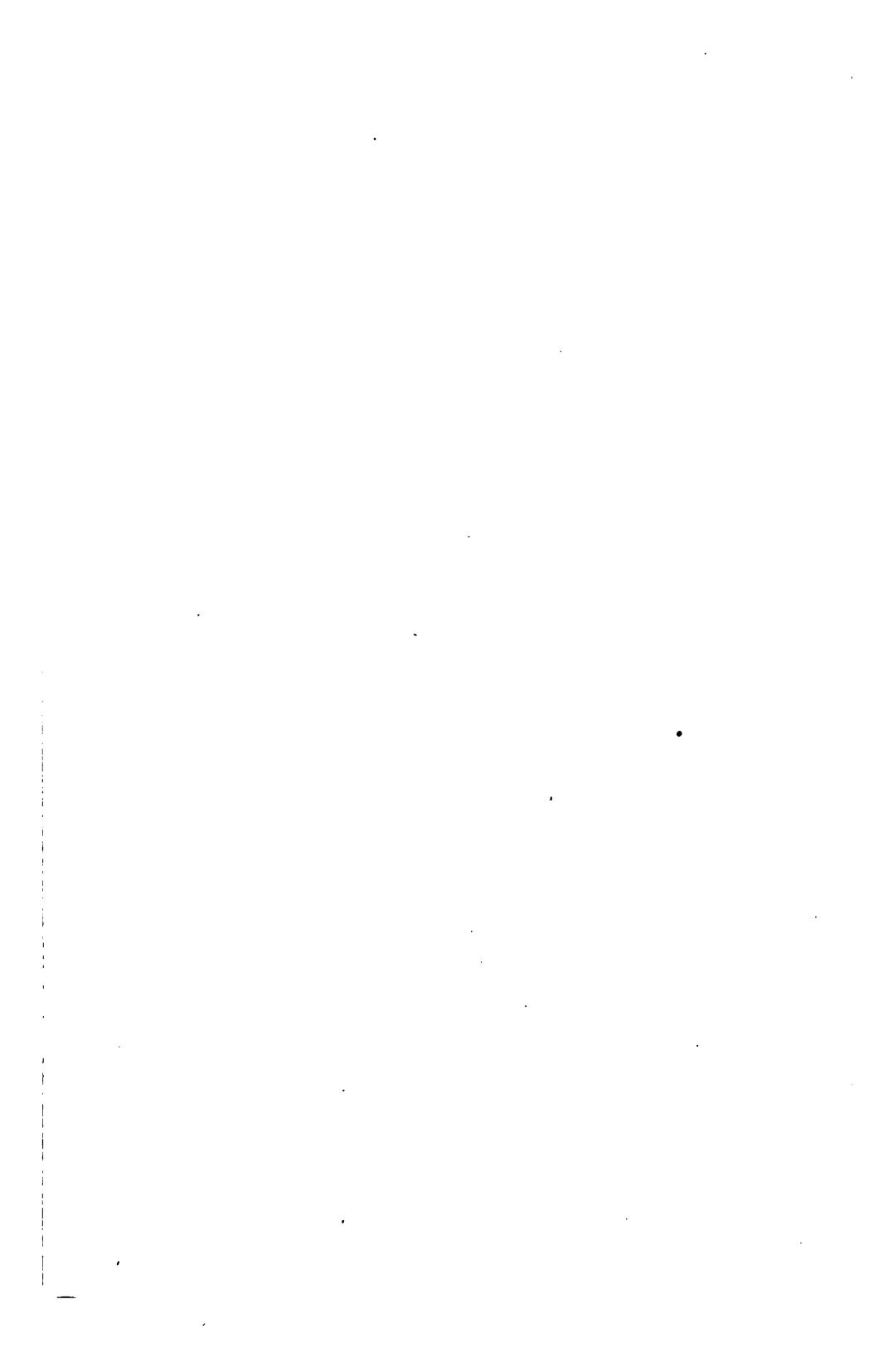
WE have received from Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., photographs of two pages which are now fastened inside the binding of what is known as the Bench Book, belonging to the corporation of the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. These pages have, as will be seen (Plates xxi. and xxii.), a series of tables for the Assize of Bread, written in a sort of cypher, for use within the jurisdiction of the officers of that town. In the *Reliquary* for 1884-5 (Vol. xxv., p. 41), the late Rev. C. Collier contributed a fac-simile of a

| heaf of Culme | the fowlyng whete | the fowlyng whete | the fowlyng whete | the fowlyng whete | the fowlyng whete |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 |
| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 |
| 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 |
| 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 |
| 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 |
| 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 |
| 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 |
| 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 |
| 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 |
| 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 |
| 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 |
| 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 |
| 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 |
| 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 |
| 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 |
| 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 |
| 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 |
| 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 |
| 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 |
| 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 |
| 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 |
| 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 |
| 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 |
| 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 |
| 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 |
| 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 |
| 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 |
| 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 |
| 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 |
| 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 |
| 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 |
| 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 |
| 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 |
| 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 |
| 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 |
| 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 |
| 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 |
| 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 |

ANCIENT TABLE OF ASSIZE OF BREAD. HULL.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 |
| 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
| 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |
| 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 |
| 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 |
| 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 |
| 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 |
| 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 |
| 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 |
| 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 |
| 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 |
| 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 |
| 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 |

ANCIENT TABLE OF ASSIZE OF BREAD HULL.



portion of some similar tables, which are preserved among the municipal archives of Andover, in the county of Southampton. An examination of the fac-simile of the Hull, and of the Andover tables, shows that both are of much the same date as regards the writing, which seems to be of about the end of the fifteenth century. The tables appear moreover in each case to be in accordance with the assize of bread, as commonly received in the Act regulating the Assize of Ale and Bread, in the 51st year of Henry III. (1266-7). The symbols used in the Hull tables differ slightly from those used at Andover, but in neither case are they difficult to understand; the round mark like the letter O means one pound, a dot one penny, a crescent with a dot a half-penny, and a cross a farthing; shillings are written in figures, and a figure of a cross within a circle stands for ten pounds. Pounds, shillings, and pence being used to represent weights as in the Act of Henry III. referred to above: "When a quarter of wheat is solde for xii.d. then wastel bread of a farthing shall weigh vili & xvi.s.," etc. Hence, the significance of the first line of entries in the Hull table would appear to be, that when the price of wheat was one shilling for the quarter, the farthing wastel loaf was to be six pounds sixteen shillings (as the Act required); the farthing white loaf six pounds eighteen shillings; the half-penny white loaf thirteen pounds sixteen shillings; the half-penny wheat loaf twenty pounds fourteen shillings; and the half-penny horse loaf or (as it is described in the Andover tables) bread made of all sorts of grain, twenty-seven pounds twelve shillings; and so on through the various entries. The whole subject of the assize of bread is one with wide and important bearings, into which we cannot enter here. It may be noted in passing, however, that of old the price of bread did not vary, but the weight did; with us, of course, the reverse of this is the case. We have reproduced the photographs, which Mr. Hope has kindly sent us, and we hope that their publication may lead to the discovery of similar tables among the municipal documents of other towns.

List of Inhabitants of Worcestershire in 28 Henry VI. (A.D. 1449-50.)

SUCH lists as that now printed I have frequently come across during the searches I have made for many years through the De Banco Rolls. The genealogical student will not need to be reminded of the great value which attaches to these lengthy recitals, giving, as they do, the full names, *aliases*, addresses, and descriptions of persons who flourished at precisely the same date. This value, of course, is particularly enhanced, in respect of such lists which still exist, to throw light upon the period when the Tax Rolls do not furnish the names of persons assessed, but only give the total amount of money yielded by each township. This is the case from the early part of the reign of Richard II. up to the 14th year of Henry VIII., nearly a century and a half.

Yet, even where names of persons *are* available in Tax Rolls, they will not, as a source of evidence, bear comparison with those which are to be obtained from these lists in the De Banco Rolls. For instance, when we find an individual described in the latter as "late of" [*nuper de*] such and such a place, we may rest well assured that, immediately prior to his being attached (to prosecute or defend) he was an inhabitant of the place specified. But we can by no means similarly take it for granted, when a person is entered in one of the Tax Rolls under a particular township or Hundred, that he really resided therein, or might be reckoned upon as belonging thereto. The utmost we can be certain of is, that he was possessed of taxable land, or effects, in the township or Hundred; and therefore, doubtless, we constantly have the same person's name set down in several different localities with reference to taxable property in each of them. In fact, all the service the Tax Rolls render to the inquirer is the clue they thus afford as to the *general* location of a Family, by indicating places in connection with which Parish Registers, Manor Rolls, and other strictly local records may be consulted with reasonable probability of success.

JAMES GREENSTREET.

De Banco Roll, Trinity Term, anno 28 Henry VI., membrane 256, dorso.

"Worcestershire, To Wit."

| | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Humfridus Stafford', | de Grafton', | in Comitatu tuo, Miles. |
| Thomas Bordet, | de Arowe, | in Comitatu tuo, Armiger. |
| Humfridus Stafford', | nuper de Grafton', | in Comitatu tuo, Armiger. |
| Ricardus Becham, | de Grafton', | in Comitatu tuo, Gentilman. |
| Johannes Aldeber, | de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, Gentilman. |
| Johannes More, alias | | |
| dictus Jenyn' More, | nuper de Bromysgrove, | in Comitatu tuo, Gentilman. |
| Thomas Clarendon', | nuper de Cokhill' Han- | |
| | bury, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus ffyton', | nuper de Arowe, | in Comitatu tuo, Gentilman. |
| Henricus Lambe, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Dauid John, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Dauid Dier, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Dionisius Iremonger, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Thomas Mawdet, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Drawer, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Brasyer, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Bawden', | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Walker, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Galfridus Carwar, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Jacobus Staunton', | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Plummer, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Monke, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Wavter, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Corfeld', | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Thomas Cokes, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Thomas Benet, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Coke, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Bawdewinus Taylour, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Herston', | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Asteley, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Thomas Goby, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Mawdewinus Coke, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Robertus Dyer, | nuper de Wygorn', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Thomas Charylles, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Charilles, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Bray, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Kyngeston', | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Bate, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Edmundus Carwar, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Gay, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Charnes, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Robertus Parker, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Galfridus Mere, | nuper de Pershore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Seye, alias | | |
| dictus Willelmus Sye, | nuper de Grafton', | in Comitatu tuo, Gentilman. |
| Willelmus Bocher, | nuper de Euesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Nicholaus Hoke, | nuper de Euesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Ricardus Bocher, | nuper de Euesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Bromisgroue, | nuper de Evesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Nicholaus Hem, | nuper de Evesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Hem, | nuper de Euesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Henricus Lemstere, | nuper de Euesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Ricardus Plonchon', | nuper de Evesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Thomas Bocher, | nuper de Euesham, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Howell', alias dictus | | |
| Hugo Coupere, | de Driztwiche, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Barnard', | nuper de Driztwyche, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Lavwe, | nuper de Driztwyche, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Cartere, | nuper de Driztwyche, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Radulphus Cartere, | nuper de Driztwyche, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Radulphus Jolykes, | nuper de Warkewode, | in Comitatu tuo, fforster. |
| Thomas Payne, | nuper de Carecroft, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Payne, | nuper de Carecroft, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Edmundus de la Hay, | nuper de Bremisgrove, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Ricardus Sharpe, | nuper de Bremisgrove, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Ainderhill', | nuper de Bremisgrove, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Adlyngton', | nuper de Bremisgrove, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Thomas Baker, | nuper de Bremisgrove, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Rogerus Aldebury, | nuper de Newnton' alias | |
| | Newton', | |
| Willelmus Mathewe, | de Chevinton', | in Comitatu tuo, Gentilman. |
| Radulphus Carpunter, | nuper de Dungrefe, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Reynolde, | nuper de Kydermystre, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Lenche, | nuper de Doredale, | in Comitatu tuo, Gentilman. |
| Johannes Blount, | nuper de Elmebrege, | in Comitatu tuo, Gentilman. |
| Johannes Taylour, | nuper de Staunton', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Stoke, | nuper de Assheton', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Kentwode, | nuper de Peworth', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Hasilhore, | nuper de Alsetre, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Taylour, | de Alsetre, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Bowyer, | nuper de Alsetre, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Willelmus Smyth', | nuper de Haselhore, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Hyncley, | nuper de Arewe, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Ricardus Spragge, | nuper de Arewe, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Monkeslowe Mason', | nuper de Arewe, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Galfridus Mere, | nuper de Stowilton', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Ricardus Marys, | nuper de Wolford', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Thomas Raunke, | nuper de Wolford', | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Ricardus Raunke, | nuper de Warkewode, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Johannes Carter, | nuper de Boltesley, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |
| Radulphus Cartere, | nuper de Boltesley, | in Comitatu tuo, yoman. |

Are commanded to be brought up by the Sheriff of Worcestershire, to answer the King's writ, directed to that officer.

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

[These Notes are all original contributions to the "Reliquary," and are chiefly supplied through the kindness of the Hon. Secretaries or Editors of the leading county archæological societies.]

The annual meeting of the ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE was held this summer at Gloucester, and proved to be a very successful and important gathering. The members met at the Corn Exchange at Gloucester on the 11th of August, when the usual congratulatory speeches and addresses of welcome were made and responded to. In the afternoon the members divided into two sections, one of which, guided by Mr. John Bellows, studied the Roman antiquities of Gloucester; while the other section, under the guidance of Messrs. Waller and Medland, studied the mediæval remains in the city. The next day Deerhurst and Tewkesbury were visited. At Deerhurst, the Rev. G. Butterworth pointed out the objects of interest; and at Tewkesbury Mr. Albert Hartshorne discoursed on the tombs and glass in the Abbey church, pointing out several noteworthy features which appear to have been hitherto overlooked. Thursday was wisely devoted to Gloucester itself. The business part of the meeting was held in the Tolsey in the morning, when Edinburgh was selected for the annual meeting of 1891. In the afternoon Professor Middleton entertained the meeting with a very valuable and exhaustive description of the architecture and architectural history of the cathedral church and its surrounding buildings, once part of the great Abbey of St. Peter of Gloucester. In the evening the mayor and corporation gave a conversazione, at which Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on the municipal insignia of the city, more particularly with reference to maces of the period of the commonwealth, the corporation of Gloucester possessing an excellent example of one of these maces. There was also a considerable display of the maces of various towns, including the very early and notable maces of Winchcomb. On Friday, Winchcomb and Sudeley Castle were visited; and in the evening Mr. Hartshorne enlivened the proceedings by reading a carefully prepared paper on the very pleasing subject of "Hanging in Chains." On Saturday the beautiful Roman pavement at Woodchester, which had been temporarily uncovered, was inspected; and on the following Monday the Roman villa at Chedworth was visited under the guidance of Mr. G. E. Fox. It had been intended on Tuesday to visit Berkeley Castle, but owing to the sudden death, during the night, of one of the members, this excursion was abandoned. A large number of the members, however, visited Berkeley Castle in their private capacity. The Rev. W. Bazeley acted as an excellent guide in conducting the party round the castle, in which, it will be remembered, the unfortunate King Edward II. was brutally murdered in 1327. Mr. Jeaves also exhibited the more important of the very large number of ancient deeds which are preserved at Berkeley (more than six thousand are earlier than 1600), and which for the last year or two he has been engaged in arranging.



The explorations of the site of the Roman city of Silchester have already yielded most satisfactory results. Until quite recently nothing was known of the great western gate of the city except its site, but the present excavations have disclosed most interesting remains of this gate, under which passed the traffic along the main road through the Roman city. The roadway at the west gate was spanned by two arches. Among the massive fragments of the masonry uncovered is the impost of the gate, from which two arches sprang, and the moldings on one side may be noted cut away in order to allow the doors to shut against it. There are found to be two guardrooms on each side of the gate, those on the south being most perfect. The wall here has a thickness of twelve feet, which decreases as it rises from the ground level, and it is backed by a great mound of earth. A paving of flints forms apparently a pathway to the top of the mound. At the west gate a fragment of a fine Corinthian capital has been found. As it has no connection with the structure,

it was apparently brought there for some purpose during the occupation of the city. The remains of the west gate are admirable specimens of masonry, large blocks of oolite and other stone having been employed. Among the objects found on the site is a large strip of iron pierced with nail holes, which evidently bound the bottom of a door of the gate, and furnishes an idea of its massive thickness. The portion of an iron pivot has also been unearthed. The *insula*, which is being dealt with, is in proximity to the museum. A house has been excavated at the north-west corner, the museum, in fact, standing on a corner of it. Traces have been found of another large house at the north-east corner. Between the two houses there is a considerable area of open ground. During the excavations, and principally at the *insula*, a large number of objects of antiquity have been unearthed. These have all been carefully labelled and classified, and occupy shelves in the temporary office. The *Reading Mercury*, of August 30th, contains a carefully written article on what has been done in excavating at Silchester. This article has been conveniently reprinted in a pamphlet form.



The July meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Athlone, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of that month, and was a meeting of more than ordinary importance and interest. The plan of the Society by which a meeting is held each quarter in one of the four provinces of Ireland might well be copied elsewhere. An excellent paper was read by Mr. Langrishe on the "Walls of Athlone," after which the members were conducted by Professor Stokes and Mr. Langrishe through the town, and the various objects of interest were pointed out. The castle built in 1210 by John de Grey, bishop of Norwich, and still used as a military depot, St. Peter's Abbey, the Franciscan Abbey, and St. Mary's Church, as well as the house in which Ginkell lodged, were each inspected by the party. In the evening the Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., read a paper on "Athlone in the seventeenth century," which was followed by another by Father Murphy, S.J., on the "Neighbourhood of Athlone." Both Professor Stokes and Father Murphy strongly advocated the formation of local archaeological and historical societies in the various districts of Ireland.

On July 9th there was an excursion to the various points of interest on the banks and islands of Lough Ree. Landings were made at John's Port, and the ruins of the castle of the Knights of St. John were visited; at Inis-cleraun, commonly called "Quaker Island," where the seven churches were visited. Inis Bofin and Saints' Island were also visited, and a good day's work profitably carried out. On the following day an excursion was made to Clonmacnois and Clonfert. Clonmacnois with its castle, cemetery, round towers, sculptured crosses, and ruined cathedral and other churches, is widely known, and could scarcely be said to be even cursorily examined in a single day. The great fame of the place has somewhat drawn off attention from the neighbouring and very remarkable cathedral church of Clonfert, with its extraordinarily curious western doorway and very early east window. A brief account of Clonfert Cathedral may be found in Brash's *Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland*, p. 42. Not the least interesting event of the excursion was the purchase from a peasant at Clonmacnois of a very early ecclesiastical brooch pin or morse, found in a bog hole near the ruins seven years ago. It is pronounced to be an unique specimen of as early a date as the eighth or ninth century, and is of silver with the tracings in black enamel or niello. The tie from which the tassels hung when found is of fine silver filigree. The head turns on an admirably worked hinge, the reverse shows a cross which still holds a crimson centre stone, and a perfect Celtic knot in fine raised gold tracery, such as is to be seen in the well-known cross of Cong; the point terminates in a dog's head. This extremely interesting article of early Irish art passed for a small sum into the hands of, we believe, a private collector, who was one of the party. It surely ought to be claimed as treasure trove and placed in some public museum.



On July 30th, the members of the DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY visited the north-eastern division of the county. They arrived at Dronfield about noon. It had been intended to visit and inspect the Manor

House at Dronfield, but time did not permit. At the church, Mr. Mitchell-Withers, of Sheffield, read a paper. He observed that the history of Dronfield church has been ably dealt with so far as documentary evidence could be obtained, by Mr. Pegge, Mr. Addy, and Dr. J. Charles Cox. It seems that there was no church at Dronfield at the Conquest, nor is it certainly known by whom the first building was erected, but it appears to be exceedingly probable that the original fabric of Dronfield church was erected by one of the family of Brailsford soon afterwards. About 1250 the names of Thomas, priest of Drane-field and Peter, chaplain of the same occur in a legal document. In the year 1399 Ralph Barker of Dore and Woodhouse, who had purchased the advowson for £100, gave up his rights to the Abbey of Beauchief, and the Rector, John Ascheby, resigned. In 1403 a vicarage was ordained by Bishop Burghill. The monks were to erect a house for the vicar, and to pay his stipend. The books and other ecclesiastical ornaments were to be found by them, and they were to bear the expense of repairing or building the chancel when it was necessary, so far as such expense ought to be borne by the rector. The Guild of Our Lady was founded in 1340, whose duty was to maintain two chaplains to celebrate, and also to keep up a certain light at the altar of St. Mary. The full text of its rules is given in Mr. S. O. Addy's work on Beauchief Abbey. Early in the reign of Elizabeth commissioners were appointed to survey the chancel and the parsonage house and to certify to the decay thereof, how long they have been in decay, by what occasions, who hath made any walls, and by whose default do the same remain unrepaired. They were also to estimate the cost of the same, and to ascertain what the parishioners would do towards such repairs. The commissioners reported from the evidence which they had taken that the east window of the chancel had fallen down and was in great ruin and decay, and that other windows are in decay for want of glass and iron. The roof was also in decay; also the ceiling, and other matters. They found that the great window and the roof were in decay at the time of the suppression of the house and monastery of Beauchief, and that they have grown worse by reason of wind and weather, and the admission of crows and other vermin. They further state that in their opinion no lead, stone, timber, or other matters have been taken or purloined from the said chancel. The parishioners undertook to provide all stone, lead, and other things required to repair the said chancel. The documents are given by Mr. Addy, who uses them to refute Dr. Pegge's surmise that the chancel was built by the canons of Beauchief. In 1818 the church was struck by lightning, seriously damaging the spire and other parts of the building, and rendering it necessary to take down part of the spire, to take off and recast the lead roof, to renew damaged windows and other matters. The church still exhibits many features of interest. The chancel is a very fine example of geometric work, with touches of transition to curvilinear. Its great height compared with the nave is remarkable. The triple sedilia have crocketed canopies of good design. The piscina is of the same character. There is some ancient stained glass in the windows of a fragmentary character, some of it having medallions containing figures with musical instruments. Several fine heraldic devices exist in the central window of the south side. The whole is beautiful in colour, and contains exquisite bits of design, and it is to be hoped will never be replaced by modern work. The remains of the stalls are simple and massive, and are ornamented with a few leaves, flowers, and poppy heads; they are not much later than the chancel itself. The vestry and room over is late decorated. The square headed window in the south aisle is of this period, and must have been inserted to give more light to the altar of our Lady, which was situated below it. The remains of the piscina still exist behind the boarding. A fine alabaster monument remains, but the cornice and inscription have been cut away to fit it into its present position; the recumbent figure and angels carrying shields are in a fair state of preservation, and the dogs still show traces of the colour with which such monuments were generally painted. It is traditionally said to be the monument of Sir Richard Bailey, Knight, of Dronfield Woodhouse. Two of the brasses in the chancel floor are also worthy of notice. The first is the memorial of the Fanshawe family, and contains crests and coats of arms of Fanshawe and Eyre, and portraits with dates of death (1573 and 1578). To the east of this is one representing two ecclesiastics, Thomas Gombrey, of Wormhill, died 1399, and Roger Brailsford, died 1336, rector of Dronfield. The upper portion of the pulpit is a good example of English renaissance work.

In the afternoon Beauchief Abbey was visited, and Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A., read a short paper on the history of the Abbey, and pointed out the position of the conventual buildings. The Abbey was founded by Robert Fitz Ranulph between 1172 and 1176, and dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr. It was given to the white canons of the Order of Premontre, and was a daughter of Welbeck. The only remains now standing are the west tower and a portion of the nave of the church; but on the south side of the church it is easy to recognize the position of the chapter house, the frater, the guest chamber, and the abbot's lodgings, all standing around the cloister garth. Beyond these, round an outer court, were the domestic offices, brewery, bakehouse, barns, stables, etc., occupying the site of the present farm buildings. The church had north and south transepts, and an aisleless choir and presbytery. At the intersection of the nave and transepts stood a tower, the ruins of which now form a grass covered mound. Large portions of the ruins have been taken away for the erection of modern buildings; but in a meadow lying south-east from the church there are indications of buried foundations, which Mr. Leader suggested might be the site of the infirmary. The abbey was surrendered to the commissioners of Henry VIII. on the 4th February, 1536, and in 1537 it was sold to Sir Nicholas Strelley. From the Strelleys it passed by the marriage of an heiress to the Pegges, and from the last of the Pegges by will to his nephew Benjamin Broughton Stead, who took the name of Pegge Burnell, and was the grandfather of the present owner, Colonel Edward Strelley Pegge Burnell. The present little chapel was constructed out of the ruins of the Conventual Church by Edward Pegge in 1662, at the time when he built Beauchief Hall. Norton church was also visited, and its features described by Mr. Westby Bagshawe.



We regret to learn, from a paragraph in a local paper, of a wretched act of vandalism which is reported to have been perpetrated at Breaston church, Derbyshire. We sincerely hope that there may be some mistake, but we fear that the account of what has been done sounds only too probable, and too much in keeping with the sort of thing with which antiquaries are familiar, to leave much chance for believing the statement to be erroneous. It would appear that there were lately two piscinae in Breaston church, one near the high altar, and the other in a remarkable position half-way down the chancel between two windows. This second piscina has been demolished to insert what is described as a "tame, commonplace sort of door into the wretched vestry." The act is the more inexcusable as there was nothing to prevent the door being inserted on one side of the piscina. This particular piscina rendered the important service of partly proving that the chancel was extended eastward in the fourteenth century, a fact, of which Dr. Cox, in his "Churches of Derbyshire," makes mention. Can anything so stupid as the destruction of this most interesting piscina really have taken place?



Some very curious wall paintings have recently been discovered in the church of St. Breage, Cornwall. One is a figure of our Lord, about ten feet in length. The body is covered with drops of blood, and from all parts of the body issue streams of blood, which are connected with emblems of different trades and callings in life, such, for instance, as an anchor, shears, battle-axe, reaping-hook, netting-needle, mason's mallet, plumber's lead, harp, and many others. All are covered with drops of blood, the idea apparently being that all callings and trades must be sanctified with the blood of our Lord. Opposite the doorway there is a large figure of St. Christopher, about eleven feet in length.



In removing the whitewash from the south wall of Linkinhorne church, Cornwall, portions of texts in black letter were detected, and below these traces of coloured figures. On a careful and complete removal of these outer surfaces a life-size figure of our Lord was disclosed, with groups of smaller figures at each side and beneath His feet, representing the seven corporal works of mercy. The legends appear to be all in English. The dispenser of mercy in every act (excepting the last, in which a priest with a tonsure appears) is a woman in the dress of a religious, with

a purse at her waist. The figure of our Lord, under a canopy, against a diapered background, is well designed. He is represented with wounded side, hands, and feet. His bleeding hands are uplifted as if in blessing, and the symbolical treatment of the subject throughout is of much interest. The painting is probably only one of a series which occupied the spaces between the door and window openings of the south aisle; indeed, further west is a portion of another painting. There can be little doubt that the wall paintings are of the same date as the aisle itself (about 1380), and that they are on the original plastered surfaces of the wall.



We have received the prospectus of a new society which is in process of formation, and which is to be called THE HENRY BRADSHAW LITURGICAL TEXT SOCIETY. This Society when formed is to be limited to 250 members, and it will have for its object the reprinting of liturgical manuscripts or rare editions, with a preference for those which bear upon the liturgical history of the English Church. The Society will be named after the late Mr. H. Bradshaw, M.A., of the University Library at Cambridge, whose deep and wide learning on the subject of the ancient English office books was always at the service of liturgical students. It is proposed that the Society, when formed, shall undertake the publication of the following:—(1) Books of English medieval uses; (2) Books of English use before the Conquest; (3) Celtic service books; (4) Early and medieval western uses (including the Ambrosian and Mozarabic service books); (5) English occasional services; and (6) Early reformed German *Agenda*. The prospectus of the Society before us proceeds:

"The works which seem to be urgently required for study are very numerous and it will be enough to mention the following—the *Libri Missales* of Westminster, Winchester, Durham, St. Albans, and Sherborne; the Abingdon and Hereford Breviaries; the earliest MS. of the Sarum Missal; the Consuetudinaries of Peterborough, Westminster, Bury St. Edmunds, and St. Mary's Abbey at York; the old English Sacramentary, known as the "Rede Boke of Darbye;" that of Robert of Jumièges, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1050-52; the book of Cerne; the Pontificals of Bishop Clifford of London, 1406-26, of Archbishop Chichele, 1414-43, etc.; and careful editions of the various Tracts attributed to Clement Maydeston, of the *Brevis Explicatio* of John Beleth, of Psalters, Legendæ, Collectaria, Hymnals, Martyrologies, English Occasional Services, to say nothing of Antiphoners, Grayles, Tropers, and other music books."

With such abundance of material before it the Society will have plenty of useful work to occupy it for many years. It is indeed both a wonder and reproach that a society with this object in view has not been in existence long ago. One volume, at least, is to be published each year, and is to bear a device commemorative of Mr. Bradshaw. The annual subscription will be one guinea. Any of our readers who may wish to join the Society can send their names to the Rev. W. C. Bishop, Blechingley Rectory, Redhill; or to the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Tyneham Rectory, Wareham, Dorset; or to W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A., Burlington House, London, W.



Mr. George Grazebrook, F.S.A., has issued a prospectus for a "Corpus Sigillorum" which would bring together, in one view, a large number of English Seals of each century. Mr. Grazebrook puts forward the proposal to see whether a sufficient number of subscribers can be found to support him and meet the heavy expense of producing such a work, which he suggests should contain, on an average, illustrations of some fifty examples of seals in each century. The value and use of such a work are very obvious, and we trust that any of our readers who may be disposed to join in Mr. Grazebrook's proposal, will communicate with him at Oak Hill Park, near Liverpool. He will, we believe, be willing to send a copy of his prospectus to any who may apply for one.



In pulling down the "Bonny Boat" public-house in Hull, a stone mold for casting pilgrims' plaques, with a figure of St. Thomas of Canterbury, was recently discovered. It has been given by Mr. Alderman Symons, into whose possession it had passed, to the British Museum.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

DEERHURST: A PARISH IN THE VALE OF GLOUCESTER. By George Butterworth. Second and revised edition, octavo, pp. ix., 252. *Tewkesbury: William North.* Price 2s. 6d.—This is an excellent account of the parish of Deerhurst, by its vicar. It is sometimes said, as a reproach to the Church of England, that her square men are placed in round holes, and her round men in square holes. Be this as it may, it is quite clear from this book that Deerhurst is fortunate in having Mr. Butterworth as its vicar, and Mr. Butterworth is to be congratulated on holding a charge which is so exceptionally favoured as regards its antiquarian objects of interest. No other English village, it may be safe to assume, possesses two ecclesiastical buildings of pre-Norman date, and few parishes which do possess exceptional antiquarian interest are so fortunate as to have in their *parochus* one who is both able and willing to write concerning it so pleasantly, and with so much scholarly care and appreciation as we meet with in the volume before us. In the preface, the writer thanks various persons who have helped him, and he adds, somewhat *naively*, "I have also profited, I trust not a little by the kindly, if trenchant, criticisms of E. A. Freeman, Esq., who has done me no slight honour in subjecting my essay to a searching examination, and has laid his finger upon several halting passages." It would be well if all were as ready to accept the criticisms of specialists in the same gracious spirit in which Professor Freeman's "kindly, if trenchant," criticisms have been taken by Mr. Butterworth.

The first chapter is devoted to a general sketch of Deerhurst from the earliest dawn of history to 1862, when "the ancient church, which had long needed the hand of the conservator, was carefully and substantially put in order." This general outline of the history of Deerhurst is very carefully drawn, and helps materially to prepare the reader for the filling in of details of various stages which the succeeding chapters give. In the second chapter, Mr. Butterworth gives the history of the monastery of Deerhurst, through all its vicissitudes from its small beginnings. In its days of prosperity, Mr. Butterworth tells us (page 15), that "There is good reason for believing that, as regards its most flourishing stage, no other religious house within what is now the county of Gloucester, claimed so large a share of its soil, not even the abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester, nor that of St. Mary, at Winchcomb," a conclusion supported by the Domesday survey. Although at this period its possessions were large, it would seem that the monastery itself was of an inconsiderable size. In 804, it had received large possessions from Ethelric, son of Ethelmund, Ealdorman in the Hwiccan district of Mercia; and the terms of his grant imply that there was then existing a flourishing monastery at Deerhurst. About 250 years after Ethelric's gift was made, St. Edward the Confessor gave Deerhurst to the abbey of St. Denis, in France, and from that time Deerhurst, as an alien priory, sank into comparative insignificance. After passing through many ups and downs, now and then with a gleam of light appearing as if its ancient glory were perhaps to return again, Deerhurst was given, in 1469, to the neighbouring abbey of Tewkesbury. The abbot of Tewkesbury was enjoined to maintain at Deerhurst one monk in priests' orders, to be called prior or warden, four other monks, and one secular priest, and this arrangement continued until the Dissolution swept away the monastery of Tewkesbury, and Deerhurst as its dependency. The third chapter is on the charter of Henry V., a charter of great importance as regards the history of the monastery of Deerhurst, and one which has only lately been found in the British Museum. We cannot, however, devote space to do more than make this mention of it. Chapter iv. is a description of the pre-Norman church of Deerhurst as it still exists. This is a very careful chapter, well-worked out, and accompanied with some plans and illustrations. It is impossible, in the short space at our disposal, to follow Mr. Butterworth in the details of this most interesting building. The earlier portions; those that is, which are of manifestly pre-Norman date, were long supposed to be referred to on an ancient stone which was discovered in 1675,

and which records that "Odda Dux" had built "*hanc aulam regiam*" in 1056, and Deerhurst church was set down as the "earliest dated church" in England. It is owing to Mr. Butterworth's discovery of the real "*aula regia*" of Odda, that we now know that the inscription on the stone found in 1675 has no reference to Deerhurst church; and while, without asserting its probability, Mr. Butterworth very fairly hints at the possibility that the pre-Norman portions of Deerhurst church may be considerably more ancient than has hitherto been surmised. We are sorry that we cannot go further into the subject of the early work in Deerhurst church, but we ought not to omit to mention that the very early font has been restored to the church, and to its sacred use (a good lithograph of it is given opposite page 116), and also that Deerhurst church retains (perhaps it is the only church which does) the Puritan arrangement of the Lord's Table in the middle of the chancel, surrounded by seats for the communicants. There are, too, some fine brasses. One of them, that of Sir John Cassey, chief baron of the exchequer, who died in 1400, and his wife, Dame Alice, is a very fine one, and is interesting from the fact that the lady's feet rest on a dog whose name, *Girri*, is also given—a touching evidence of the affection existing, five centuries ago, between the lady and her faithful four-footed friend. In chapter v. Mr. Butterworth discusses the real age of the church. We have already alluded to this, and cannot say more here. Chapter vi. is devoted to "The domestic buildings of the Priory;" and in chapter vii. we come to what Mr. Butterworth has to say regarding his discovery of the real Odda's chapel, and an account of the building itself. It is the good fortune of few persons to make such an extremely interesting discovery as that which Mr. Butterworth made, when in August, 1885, he found incorporated in "Abbott's Court" (a rambling picturesque farmhouse at Deerhurst), the greater portion of the walls of Odda's chapel built in 1056. Most persons who might have made such an important discovery would have been tempted to indulge in a little pardonable boasting. Yet if Mr. Butterworth felt such a temptation, he has not yielded to it, and he gives us quite a plain matter-of-fact account of this most happy discovery. Suffice it to say that, following up a hint given by some marks in the plaster of the house, Mr. Butterworth found incorporated in the house a chapel of pre-Norman date, consisting of nave and chancel, and which there is every reason to justify the antiquary in identifying with the chapel built by Odda in 1056. Thus Deerhurst is in the unique position of possessing both a pre-Norman parish church, once the church of an early monastery and now used by the parish, and a chapel independent of it, the exact date of the erection of which we know to be ten years prior to the Norman Conquest. For a description of the chapel we must refer our readers to Mr. Butterworth's volume. In chapter viii., called "Miscellanea," the other various items of interest connected with Deerhurst are brought together, and quotations from the Churchwardens' Accounts, which date from 1606, are given, and several collections upon Briefs are quoted. These exist in a great many parochial registers, and curiously enough, often incidentally contain little items of history relating to other parishes, the memory of which is extinct even as a tradition in those places themselves. Thus in the entries at Deerhurst we have records of fires at "Collumton," in Devonshire (1611), at Glaston, Somerset (1658), Southwold, Suffolk (1659), Fakenham, Norfolk (1661), Oxford, "Oct. 6, 1644"; Great Drayton, Salop, August 3, 1661; Alresford, Hants., 1690, and so forth. It would be interesting to know in how many, if any of these places, there is any tradition remaining of what was evidently a notable disaster to the place at the time of its occurrence.

Following "Miscellanea" there are some Appendices, and a good index. We have spoken well of the author's part of the work, let a word be added in behalf of the publisher. The book is admirably printed on good paper and with clear type, and is well bound. The excellent way in which the publisher's work has been done is specially noteworthy, as the work has been executed in the comparatively small town of Tewkesbury, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is quite equal to any similar work done in London. There are some good lithographs (executed at Bristol), and some collotype photographs. It is altogether a model book of its class. We mentioned, at the beginning of this notice, that the book is pleasantly written; there are several pleasing little touches throughout its pages. One of them is to be found in the dedication of the volume to his "friend of thirty years standing," the parish clerk of Deerhurst.

THE CORPORATION RECORDS OF ST. ALBANS, ETC. By A. E. Gibbs, F.L.S., pp. 320. *St. Albans: Gibbs and Bamforth*. Octavo, cloth gilt, 5s.—One is constantly impressed by the fact, while looking at the now common “Weekly Supplement” of some provincial newspaper, that while three-fourths, or perhaps even nine-tenths, of the archaeological notes are worthless, yet a substratum remains which is of permanent value, and which it is a matter for regret should only appear in the transient pages of a newspaper. When the publication of the volumes called “Old Yorkshire” was first projected, the proposal was, as we understood it, that sifting the wheat from the chaff these books were to gather, for permanent preservation, that residuum of Yorkshire archæology which appeared in the weekly supplements of the Yorkshire newspapers, and which it was desirable should be preserved in a permanent form. These volumes seem, however, to have gone off at a tangent, and struck out a line of their own, and that not for the better. We have regretted this ever since we have noticed it, for there have been of late several very good notes in the weekly supplements we refer to, buried, it must be admitted, in cartloads of rubbish, but in themselves worthy of preservation in some such volume. This book is of a conserving character. The information which it contains was first printed in the *Hertfordshire Advertiser*, and it has been carefully struck off in a book form, and published as an independent volume by itself. So far as the contents of the book are concerned, the publishers have been well advised in doing this. In 1888, Mr. A. E. Gibbs obtained permission to examine the documents belonging to the corporation of St. Albans. The Court or Minute Books of the corporation only begin in 1586; but from them Mr. Gibbs has carefully extracted the more important matter, and it is presented to us in the present useful volume, having been already given to the readers of the newspaper with which, we believe, he is connected. Mr. Gibbs has done good service in the matter, and we would commend his action to the favourable consideration of other editors or proprietors of newspapers printed in provincial towns. St. Albans was not incorporated until May 12th, 1554, and it received other charters from Mary, Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., Charles II. and James II.; while a very recent charter is dated August 28th, 1877, and confers on the borough the title of “city.” Did, we would ask in passing, Henry VIII. issue charters to Gloucester, Bristol, Peterborough, Oxford, Chester, and Westminster when he erected bishops’ sees in those towns? or whence has arisen the modern idea that a new charter is needed to make a town a “city” when a bishop’s see is founded in it; or, indeed, that the Sovereign, as in the case of Birmingham, can confer the title of “city” on a town which is not the see of a bishop at all? The borough of St. Albans possessed two sets of “Constitutions” or bye-laws, made by the corporation, and confirmed by the Chief Justice of the Courts at Westminster. They bear date Sept. 18th, 1634, and July 4th, 1667. We cannot enter into their many directions, but it may be worth while to note here that all the trades or mysteries were comprised in four companies, those of the Mercers, Innholders, Victuallers, and Shoemakers. These were subsequently reduced to two only; (1) the *Mercers*, which included mercers, drapers, vintners, apothecaries, haberdashers, tailors, dyers, cloth-workers, weavers, coopers, shoemakers, gloves, barbers, cheese-mongers, glaziers, plumbers, braziers, tinkers, bowyers, fletchers, cutlers, carpenters, lathrenders, joiners, turners, painters, wheelwrights, sawyers, bricklayers, and tilers. And (2) the *Innholders*, which included innholders, tanners, tallow-chandlers, curriers, pewterers, musicians, ropers, victuallers, bakers, brewers, butchers, saddlers, smiths, and fishmongers. This indicates a great amount of trade for so small a town, and is quite remarkable considering that St. Albans is only a short distance from London. It will be noticed, however, that none of the wealthier crafts are included; there is no mention, for instance, of goldsmiths, and none of armourers, or others of special importance. It is simply a list, though a pretty long one, of the minor trades. It is impossible for us to go through Mr. Gibbs’ book page by page, for nearly every page contains some record of more or less interest; and the book shows clearly enough, that if a comparatively obscure town (for though the abbey was celebrated, the town was a mere growth of surrounding habitations) can produce so much of public interest in its records, what a huge wealth of untouched materials the corporations of the more important of our cities and boroughs must possess. On page 81 are curious

directions how the fire engine is to be worked, the date is December, 1675. On page 82 that fruitful cause of dissension in church, the proper seating of the congregation, seems to have led to a squabble, and the bishop of London was appealed to. The aldermen's wives (called in the north of England "alderwomen"), and one Mr. Dagnall appear to have been the cause of the trouble. In 1698 we find an order as to the keeping of the Assize of Bread: "Halfpenny loaves, penny loaves, twopenny loaves, threepenny loaves, sixpenny loaves, twelvepenny loaves, and eighteenpenny loaves, each to contain the full weight of the Assize that was set out by the Lord Mayor of London, and not to make any loaf above the value of a penny to odd farthings or halfpence, and to mark their household bread with the respective prices upon each loaf;" and as late as 1751 we have another record of the Assize of Bread which, we think, taken in connection with the Hull tables which Mr. R. C. Hope has published on another page of the present number of the *Reliquary*, will be read with interest: "*Court held November 19th* [1751]. It was stated on oath that the price of wheat in the market on the previous Saturday was £1 1s. to £1 2s. per load. The assize of bread to be as follows:—"The penny loaf to weigh, white, 8 ozs. 7 drs.; wheaten, 12 ozs. 10 drs.; household, 14 ozs. 8 drs. Twopenny loaf, white, 1 lb. 0 ozs. 14 drs.; wheaten, 1 lb. 9 ozs. 4 drs.; household, 1 lb. 13 oz. The quartern loaf to be sold for: wheaten, 5½d.; household, 4½d. The half-peck loaf, wheaten, 11d.; household, 9½d. The peck loaf, wheaten, 1s. 10d.; household, 1s. 7d. The peck loaf to weigh 17 lbs. 6 ozs. 1 dr. White loaves to be stamped with a "W," wheaten "WH," and household "H," together with the first letters of the Christian and Surname of the bakers." In 1768 there is yet a later entry regarding the Assize of Bread, and it is ordered that wheaten loaves are to be marked W, and household H, under a penalty of 20s., but with this very interesting quotation we must close our notice of a book full of interesting and curious matter.

One point only we would notice in concluding, and that is, that the venerable abbey church is only very occasionally alluded to in the records. This indifference to it, probably accounts, in part, for the dilapidated and almost ruinous condition it had fallen into, until almost rebuilt by the mismanaged munificence of Lord Grimthorpe.



THE DATES OF VARIOUSLY SHAPED SHIELDS WITH COINCIDENT DATES AND EXAMPLES. By George Grazebrook, F.S.A. Octavo, pp. iv., 92. *Liverpool: printed for private circulation.* [To be obtained from Mr. Thomas Brakell, Printer, Dale Street, Liverpool. Price 7s. 6d.]

This book is a very laudable attempt on the part of its author to classify, according to date, the different shapes of heraldic shields, and more especially English shields. Mr. Grazebrook, in making this attempt, deprecates fairly enough a "slashing condemnatory" survey of his endeavour, which "destroys a statement without pointing out its correction;" he invites the help of his readers and critics to point out mistakes, but at the same time to explain what the proper correction of those mistakes may be, and to give exact references in proof. This is the proper way to go to work, and we hope the author will receive the help he deserves. At present the book is in a sort of tentative condition, but even so it is really a very useful book of reference, and it bids fair, when thoroughly sifted and sorted once more by friend and foe, to be of very great value to the antiquary. Such of our readers as are interested in those branches of archæology which are touched by this subject, can hardly confer a greater benefit on Mr. Grazebrook and their fellow students, than by procuring the book, and noting such possible defects as strike their observation, and then sending their criticisms to the author. In this way, when a second edition appears it ought to be almost faultless. Mr. Grazebrook laments the fact that the great knowledge of seals possessed by Mr. Albert Way and by Mr. C. S. Percival has died with them; for seals afford the chief information as to the shapes of shields which we have. At any rate, this is so with the earlier shields, but with those of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries we have other sources of help, one of which (engraved shields of arms on pieces of plate) Mr. Grazebrook has not made as much use of as we should have expected to find.

Mr. Grazebrook accepts without reserve the classification and nomenclature of the shapes of shields (Plate i.) devised by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A. Without in the least wishing to appear to disparage this system, we think the arrangement of the shields on Plate i. may be found, before it is finally accepted, to need a little revision in detail. We see no use in including the queer "Roman" shields (Nos. 40 and 41) in the list, which is for practical use; and we demur to the name "Gothic" as given to Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12. It is an unfortunate word at the best when applied to architecture, and it is better not to extend its use in any direction at all.

With regard to the arrangement of the book itself, we will offer what we think is a little helpful criticism, and that is, in the first place, a separate chapter should be given to each century, and to each subject. Secondly, all the notes should be placed at the foot of each page, and so removed from the brackets in the letter-press of the subject matter. Thirdly, a good index is needed. These three alterations would in a second edition help very materially to place the subject more clearly before the reader.

In the first few pages Mr. Grazebrook introduces the subject of shields generally, beginning with round Saxon shields; and then indicates the authorities from which he has collected his materials in defining dates and changes of shape. He is obviously right in rejecting, to a great extent, the evidence afforded by architectural shields, and shields in stained glass, as being too much influenced by their surroundings to afford trustworthy information, and it is needless to say that in the main seals are the groundwork on which he has built. It is impossible, in the brief space we can devote to the subject to enter much into details. In fact, Mr. Grazebrook's volume is compressed in itself, and a *precis* of it, which we had at first intended to make, is not easy. We will therefore only rapidly glance through the book. The eleventh century, with which our author practically starts, gives but few varieties of shape. The Great Seals of the Conqueror and his sons, William I. and Henry I., have the same shaped shield, called by Mr. Rylands "Norman pear" shape. The twelfth century gives many variations, and heater shaped shields are common. In the thirteenth century at first Norman shields predominate. A curious triangular shield also appears, and another of a square shape, both of which are illustrated, and Mr. Grazebrook notes (p. 20) that even at this early date a lozenge shaped shield seems to have been reserved for ladies. This fact will, we fancy, be new to many of our readers. In the latter part of this century shields begin to be shown in seals as suspended by the guige, which is passed round a tree or other device, from which the seal is hung. The fourteenth century naturally introduces us to a wider range of general devices, but Mr. Grazebrook mentions that while the seals of the century are most beautifully designed and executed, they almost universally show shields of the heater shape. We notice (p. 23) that Mr. Grazebrook refers to the introduction of black letter inscriptions in place of Longobardic, as "Gothic (*sic*) lettering in the Latin inscriptions now first appears." We cannot understand why this unhappy word should be so popular. What is there that is "gothic" in black letter characters that is not equally so in Longobardic and others? On page 24 the author cites a shield on a splendid effigy at Norton church in the bishopric. This effigy, which is but poorly figured in Surtees' *History* presents many features which are a problem not easily explained. It is filled with quarterings and was manifestly tampered with at some later period. It can anyhow scarcely be cited as evidence in settling a question. But this is merely in passing. Mr. Grazebrook draws attention to the fact (p. 24) that shields on monumental effigies almost disappear in the course of the fourteenth century. The fifteenth century is very rich, we are told, in materials. Numerous seals, manuscripts, illustrations of tournaments, besides Grants of arms which now also begin to supply evidence of shapes of shields. On page 39 we meet with one of the awkward arrangements of the book; the author suddenly breaks off to discuss the subject of mantlings, and resumes the thread of his shapes of shields on page 43. The arrangement of the book is really its main fault, and we hope to see this amended in another edition. The latter portion is devoted to "Lines for Tinctures" [why is this not printed in the same type as the other heads?], "Chaplets or Wreaths," "Palm Branches," "Supporters," "Mottoes," and "Helmets." Then comes a general dating of the shapes of shields as given on Plate i.

There is no doubt as to the genuinely careful and valuable matter collected and arranged in this book, which will be heartily welcomed by students of heraldry. We can only express a wish that it may be speedily reproduced in a second edition, and that the author may receive the help he asks for, and profit perhaps by the criticisms on his arrangement with which we have ventured to favour him in no unfriendly or captious spirit. It is a good book and it deserves to be better set out. There are illustrations on nearly every page, and all of them serve some useful purpose in the book.



THE ANCIENT AND MODERN LIBRARY OF THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE. THE PRAYER BOOK OF QUEEN ELIZABETH. Octavo, pp. xii., 279. *London: Griffith, Farran, Okeden, and Welsh.* Price 1s.—The publishers, who have already produced in this useful series the two Prayer Books of the reign of Edward VI., have now brought out this reprint of the Prayer Book of Queen Elizabeth's reign. To be accurate, however, there was more than one edition of the Prayer Book issued during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and separate portions of the Prayer Book and special prayers were, with more or less of authority, issued during the reign. There is a useful introduction prefixed to this volume which enters into these matters pretty fully. The present volume contains the Litany of 1558, the Prayer Book of 1559 containing the certain godly prayers and the ordinal. In the various appendices are given the New Calendar of 1561, and a succession of the various Prayers and Thanksgivings to be used upon different occasions, issued from 1563 to 1597. Our readers will no doubt be glad to have their attention drawn to this volume, and if they are not previously acquainted with them, to the other two, which contain the Edwardian books. We presume that the next of the series which reproduces any portion of the Prayer Book will contain the other Elizabethan editions, such as the Latin Prayer Book. We trust that the fact that it is not in the English language will not exclude it from reproduction in this useful series.



DALE, AND ITS ABBEY. By John Ward. A short History and Guide (illustrated). *Derby: Bewley and Roe.* Pp. 94, Crown 8vo., Cloth boards, 1s. 6d.—We can only commend this little book in a very few words. It is by Mr. Ward, whose contributions to our pages are well-known; and whose paper in our present number, on the tiles of Dale Abbey, will have been read with interest and appreciation by many. This book is a guide to Dale Abbey itself. Mr. Ward has evidently gone thoroughly to work, and he has produced a book which will be of interest and use to many who may visit Dale, and to others who may not do so. But little now remains above ground of the abbey or of its church, except the east wall of the latter; and that owes its preservation to a curious fact mentioned by Mr. Ward—yet only a hundred years ago there were very considerable remains still standing. The ground plan of the abbey was excavated some years ago by the Derbyshire Society, and Dr. J. Charles Cox and Mr. W. H. St. John Hope promised an elaborate book on Dale. This is still, we believe, in course of preparation. Perhaps Mr. Ward's book may lead to the production of the long-promised and long-deferred volume of Messrs. Cox and Hope. Besides the abbey, Dale possesses a very curiously arranged church, and is altogether a place well worth visiting; and Mr. Ward's book, which is well illustrated from his own drawings, will be an acceptable pocket companion to anyone who may wish to study Dale on the spot or at home.

[Notices of several other books, etc., are held over for want of space.]

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